THE

STATE OF THE *NATION*,

WITH RESPECT TO ITS

PUBLIC FUNDED DEBT, REVENUE, and DISBURSEMENT;

COMPRIZED IN THE

REPORTS

OF THE SELECT

COMMITTEE ON *FINANCE*,

APPOINTED BY

The HOUSE OF COMMONS, to examine and ſtate the Total Amount of the Public Debts, and of the Intereſt and Charges attending the ſame, to the preſent Time:

PARTICULARIZING

The RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the ſeveral undermentioned OFFICES, *viz.*

POLICE.

STATIONARY OFFICE.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT OF SCOTLAND.

ADMIRALTY, DOCK-YARDS, AND TRANSPORTS.

VICTUALLING-OFFICE.

SICK AND WOUNDED SEAMEN.

CHATHAM-CHEST, GREENWICH-HOSPITAL, AND CHELSEA-HOSPITAL.

The NAMES of the Principal Officers, their SALARIES, FEES, DUTIES, and ATTENDANCE:

TOGETHER

With what other PLACES, PENSIONS or EMPLOYMENT they hold—paid by the Public.

VOL. IV.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

THE importance and utility of the enquiries of the SELECT COMMITTEE ON FINANCE, has been manifeſted by the public approbation, in the encouragement given to their republication. The great national concern of being accurately (and by authority) acquainted with the reſources of our country, and the manner of their expenditure, is a gratification not often to be met with. The laborious duty impoſed upon them, and the indefatigable attention they have paid to it, is worthy of public eſteem.

This volume contains their Reports upon POLICE; STATIONARY OFFICE: The CIVIL GOVERNMENT OF SCOTLAND, its Revenues, Diſburſements, Eſtabliſhments of the ſeveral Offices, &c.—ADMIRALTY, DOCK-YARDS, &c. VICTUALLING OFFICE; SICK AND WOUNDED SEAMEN; CHATHAM CHEST, GREENWICH AND CHELSEA HOSPITALS.

The "Committee, in continuation of their former enquiries," proceeded to call for an eſtimate of the total amount of the expence of the Navy for the Year 1797, "It being likely to preſent to the "Houſe, and to the public, a more diſtinct and detailed view of "the ſeveral Articles which form the eſtimated amount of this "moſt important and extenſive branch of the public expenditure, "than the uſual practice of voting the naval ſupply has generally "afforded." In their enquiries whether any new (and what) regulations for the benefit of the public might be made in the Dock-Yards, they ſolicited the attendance and opinions of ſome officers of the higheſt honor in their profeſſion, from whoſe information it is not doubted but the public will receive conſiderable benefit.

The particular manner in which the buſineſs of the Victualling Office is tranſacted, in their Report of that branch of National expenditure, muſt be not only pleaſing but uſeful to the public; novel to thoſe whoſe enquiries have never extended to the ſubject; and beneficial to thoſe immediately concerned with the Office.

The Committee in their Report have noticed the large emoluments of ſome of the officers in this department, and have made ſome obſervations thereon; they have detailed ſome particular inſtances, and reaſons have been aſſigned to them why they are ſo, one of which they have particularly noticed, in a Clerk whoſe ſalary is £80 per annum, but by the addition of Fees his net receipt for

1797,

1797, was £1.574; the reaſon given by this officer, in the name of himſelf and others is, "it is only in war time that they have "an opportunity of providing, in caſe of death, for the future "ſupport of their families, who would otherwiſe, in moſt caſes, be "reduced to the utmoſt diſtreſs." If the Committee were ſilent upon the JUSTNESS of the claim of ſuch (OPTIONAL) Fees, they were not ſo upon the NECESSITY of continuing them, having recommended meaſures to be adopted, advantageous to the public, and uſeful to the individuals connected.

In the inveſtigation of the reſources and expenditure of thoſe inſtitutions which are intended as aſylums for the brave defenders of their country, the Committee proceeded to an enquiry into our naval and military eſtabliſhments, anxious "that no means ſhall be "miſapplied or diſſipated, which ought to be devoted to ſo noble a "purpoſe."

The inſtitutions of the Chatham Cheſt, and the Royal Hoſpitals of Greenwich and Chelſea (thoſe manſions of retirement for well merited ſervices) whilſt they reflect the higheſt honor upon the royal founders, perpetuate the munificence of a nation to thoſe by whoſe means it has ariſen to the higheſt degree of honor and riches.

The inſtitution of the Chatham Cheſt (an eſtabliſhment but little known except to profeſſional men) and the Royal Hoſpital of Greenwich, are adapted ſolely for the benefit of thoſe ſeamen who have ſerved or been wounded in the Royal Navy; their reſources and purpoſes are fully explained.

The Royal Hoſpital at Chelſea is a military eſtabliſhment, to afford an aſylum of eaſe and comfort for veterans who have endured long and perilous ſervices. This inſtitution is ſupported entirely by the public—they are intereſted in it.

The Eſtabliſhment of this Hoſpital is upon a very extenſive ſcale, and many articles of profuſion and expence had crept into this inſtitution, which have undergone many conſiderable retrenchments ſince the year 1782.

In their concluding obſervations, they notice that, "The minutes "of the Board exhibit many abuſes which the preſent Governors "have ſhewn a laudable deſire to correct; and they have laid the "foundation of a reform, which time will gradually carry into "effect, if this Hoſpital continues to be conducted upon the ſame "principles."

CONTENTS

CONTENTS OF THE FOURTH VOLUME.

ON POLICE.

The Committee's Twenty-Eighth Report, p. 1.

Copy of a Letter from P. COLQUHOUN and C. POOLE, Esqrs. p. 46.

King's Warrant to JEREMY BENTHAM, Esq. for £.2,000 for proceeding on his Plan of erecting Penitentiary Houses, and Contract for Ditto, p. 86.

Examination of JEREMY BENTHAM, Esq. p. 102.

The Establishment and Expenses of each of the Seven Police Offices, p. 188.

The Business and Duties of Ditto, with the Monies received and paid by them, p. 111.

The Examination of JOHN REEVES, Esq. p. 116.

The Establishment of the Public Office, Bow-Street, p. 119.

Extraordinary Charges of Ditto, p. 120.

An Account of the Convicts confined in Langston and Portsmouth Harbours, p. 128.

Ditto, on Board the Hulks at Woolwich, p. 129.

The Annual Number of Ditto transported to New South Wales, and Expense of maintaining them there, p. 130.

Examination of JOHN KING, Esq. relative to the Settlement of South Wales, p. 134.

STATIONARY OFFICE.

The Committee's Twenty-Ninth Report, p. 135.

Establishment of the Stationary Office, p. 142.

List of the Offices supplied by the Stationary Office, p. 143.

Examination of LEWIS WOLFE, Esq. p 154.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT OF SCOTLAND.

The Committee's Thirtieth Report, p. 135.

Establishment of the High Court of Session, p. 189.

Establishment of the High Court of Justiciary, p. 193.

Establishment of the Court of Exchequer, p. 196.

Letter from the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, p. 197.

Establishment of the Commissary Courts, p. 198.

Report from the Office of the Great Seal, p. 199.

Establishment of the Privy Seal Office, p. 200.

Establishment of the Lord Register's Office, p. 201.

Establishment of the Signet Office, p. 204.

Establishment of the Court of Chancery, p. 205.

Establishment of the Mint Office, ibid.

An Account of the Gross and Net Amount of the Revenue of Customs levied in Scotland, p. 206.

Ditto, of Excise, p. 207.

Comparative Statement of the Civil Establishment of Scotland 1761 and 1797, ibid.

ADMIRALTY,

CONTENTS.

ADMIRALTY, DOCK-YARDS, AND TRANSPORTS.

The Committee's Thirty-Firſt Reports, p. 210.

Eſtimated Expenſe for the Year 1798, p. 223.

Anſwers of Sir ANDREW SNAPE HAMOND, Baronet, to certain Queſtions reſpecting Meaſures recommended by the Commiſſioners of Inquiry, p. 227.

Extract of the Examination of Admiral Lord KIETH, p. 236.

Extract of the Examination of Vice Admiral Sir THOMAS PASLEY, Baronet, p. 237.

Letter from the Inſpector General of Naval Works, p. 238.

The Opinion of SAMUEL BENTHAM, Eſq. on the Expediency of aboliſhing Chips, p. 250.

An Account of Offices in the Admiralty, a Part of which is paid over to any Perſons whatever, other than thoſe who appear to hold ſuch Offices, p. 254.

Ditto, in the Navy Office, p. 255.

Offices purchaſed in Ditto, p. 256.

Examination of J. SCHANK, Eſq. Commiſſioner of the Tranſport Board, p. 257.

VICTUALLING OFFICE.

The Committee's Thirty-Second Report, p. 268.

An Account ſhewing the Nature and General Buſineſs of the Victualling Department, the Names and Salaries of the ſeveral Commiſſioners, Officers, and Clerks, p. 285.

The Examination of GEORGE CHERRY, Eſq. p. 299.

Draft of Inſtructions given to Agent Victuallers, p. 238.

Liſt of Superanuated Officers of the Victualling Office, p. 221.

An Account of Offices in the Victualling Office which have been purchaſed, p. 323.

SICK AND WOUNDED SEAMEN.

The Committee's Thirty-Third Report.

The Examination of DR. BLAIR, p. 359.

The Eſtabliſhment of the Sick and Hurt Office, p. 365.

The Examination of Mr. WILLIAM FISHER, p. 367.

Copy of Inſtructions to Surgeons for Priſoners of War Abroad, p. 370.

CHATHAM-CHEST, GREENWICH HOSPITAL, and CHELSEA HOSPITAL.

The Committee's Thirty-Fourth Report, p. 373.

An Account of the Eſtabliſhment of the Chatham Cheſt, p. 384.

An Account of the Funds for the Support of the Chatham Cheſt, p. 389.

Return of the Directors of the Royal Hoſpital at Greenwich, p. 391.

An Account of Money received for the Uſe of Greenwich Hoſpital, p. 393.

An Account of the Eſtabliſhment of the Royal Hoſpital of Chelſea, p. 396.

The Attendance and Duties of the Officers of Ditto, p. 401.

Minutes of the Board of the Royal Hoſpital, Chelſea, p. 404.

REPORT

ON THE

POLICE AND CONVICT ESTABLISHMENTS.

IT appearing in the Courſe of the Enquiry, made in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament *, into the actual State and Functions of the Offices of Hawkers and Pedlers, and of Hackney Coaches and Chairs, that the Duties and Attendance of the Officers in theſe Eſtabliſhments were inconſiderable; that their Control in Matters of Police was either not very efficient, or ſuch as might be otherwiſe obtained; and that the Revenue collected by them bore a very ſmall Proportion to the Expence of the Collection, Your Committee were induced to offer an Opinion, that a Reduction in the Expence occaſioned by theſe Offices (which were both inſtituted with a View to Matters of Police as well as of Revenue) might be made in One of the Three following Modes:

Firſt, That the Two Offices might be conſolidated:

Secondly, That by transferring the Diſtribution of Licences, now granted to each, to the Office of Stamps, and the Duties of the Hackney Coach Office, ſo far as they related to Matters of Police, to the Magiſtracy of this Metropolis, both might be ſuppreſſed; or,

* 10th and 11th Rep. of this Committee.

Laſtly, if it should be thought expedient to retain the Hackney Coach Office as a diſtinct Eſtabliſhment, that a material Retrenchment might be made in its Expenditure.

Upon the Re-appointment of Your Committee in the preſent Seſſion of Parliament, a Proposition has been ſubmitted to them, which appears upon Examination to be well calculated, not only to produce a more ſalutary and efficacious Control over the different Deſcriptions of Perſons who were under the Superintendence of the Two Offices above named, but to extend that Control, in a Manner highly beneficial to the Public, over a Variety of dangerous and ſuſpicious Trades, the uncontrolled Exerciſe of which by Perſons of looſe Conduct is known to contribute in a very high Degree to the Concealment, and by that Means to the Encouragement and Multiplication of Crimes. It is no ſmall Recommendation of this Propoſition, that its Effect, as a Meaſure of Police, will be accompanied by an Increaſe of Revenue which it is, however, leſs the Object of this Plan to procure, on account of its pecuniary Advantage, than for the Sake of the Check which will thereby be given to the improper Exerciſe of thoſe Trades, which it is important to bring under a regular Mode of Inſpection and Control.

The Plan to which Your Committee allude will be found detailed in a Paper * annexed to this Report, drawn by the original Propoſers, Patrick Colquhoun and Charles Poole, Eſquires; and the Subject is further elucidated † by the Examination of One of thoſe Gentlemen, which is alſo ſubjoined.

* Supplement (A.) † Supplement (B. C. D.)

The

The Houſe will learn from theſe Papers, that the double Object of Police and Revenue is meant to be obtained by conſolidating the Two Boards above mentioned, and by requiring not only all Hackney Coachmen and Chairmen, and Hawkers and Pedlers, as at preſent, but alſo all Perſons exerciſing certain Trades, ſpecified in the above View, to take out Licences from this conſolidated Board; by Means of which a correct Knowledge and Regiſter of the Names and Places of Abode, and eventually of the general Conduct of ſuch Perſons, will be procured. It is expected that the Amount of the Duty will in ſome Inſtances tend of itſelf to clear the ſeveral Occupations of ſuch Perſons as are the moſt likely to exerciſe them to the Prejudice of the Community, while a Refuſal of the Renewal of the Licence to ſuch as ſhall have been proved to have miſconducted themſelves, will tend gradually to purge theſe Occupations from the Imputations which are now but too often deſervedly cast upon them, and make them the Inſtruments of Detection inſtead of the Means of Concealment of every Species of Fraud and Violence.

Of the Accuracy of the Detail as to the Number of Perſons ſuppoſed to be employed in theſe ſeveral Trades, or as to the exact Amount of the Duty which it would be proper to impoſe upon each of them, it would be difficult even for the Propoſers of the Plan to be in this State of the Inquiry very confident, and it would ill become Your Committee to form any decided Opinion thereupon; but it appears to them, that the Principle upon which the Plan is founded is liable to no Error; and ſuppoſing it faithfully executed, it gives the faireſt Proſpect of Succeſs.

In the Progreſs of the Examination of this Subject, which Your Committee have thought it their Duty to make, They were themſelves led to ſuggeſt the Propriety of making Uſe of the propoſed Board for the Purpoſe of facilitating Execution of the Acts of Parliament reſpecting Aliens. By the Act 33 Geo. III. c. 4. continued and amended by an Act of this Seſſion of Parliament, 38 Geo. III. c. 50. various Regulations are made reſpecting them, by which, among others, all Perſons, except Inn-keepers, receiving or retaining Aliens of a certain Deſcription in their Houſes, are bound to make a Return thereof to the Overſeers of the Poor, by whom it is to be forwarded to the Clerk of the Peace, and ſo through the Juſtices of the Peace in Seſſions to the Secretary of State; and all Aliens are required, upon Proclamation made, to regiſter themſelves, and obtain Licences of Reſidence from Perſons to be appointed by His Majeſty for the granting thereof, with certain Conditions and Exceptions; and many other Regulations are made in the ſaid Acts for the Conduct and Guidance of the Chief or other Magiſtrates within whoſe Juriſdiction ſuch Aliens ſhould come to reſide. It occurred to Your Committee, that this Object of Police would be materially advanced, if the whole Information directed to be given in theſe ſeveral Inſtances, and the greater Part of the Duties neceſſary to be performed in Conſequence of ſuch Information, were ultimately concentrated in One Board, ſubject to ſuch Communications between that Board and the other Offices of Police and Departments of State as might be uſeful to the Public Service.

GENERAL

II.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE EXPENCE OF THE POLICE.

HAVING thus given the Outlines of the Plan reſpecting the Conſolidation of the Offices of Hackney Coaches and Chairs with that of Hawkers and Pedlars, Your Committee have thought it their Duty to make ſome Inquiry into the general State of the Criminal Police of the Kingdom, which forms a Branch, and that not an immaterial One, of the Public Expenditure.

In this Examination Your Committee find that,

	£.	s.	d.
1. The Annual Average of the total Expenſe of the Seven Public Offices in the Metropolis*, taken from the Time of their Inſtitution in Auguſt 1792 to the End of the Year 1797, being a Period of near 5½ Years, amounted to	18,281	18	6
2. That the Total of the Expenſe of the Office in Bow Street, in the Year 1797 †, including Remunerations to the Magiſtrates in lieu of Fees and Perquiſites, or for ſpecial Services, including alſo the Patrole, conſiſting of 68 Perſons, amounted to - - - - - -	7,901	7	7
3. That the Money paid to the ſeveral Sheriffs for Conviction of Felons in 1797, was	9,650	0	0
4. That the Expenſe of maintaining Convicts on Board the Hulks (excluſive of 415 under Sentence of Tranſportation in the different Gaols) amounted in 1797 to - - -	32,080	0	0
5. That the Expenſes incurred in the Employment of Convicts by the Navy and Ordnance Boards were by Computation - -	1,498	14	10¾
6. That the Annual Average of cloathing ‡, victualling, tranſporting Convicts, and of the Civil, Military, and Marine Departments of New South Wales and Norfolk Iſland, from 1786 to 1797, had been - - - -	86,457	12	11½
	£.155,869	13	11¼

* Supplement (H. 1.) † Supplement (I. 1.) ‡ Supplement (M.)

The

The Articles here enumerated do not include ſuch Expences relating to criminal Proceedings as are paid out of the County Rates, nor thoſe which are incurred in ſuch Cities, Towns, or Places as have peculiar Juriſdictions; they do not include any Part of the Expenſes of the Eſtabliſhment of our ſuperior Courts of Juſtice, nor of our Sheriffs in England, the Expenſe of whoſe Functions in Matters of a criminal Nature are hardly diſtinguiſhable from thoſe which ariſe out of the Exerciſe of their civil Functions; they do not include any of the Expenſes incurred by any of the Public Offices or Boards in the Proſecution of Offences againſt the Objects of their Truſt, or of their Superintendance; they cannot of Courſe include the Expenſes which are incurred by private Individuals in the Proſecution of Offences, whether of a Public or a private Nature.

In order, however, to render the View given as complete as the Nature of the Subject will permit, Your Committee have required Accounts from the Treaſurers of the different Counties, and from the proper Officers in the excluſive Juriſdictions throughout Great Britain, and alſo from the Crown Agent, Sheriffs Depute, and Sheriffs Subſtitute in Scotland. Your Committee proceed to lay before the Houſe a Sketch of ſuch Information upon this Head as they have received.

It appears from the Account of the Vice Treaſurer of the County of Cornwall, that the Sum charged upon the Rates of that County for Objects relating particularly to the Police, amounted, in the Year ending at Eaſter 1797, to above - - - - - £1,800 0 0
And in the Year ending at Eaſter 1798, to upwards of - - - - - £1,900 0 0

It appears from the Account of the Treaſurer of the County of Dorſet, that the Expenſes of that County, for the Year ending

ending at Michaelmas 1796, on Account of Matters relative to the Police, amounted to upwards of - - £1,300 0 0
exclusive of Articles of a mixed Nature, the greater Part of which are probably more justly to be classed under this Head than under any other, to the Amount of upwards of - - - £600 0 0

From this Expense incurred in the County of Dorset, must, however, be deducted no less a Sum than £495. 0s. 1½d. arising from the County's Share of the Profit of the Labour performed by the Prisoners within that Year. Few examples of a proportionate Reduction of Expense arising from this Source will, it is apprehended, be found in the Accounts of the other Gaols of the Kingdom. Few of them have had the Advantage of so vigilant, active, and zealous a Superintendance.

If in round Numbers the real Expense of the County of Dorset, on the Head of Police, be considered as amounting to £1,000, and if the Expense of that County, whose Magistrates are peculiarly attentive to its Police, and whose Population it is believed does not exceed the Medium of the Population of all the Counties of England, can be taken as the Medium of the Expenses of all those Counties, it will follow that the Expense of all the Counties in England on this Head, including Places having peculiar Jurisdictions, will not amount to a less Sum Annually than £50,000.

These Annual Sums so stated are, however, independent of the very Sums which have of late Years been incurred in most Parts of England, in the erecting of new and in extensive Reparations of old Gaols: Of this Sort of Expense the County of Dorset affords a memorable Example; and we find in the Paper before referred to, that since the Year 1790, there has been expended

in

in that County alone, on this Account, no leſs a Sum than £19,690.

Of thoſe Parts of the Expenſes of the Police, which Your Committee think are ſo improperly left as a Burden on the Sheriffs in England, it would be difficult to obtain any correct Information; but Your Committee think that they may be warranted in conſidering it in the Aggregate at no leſs a Sum Annually than £10,000.

The Expenſe of the Courts of Juſticiary in Scotland *, whoſe Juriſdiction is ſolely of a criminal Nature, amounted in the Year 1797, excluſive of the Salary of the Lord Juſtice General, to - - -	£2,553	6	8
The Expenſes of the Circuits, relating ſolely to criminal Matters, for the ſame Year - - - - -	2,700	—	—
Criminal Proſecutions for Do - - -	2,500	—	—
Salaries of Sheriffs Depute for Do -	6,550	—	—
Do - - of Sheriffs Subſtitute for Do -	2,300	—	—
Arrears of Surpluſage to Sheriffs Depute and Sheriffs Subſtitute in the ſame Year	1,180	14	—
Sheriffs of Edinburgh Do - - - -	500	—	—
	£18,284	—	8

If Your Committee ſhall appear to be juſtified in theſe Suppoſitions, and theſe Statements, there will remain to be added to the Expenſes of Police before enumerated,

amounting to - - -	£155,869	13	11¼
The further Sums Annually charged on the County Rates, or incurred in Places having peculiar Juriſdiction in England	50,000	—	—
Borne by the Sheriffs in England - - -	10,000	—	—
Defrayed out of the Public Funds in Scotland	18,284	—	8
	£234,153	14	7¼

* 30th Report of this Committee

To

To theſe Sums muſt ſtill be added, as was before remarked, the Expenſes defrayed on this Head by any of the Public Offices or Boards; the Expenſes of private Individuals incurred in the Proſecution of Crimes; the Expenſes which have been recently incurred, and are continually incurring, in the Erection of new Gaols, which are not taken into this Account; and alſo, ſuch Parts of the Expenſes of our Courts of Juſtice, including the Salaries of our Judges, as may be ſuppoſed properly to belong, either in their Nature or in their Proportion, to the Diſtribution of criminal Juſtice, but which, according to the Conſtitution of the Engliſh Courts, are incapable of Separation from thoſe which belong to the civil Part of their judicial Adminiſtration.

III.

PARTICULAR VIEW OF THE EXPENSE AND EFFECTS OF CERTAIN BRANCHES OF THE POLICE.

§ 1. OFFICES OF POLICE eſtabliſhed by 32 GEO. III. c. 53.

YOUR Committee having thought it their Duty to enter into a more minute Examination of ſuch of the component Parts of this general Account, reſpecting which they have been furniſhed with official Documents*, find that the Seven Offices of Police as eſtabliſhed by 32 Geo. III. c. 53. conſiſt each of them of Three Magiſtrates with Salaries at £400 a Year each, amounting Annually to - £. 1,200 —

Of a 1ſt and 2d Clerk, together, at - -	250	—
Of 6 Conſtables at 12s. per Week each -	187	4
Of a Houſekeeper at about - - -	35	—

In addition to which,

Five of the Offices have each an extra Clerk, with Salaries varying from £50 to - -	80	—

* Supplement (H. 1.)

Five of the Offices have each a Meſſenger or Gaoler, with Salaries varying from £20 to - - - -	46	13
Six of the Offices have each a menial Servant, with Salaries, varying from £13 to -	35	—
And the total Amount of Salaries in all the Offices for One Year, is - -	£.12,313	3

It appears from the Account * preſented to your Committee of the total Expenſe incurred by theſe Offices, from the Time of their Inſtitution in Auguſt 1792 to the 5th of January 1798, on the Suppoſition that this Period be conſidered as being exactly Five Years and an Half, that the Average Annual Amount of the Salaries and Incidents had been - - - £14,971 19 10

It is worthy however of Remark that all the Salaries, except thoſe of the Juſtices and of the Firſt and Second Clerks, are thrown into the Incidents; and that the Average Annual Amount of the Salaries actually paid within the Period, amounts only to £9,828, inſtead of £10,150, according to the Eſtabliſhment; adding therefore the Difference between theſe Two Sums, on the Suppoſition that the Eſtabliſhments are kept full - 322 — —

And the total Annual Amount of Salaries and Incidents for the Seven Offices will be -	15,293	19	10
And deducting from this Sum the Annual Amount of all the Salaries, as before ſtated -	12,313	3	—
Will ſhew that the Whole of the Incidents, properly ſo called, amounted on an Average to	£.2,980	16	10

Being at the Rate of £425. 16*s.* 8½*d.* per Annum for each Office.

* Supplement (H. 3.)

Under

Under the Head of Incidents ſo ſeparated, are comprized Houſe Rent, Rates, and Taxes, Tradeſmen's Bills, and ſundry Expenſes relating to the Buſineſs of the Offices.

To the Salaries and Incidents above ſtated, add the Salary of the Receiver (hitherto unprovided for by Parliament) at £700 per Annum. and the total Amount of Salaries and Incidents is - - £15,993 —

Independent of this Annual Sum there is alſo a Head of Miſcellaneous Expenditure, which has not been provided for by Parliament; the Amount of which, for the whole Period of Five Years and a Half, was £14,401. 3*s*. 7½*d*. From the Specification thereof, which may be ſeen in the Appendix*, it may be preſumed that the principal Article, to the Amount of £6,956. 18*s*. 8*d*. being for the original fitting and furniſhing the Offices, will not occur again to the ſame Amount in an equal Number of Years. The other Articles, and particularly the Exchequer Fees to the Amount of £4,646. 9*s*. 6*d*. muſt for the moſt Part be conſidered as Annual.

It is further ſtated to your Committee, that upon the Whole there is need of more Conſtables, and particularly in ſome of theſe Offices; and that they want the Means of rewarding them for ſpecial Services. And this is a Point which is alſo ſtated by Mr. Colquhoun, as one which is peculiarly neceſſary for giving Energy and Effect to the Endeavours of the Magiſtrates in the Prevention of Crimes.

When theſe Seven Offices of Police were firſt eſtabliſhed, it was imagined that the Fees alone, which

* Supplement (H. 4.)

would be received in them, would be ſufficient to defray their Annual Expenſe; and the Amount of the Penalties was therefore directed to be paid into the Exchequer. The Experience of Five Years and a Half has ſhewn that the Average Annual Amount of the Fees does not exceed £2,605. An Iſſue to the Amount of £12,000 a Year has therefore been made from the Treaſury, to defray ſuch Part of the Expenſe of the Offices as ſhould not be made good by the Fees, Government having thought itſelf limited by the Act of Parliament to an Annual Sum of £14,000 a Year for the total Expenſe of the Offices, independent of the Salary of the Receiver. This Iſſue, however, with the Addition of the Fees, having proved inadequate to the real Expenſe of the Offices, notwithſtanding the limited Scale of the Eſtabliſhment, and the moderate Rate of the Salaries, the Receiver has been expoſed to great perſonal Inconvenience by Actions at Law*, brought againſt him on account of Expenſes incurred, over which he has no Control, and to defray which he had no Supply.

To alleviate the Preſſure of this Neceſſity, he has found it requiſite to retain in his hands the Whole of the Penalties, which, upon an Average, have amounted to an Annual Sum of £1,329; but even this Reſource has not been ſufficient entirely to remove an Inconvenience which, Your Committee feel, is one that ought not to continue.

It ſhould ſeem, however (if the Plan, which it is the Intention of Your Committee to propoſe for the Payment of all theſe Offices, ſhould not be adopted) that the Annual Sum, which has hitherto been iſſued by the Treaſury, together with the Fees and Penalties, would

* Supplement (H. 2.)

probably

probably cover the Whole of the Salaries, including that of the Receiver, together with the Incidents, properly belonging to the Offices, and that it would be ſufficient that an extraordinary Iſſue ſhould be made for defraying the miſcellaneous and extraordinary Expenditure before deſcribed, as it might ariſe.

		£.	s.	d.
The Salaries and Incidents as before, are -		15,993	19	10
The Average of Fees -	£.2,605			
Average of Penalties -	1,329			
Annual Iſſue from the Treaſury	12,000			
		15,934	—	—

§ 2. OFFICE IN BOW STREET.

The Eſtabliſhment of the Office in Bow Street *, conſiſts of			
3 Juſtices at £400 per Annum each -	£.1,200	—	—
1 Clerk, at - - - -	160	—	—
1 Do at - - - - -	130	—	—
1 Do at - - - -	100	—	—
1 Extra Clerk, at - - -	80	—	—
6 Officers at 11s. 8d. per Week - -	182	—	—
An Office Keeper - - -	35	—	—
An Houſe Keeper - - -	35	—	—
A Meſſenger - - - -	35	—	—
An Aſſiſtant Gaoler - - -	17	10	—
Attached to the Office there is a Patrole, conſiſting of 68 Perſons, divided into 13 Parties, each having a Captain at 5s. per Night, the Men having 2s. 6d. per Night; amounting in the Whole, annually, to about -	3,695	12	6
There is paid alſo,			
To the Clerks, on Account of the Patrole	71	12	—
And in Remunerations to the Magiſtrates in lieu of Fees and Perquiſites, and for ſpecial Services - - -	900	—	—
	£.6,641	14	6

* Supplement (I. 1.)

The

	£.	s.	d.
The Total paid on Account* of the Eſtabliſhment, from 5th January 1797 to 5th January 1798, including the Patrole and extra Pay to Clerks, and Houſe Rent, was -	6,188	5	9
Do - - for Incidents - - -	278	4	9
Do - - Extra Charges - -	616	12	2
Do - - Diſburſements paid out of Fees -	403	10	5
	£.7,486	13	1
Beſides Remunerations, as before ſtated, to the Three Magiſtrates - -	900	—	—
Total Expence of the Office for 1797 -	8,386	13	1
Of which the Fees of the Office defrayed -	485	5	6
The Remainder, paid out of the Civil Liſt	£.7,901	7	7

It appears that the Receiver of the Seven † Public Offices was alſo appointed by the Secretary of State to tranſact all the Money Concerns of this Office, in the Month of July 1793, when this Office was put, as nearly as could be done without an Act of Parliament, upon the ſame Footing as the other Seven Offices, with regard to applying the Fees, and the ordering of its Expenditure.

The Receiver, Four Times in the Year, makes out an Account of the Money wanted to defray the Expenſes of the laſt Quarter; this is ſigned by the Magiſtrates, tranſmitted to the Secretary of State, and recommended by him to the Treaſury for Payment. The Quarter ending on the 5th of January 1798 was actually paid in the Middle of May laſt. This, although it cannot under all Circumſtances be conſidered as very dilatory Payment, is probably protracted beyond the Convenience of many of the Parties to whom it is due; and it is particularly deſirable that the Patroles at leaſt

* Supplement (I. 2. to 5.)

† Supplement (I. 1.)

ſhould

ſhould be paid, if poſſible, on the Quarter Day. Your Committee cannot but obſerve with Satisfaction, that it appears by Returns made by the Magiſtrates of theſe Eight Offices of Police, that the Duties are performed in Perſon by all the Individuals holding Employments under them, from the higheſt to the loweſt; a Circumſtance of peculiar Importance in Situations, whoſe Efficacy depends ſo much upon Regularity of Attendance, conſtant Vigilance, and Promptitude of Action. So long as the Truth of this Principle ſhall continue to be felt by every Individual employed in this Department, ſo long will the Public have Reaſon to be ſatisfied with the Payment of the additional Expenſe incurred by ſo uſeful an Inſtitution: and while, on the one Hand, it would be proper to grant an Increaſe of ſuch Parts of any one or other of theſe Eſtabliſhments as ſhould appear on further Enquiry to demand Augmentation, ſo on the other, if by Change of Circumſtances any of the Branches of the preſent Eſtabliſhments ſhould from local Conſiderations become more than adequate to the Duties required, they ſhould not be ſuffered to degenerate into Sinecures, but ſhould be retrenched, till an Increaſe of Buſineſs ſhould appear again to require their Reſtoration.

It is further ſtated to Your Committee, that a conſiderable Defect is felt in the Police of this Metropolis from the limited Juriſdiction of the preſent Magiſtrates in every Part of it, and from the Want of an Inſtitution ſimilar to that of the Police Offices to be eſtabliſhed in the City of London, as was originally intended and propoſed *; that the Delay which neceſſarily takes place in obtaining the Sanction of the Local Magiſtracy, in either Caſe, to the Warrants of thoſe preſiding in other Diſtricts, operates in all Caſes to the Advantage of

* Supplement (D.)

Offenders

Offenders againſt the Laws, and to the Obſtruction of Public Juſtice; add to which, that the numerous and important Avocations, both public and private, of the truly reſpectable Magiſtracy of the City, is too often inconſiſtent with that conſtant and unremitting Attention which the due Preſervation of the Police of the Metropolis requires. That it would be unfortunate indeed if any local Jealouſy, founded upon no juſt Grounds, though entertained by very honourable Minds, ſhould continue to deprive even the Inhabitants of the City itſelf, as well as thoſe of the Reſt of the Metropolis, of that Security which a more permanent Attendance, and a perfect Intercommunity of Juriſdiction in criminal Matters, between the Magiſtrates of every Part of the Metropolis and of the Four adjoining Counties, could not fail to produce.

It is finally obſerved to Your Committee, that another great Source of the Impunity, and therefore of the Increaſe of Crimes, ariſes from the Unwillingneſs ſo often ſhewn by private Sufferers to attempt the Recovery of their Property, or Redreſs for the Injuries they ſuſtain from public Offenders, through the Medium of ſo much Expenſe, Trouble, and Loſs of Time, as are the uſual Attendants upon criminal Proſecutions.

Your Committee have called for, but have not yet received, Returns from the ſeveral Gaols of this Metropolis, for the Purpoſe of ſhewing the Proportion of Priſoners Annually diſcharged for Want of Proof; no ſmall Part of whom, it is preſumed, eſcape with Impunity from this very Cauſe.

CONVICTS

CONVICTS UNDER SENTENCE OF TRANSPORTATION.

§ 3. YOUR Committee have in the next Place analyzed the Papers which have been laid before them, relative to the Numbers, Expence of Maintenance, and Value of Labour performed by the Convicts now on Board the Hulks, or confined in the different Gaols of the Kingdom under Sentence of Tranſportation.

It appears that the total Number of Perſons actually confined under Sentence of Tranſportation (excluſive of ſuch, if any, as may be in the Gaols of Southampton, Fife, and Kinroſs, from which no Returns have as yet been made) amounts to 1864, of which 1449 are aboard the Hulks, and 415 in the different Gaols.

That the Average Number of Perſons maintained for the Whole of the Year 1797, on Board the Hulks at Portſmouth, and at Langſton Harbour, was - -			894
The Average Number on Board the Staniſlaus Hulk at Woolwich - - - - -			220
The Average Number on Board the Prudentia Hulk at Ditto, was - - - - -			288
The Total Average for 1797 - -			1,402
It appears alſo that the total Expenſe of maintaining this Average Number of Perſons on Board the Hulks, for the whole Year 1797, amounted to - -	£. 32,080	s. —	d. —
To this Expenſe muſt be added the Amount of the Allowances made by the Board of Ordnance to the Convicts employed by them at Woolwich - - -	102	7	6
Do at Portſmouth and Langſton Harbours -	1,209	7	10¾
Carried over -	£. 33,391	15	4¾

Brought over -	£.33,391	15	4¾
And alſo the Amount of the Articles ſupplied, by the Navy Board, to ſuch Convicts as were employed under their Authority in this Year - - - - -	186	19	6
And the total Expenſe will be, for 1797	£.33,578	14	10¾

Comparing the Average Number maintained with the total Expenſe incurred in the Year, and it will appear to be at the Rate of £23. 19*s.* per Head per Annum, of which £22. 1*s.* 0½*d.* is the Contract Price, at the Rate of 14½*d.* per Day.

The Remainder conſiſts of the Allowances above-mentioned to thoſe who are employed, and of incidental Charges, the Nature of which will be ſeen ſtated, with regard to Woolwich *.

It is obſervable here, that the Contract Price made in the Year 1792 was only 13½*d.* per Day, as appears by the Accounts and Papers printed by Order of the Houſe on the 10th and 26th of March 1792. The increaſed Price of all the Neceſſaries of Life, which has taken place ſince that Period, appears of itſelf to afford a natural Reaſon for that Increaſe.

It appears further to Your Committee, that the Labour performed by the Convicts at Langſton and Portſmouth Harbour, in the Year 1797, reckoning it by the	£.	s.	d.
Day, is eſtimated by the Contractor at -	9,224	13	3
and that performed at Woolwich during the ſame Period at - - - - -	6,578	4	7
Together	15,802	17	10

* Supplement (K.)

It

It is perhaps extremely difficult to calculate the Value of Labour, performed under ſuch Circumſtances, with any tolerable Accuracy in any other Manner than by actual Meaſurement of the Work in ſuch Caſes as are fit Subjects of Meaſurement *.

The Difference in the Quantum of Work that can be produced in a given Number of Hours by a Man who is working by Taſk Work, compared with what is uſually produced by one who works by the Day, is in ordinary Caſes very obſervable; and when the Rate of Work produced by a voluntary Labourer is compared by that which is done by one whoſe Labour is in great Meaſure the Effect of Compulſion, a conſiderable Allowance muſt neceſſarily be made.

The Value of Labour, as here computed by the Day, is certainly not eſtimated at a very high Rate, even making Allowance for the diſadvantageous Circumſtances under which it is performed; it is however to be remarked that the Rate of Valuation now given are conſiderably higher than thoſe which were adopted apparently for the ſame Species of Work, performed at the ſame Place in 1792†.

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* The following Memorandum is affixed to a Statement (from the Navy Office) of the Nature, total Amount, and Value of all Allowances made to any Convicts employed in any Works under the Direction of the Navy Board.

" *Memorandum.*—They come aſhore from the Hulks to work about Seven " o'Clock in the Summer, and Nine in the Winter; and go off to their " Dinner, and return to work in the Afternoon; and go off between Five " and Six o'Clock in the Evening.—No Allowance of Wages, or Drink, or " any Recompence is made to them for their Work by the Naval Depart- " ment."——Appendix N. 11, P. 117. Folio Edit.

† Papers and Accounts ordered to be printed 10th and 26th March, 1792.

Thus, the Value of the Labour of the Artificers at Cumberland Fort and Weevil Lines, at Portſmouth and Langſton Harbours, is now computed at 15*d.* per Day, and the Labourers at 9*d.* which in 1792 was computed together at only 9*d.* per Day by the Contractors themſelves. The Value of the Labour of the Artificers at the Warren at Woolwich is now computed at 17*d.* per Day, and that of the Labourers at 12*d*, whereas in 1792 their Labour taken together was only valued at 9*d.* The Value of the Labour of the Artificers in the Dock Yard at Woolwich is now valued at 17*d.* and that of the Labourers at 14*d.* whereas their Value taken together in 1792 was only computed at 12*d.* per Day. Theſe Alterations in the Rate of Valuation would upon the whole Number of Artificers and Labourers employed in 1797, have made a Difference of - £.3,102 18 1

Which, deducted from the Sum before given as the Value of the Labour performed in 1797, namely - - £15,802 — —

Would leave the Value of that Labour in round Numbers at - - £12,700 — —

If this latter Sum be deducted from the Expenſe of Maintenance and Employment before ſtated, namely - £33,578 14 10¾

The neat Expenſe to the Public, for the Maintenance of 1,402 Perſons for One whole Year, will have been - £20,878 14 10¾

Or at the Rate of £14. 17*s.* 9¾*d.* per Head per Annum.

If the Value of the Labour be eſtimated, as given in at £15,802. 17*s.* 10*d.* and that Sum be deducted from the Expenſe of Maintenance, it will leave £.17,775. 17*s.* 0¾*d.* as the total Expenſe to the Public, or at the Rate of £12. 13*s.* 7½*d.* per Head per Annum.

Your

Your Committee have before obſerved, that the Average Number of Convicts on board the Hulks, in 1797, was - - - - 1,402

The Average Number employed was 1,032

The Labour therefore of - - 370 is for the moſt Part loſt to the Community.

In Confirmation of this Fact, it is ſtated in the Returns from Portſmouth, "That the Convicts cannot be "employed but in clear fine Weather, for that in dark "foggy Weather, which happens very often, but par- "ticularly in Cumberland Fort, there would be great "Danger of their effecting their Eſcape."

"That a great Number of Convicts on Board the "above Hulks were rejected as unfit to proceed to Bo- "tany Bay; and that many received from the Gaols "are ſo emaciated by long Confinement and Debility "from former Debaucheries, that they are unable to "work; to theſe add the Number neceſſarily employed "in keeping the Ships and Wards clean, and they will "amount to nearly One Third of the whole Number "confined." This Account is corroborated by a Return ſince made by the Board of Ordnance, in which it is ſaid, "That on account of Rain, Fog, High Winds, "and other Occurrences, the Convicts are ſometimes "prevented from leaving their Hulk till late in the "Morning; for the ſame Reaſon they are early on "Board; thus in Winter, or in continued ill Weather, "they work but a few Hours in the Day, encumbered "by Chains, frequently labouring under the Effects of "Diſeaſe; even were they conſtantly diligent, they are "by no Means equal to hired Workmen; but to add "to theſe Diſadvantages, ſome are averſe to labour, and

"only

" only work while the Eye of their Overſeers is parti-
" cularly upon them."

Of the Circumſtances reſpecting the Employment or Management of the 415, who are ſtated to be confined under Sentence of Tranſportation in the different Gaols of the Kingdom, Your Committee have at preſent no diſtinct Information. It is probable, with the Exception of what may take place in One or Two Gaols, which are known to have been more attended to than others, that little Work is upon the whole obtained from them; and if the Obſervation above quoted from the Portſmouth Return be applicable to the Priſoners received from the greater Part of our Gaols, the Reſult is not upon the whole recommendatory of the preſent Mode of managing and diſpoſing of Convicts.

Precarious, however, as muſt at all Times be the Value of Labour performed under ſuch Circumſtances, it is obvious that the Poſſeſſion of ſo many idle Hands will ſometimes be a temptation to engage in Works, which, but for this Inducement, would not recommend themſelves by their intrinſic Utility.

EFFECTS OF THE SYSTEM OF THE HULKS.

Among the Circumſtances which have the moſt materially contributed to the Increaſe of Crimes, and of Expenſe conſequent thereon, we ſhall, in more than One Paſſage of theſe Papers, find the Syſtem of the Hulks pointed out as a principal Cauſe of that Corruption of Morals, which is the Source of every Species of Criminality.

This is much enlarged upon in the Evidence given by Mr. Colquhoun, in which that obſerving and experienced Magiſtrate remarks, " That he had ſeldom or
" ever

" ever known an Inſtance of an Individual diſcharged " from the Hulks, who had ever returned to honeſt " Induſtry; but that the indiſcriminate Mixture of " Criminals, which takes place in thoſe Eſtabliſhments, " renders them a complete Seminary of Vice and " Wickedneſs."

This State of Things, which there is too much Reaſon to believe to be real, " though not" (as he ſays) " imputable as Matter of Blame to the Contractors, but " to the Syſtem," is the more to be lamented, ſince it appears by the Returns made, that the Number of Perſons now confined on Board the Hulks amounts to 1,449, and that the Number of Convicts ſentenced to be tranſported in the different Gaols of the Kingdom amounts at leaſt to 415, making in all 1,864 Perſons actually confined under Sentence of Tranſportation. And we are told, in a Note at the Bottom of the Paper, which contains theſe Returns, " That the Reaſon why " ſo large a Number of Convicts remain here under " theſe Sentences of Tranſportation, is becauſe it has " been found inexpedient to ſend a greater Number of " Convicts than have been already ſent to New South " Wales, until that Settlement ſhall have attained a " greater Degree of Cultivation; and that the Tranſporta- " tion thither has always been gradual, according to the " Advices received from the Settlement of the Capabi- " lity of receiving them."

Under theſe Circumſtances there remains but little Hope that the Individuals who have been expoſed to the Contagion of ſuch immoral Example, whether they ſhall finally be ſent to New South Wales, or the Periods of their Sentences ſhall be ſuffered to expire here, will ever again become uſeful Members of Society, but

on

on the contrary it is to be feared, that whenever they ſhall be again diſcharged on the Public, they will come more expert in Fraud, and more hardened in Guilt.

PROPOSAL FOR A NEW AND LESS EXPENSIVE MODE FOR EMPLOYING AND REFORMING CONVICTS.

It did not therefore eſcape your Committee, that Mr. Colquhoun, in pointing out the Errors of the preſent Mode, ſpeaks of an improved Syſtem for the Employment of Convicts, as one of the chief Means by which the Expenſes of the Police are to be diminiſhed.

Your Committee were therefore induced to inquire whether that Gentleman had any particular Syſtem in view in making that Obſervation; and they learnt with conſiderable Satisfacttion, that Mr. Colquhoun (who appears himſelf to have ſubmitted a Plan to the Secretary of State for this Purpoſe) did allude to a particular Syſtem, from which, according to his decided Opinion, if adopted and carried into Execution, infinite Advantages would ariſe to the Public, not only in the Diminution of the Expenſe at preſent incurred, but in the Improvement of the Morals of the Convicts who may be placed under ſuch an Eſtabliſhment; Your Committee have therefore annexed to this Report a Sketch of that Plan *, contained in a printed Paper, intituled, "A Propoſal for a new and leſs expenſive Mode for em-"ploying and reforming Convicts."

Impreſſed with the Advantages, of which the Peruſal of the Heads of the Plan appears to juſtify the Expectation, Your Committee were gratified in finding that

* Supplement (E.)

it

it had already attracted the Attention, and obtained the Encouragement of his Majesty's Government.

That so long ago as the 11th of June 1794, the Sum of £2,000 had been actually granted to the Proposer, Jeremy Bentham, Esquire, under Warrant from the Treasury *, "to enable him to make the necessary Prepar-"ations for the Custody of the Convicts to be confined "in the proposed Penitentiary Houses."

That an Act of Parliament received the Royal Assent on the 7th July 1794, 34 G. III. c. 84. not only authorizing but requiring the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, as soon after passing the Act as conveniently might be, to fix upon Ground therein described, or upon any other convenient and proper Spot, within certain Limits, for the Erection of one or more Penitentiary Houses, and giving the usual compulsive Powers of purchasing the Ground that should be so chosen.

That Articles of Agreement † were thereupon drawn up by the Solicitor to the Treasury, and approved by the Attorney and Solicitor General, for the Purpose of carrying the Proposal into Effect, reciprocally binding upon the Proposer and upon the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

That encouraged by these Proofs of Confidence and Approbation, and by these Assurances of Support, Mr. Bentham had proceeded to the Performance of his Part of the Contract ‡, and had incurred an Expense of many Thousand Pounds of his own Money, in Addition to that advanced by the Treasury, in consequence of the

* Supplement (F 1. & 2.) † Supplement (F.3.)
‡ Supplement (G.)

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‡ Supplement (G.)

Preparations which he had made; but that his further Progreſs has been impeded, and the Contract has remained without Execution, from Difficulties in regard to obtaining a Spot of Ground proper for the Purpoſe.

Your Committee, however, are informed by the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury, that they have always felt a Diſpoſition to carry into Effect the Contract intended to be executed, whenever a proper Spot of Ground could be obtained; and that the Contract intended to have been entered into has been delayed, becauſe an eſſential Part of ſuch Contract was to be the giving Poſſeſſion of the Land upon which the Penitentiary Houſe was to be erected; but they are ready to enter into the Contract whenever the preliminary difficulties relative to the Ground are removed.

Upon further Inquiry Your Committee find that a Spot has been pointed out, which appears well adapted to the Object, and againſt the Appropriation of which to a Purpoſe ſo intereſting to the Public no ſolid Objection occurs; and that the preliminary Difficulties above alluded to have ariſen from the Rules and Orders of the Houſe relative to Bills of Incloſure, which are ſuppoſed to be applicable to the Ground in Queſtion. The Difficulty is therefore One which may be eaſily removed before the next Seſſion of Parliament; and Your Committee were glad to receive from Mr. Bentham himſelf the Aſſurance of his perfect Readineſs to proceed with his Part of the Buſineſs.

It is, in the Judgment of Your Committee, no ſmall Recommendation of the Plan alluded to, that the Contractor propoſes to employ the Priſoners on his own Account,

count, receiving a proportionably ſmaller Sum from the Public for their Maintenance.

But it muſt be noticed and remembered, that the great and important Advantages which diſtinguiſh that Plan from any other which has been hitherto ſuggeſted, conſiſt in the certain Employment and induſtrious Livelihood which it inſures to thoſe whoſe Terms of Confinement are expired; in the Reſponſibility which the Contractor propoſes to take upon himſelf for the future good Behaviour of the Criminals intruſted to his Care, even when they ſhall no longer be under his Controul; in the Publicity which is meant to be given to the whole Conduct and Effect of the Eſtabliſhment, moral, medical, and œconomical, as well by an Annual Report of its State and Proceedings, as by that conſtant Facility of Inſpection which will in an unuſual Manner be afforded by the very Form and Conſtruction of the Building, upon which the prompt and eaſy Exerciſe of the ſuperintending Powers of the Governor himſelf principally depends.

Your Committee are led to dwell the more on the Importance of theſe Advantages, when they contemplate the Accounts which have been furniſhed to them of the Periods of Enlargement of the ſeveral Convicts now confined in the Hulks *, to which they deſire to direct the moſt ſerious Attention of the Houſe, bearing in Mind, as they do the Evidence given by an experienced Magiſtrate of the pernicions Effects produced upon the unfortunate Perſons who are confined in thoſe Seminaries of Vice; recollecting too, not only that New South Wales is at the preſent Moment fully ſupplied, but it affords no Security for the future good Behaviour

* Supplement (D.)

of thoſe who, having outlived the Periods of their Sentences, may return again to afflict the Society from which they have been ſeparated.

It appears, that of 1,534 Convicts on Board the Hulks, on the 5th of June 1798, 93 will be enlarged in this Year, 346 in the next, and 1,411 within the Period of Seven Years.

If a ſimilar Progreſs be made in the Enlargement of thoſe who are ſtill confined in the different Gaols, the whole Number of Felons that will be turned looſe on the Public, will amount to 1,791, a Diſcharge at the Rate of 254 per Annum, continuing for a Period of Seven Years.

Of the 2,934, unemancipated and unſettled Convicts exiſting in New South Wales and Norfolk Iſland, on the 22d of October 1796, it is probable from a Conſideration of the Years in which they have been ſeverally ſent thither, that the Periods of Diſcharge of a ſtill greater Number will have expired in the ſame Seven Years; and if it could be ſuppoſed that the whole or the greater Part would endeavour to avail themſelves of that Circumſtance to return to the Scene of their former Delinquency, the Proſpect would indeed be dreadful, when viewed through the Medium of the Experience which the Magiſtracy of this Metropolis has already had of the Effect of ſuch Returns.

Mr. Colquhoun's Teſtimony on this Point is, That all of the Delinquents that have returned from theſe Settlements, who have come within his Knowledge, are either at this Moment Thieves on the Town, or have been executed for New Offences.

Your Committee therefore truſt, that no further Delay will interfere with the Execution of the Contract above mentioned, not only becauſe any ſuch Delay would add to the Loſs already ſuſtained by the Contractor, and thereby enlarge his Claim to Compenſation, but becauſe it would deprive the Public for a longer Time of the Benefits of a Plan which they cannot but look to as likely to be productive of the moſt eſſential Advantage, both in Point of Œconomy and Police. A Mode of Compenſation has indeed been propoſed by the Contractor, which, ſo far as it goes, has the Advantage of not being attended with any Expenſe to the Public, and to which it does not appear to Your Committee that any ſubſtantial Objection can be made.

§. 4. CONVICTS

TRANSPORTED TO NEW SOUTH WALES AND NORFOLK ISLAND.

On the Subject of the Colony of New South Wales (under which Denomination muſt be included the Colony of Norfolk Iſland, though ſituate at 1,200 Miles Diſtance) the Attention of Your Committee has principally directed itſelf to the aſcertaining of the Rate of Expenſe per Head, as deduced from the total Expenſe incurred by theſe Eſtabliſhments compared with the Number of Convicts conveyed thither and maintained there; and this in the View of judging whether that Rate were in the Way of Increaſe or of Decreaſe, and if of Decreaſe, whether the Decreaſe were ſuch as to promiſe, within a moderate Compaſs of Time, to reduce the Expenſe of this Mode of Proviſion to a Level with the Expenſe of the other Modes, which ſtand in Competition with it.

The

The Convicts unemancipated were, it is evident, the only Perſons who could be taken into Account in this View, theſe being the only Perſons comprized in the Expenſe of thoſe other Plans.

By the Account received from the Treaſury *, it appears that the Total of Expenſe (excluſive of Naval Expenſe) from the Commencement of the Buſineſs to the End of the Year 1797, making Twelve Years, amounts to - £870,889 1 8¾
That the Total of naval Expenſe, during that Period, amounts to - - - 166,341 4 11

Grand Total - - - £1,037,230 6 7¾

N. B. It not being ſaid at what Part of the Year the Expenſe upon the Ships purchaſed in 1793 commenced, it is here calculated as for Half the Year.

	£	s.	d.
Expenſe per Year upon an Average - - -	86,435	17	2½
Expenſe per Head per Year upon 5,765, the total Number ſhipped off in the Courſe of the Period, ſuppoſing an equal Number ſhipped off each Year, and ſuppoſing none to have gone off the Liſt by Emancipation, Return from the Colony, or Death, Suppoſitions which will remain to be corrected - - - -	£27	14	—¾

Dividing the total Period of Twelve Years, into Two Half Periods of Six Years each, in order to ſee at which of the Two the Rate of Expenſe per Head was greateſt, the Reſult is as follows:

First Half Period	£.	s.	d.
Total of the General Expenſe - -	337,449	7	1½
Half Do. upon the whole Period - -	435,444	10	10¾
Difference - - - - - -	97,995	3	9

* Supplement (M.)

Add

	£	s.	d.
Add the Half of the naval Expenſe of the whole Period - - - - -	83,170	12	5½
Grand Total for the Firſt Half Period -	420,619	19	7
Half Do. upon the whole Period	518,615	3	4
Difference as before - - - - -	97,995	3	9

N. B. The extra Expenſes, by Accident and otherwiſe, which ſwelled the Account of the naval Expenſe during the Firſt Half Period above that of the laſt, being Expenſes incident to the Foundation of the Colony, muſt (it ſhould ſeem) be diſtributed throughout the whole Period; therefore no ſeparate Account is here attempted to be taken of the naval Expenſes of this Firſt Half Period, in Contradiſtinction to thoſe of the Second, nor do the Documents furniſh Materials for ſuch an Account.

	£.	s.	d.
Expenſe per Year, upon an Average, for this Firſt Half Period - - - - -	70,103	6	7
Second Half Period			
Total of general Expenſe of this Half Period - - - - - -	533,439	14	7¼
Half Do. upon the whole Period as before	435,444	10	10¼
Difference - - - - - -	97,995	3	8¾
Total Do. of the Firſt Half Period as before	337,449	7	1½
General Expenſe of the laſt Half Period more than that of the Firſt Half Period -	195,990	7	5¾
Grand Total of the Expenſe of this laſt Half Period, naval Expenſe included as before - - - - - -	616,609	7	—¾
Expenſe per Year upon an Average - -	102,768	4	6
Expenſe per Year of this laſt Half Period more than Do. of the Firſt Half Period -	32,664	17	11

Which is little leſs than Half as much again

An

An Increaſe in the Total of the Annual Expenſe of the whole Eſtabliſhment taken together, is what muſt of courſe go on (except in ſo far as any natural Reſources furniſhed by the Colony may have operated in Diminution of it) until the Eſtabliſhment has received the Whole of its intended Compliment, or till the Colony ſhall be in that State of Advancement, that the Value of Convict Labour to the Coloniſts ſhall be ſuch as to counterbalance, as it did in the Caſe of America, the Expenſe of Tranſportation.

At the ſame Time what might naturally be expected is, that the Rate of Expenſe per Head ſhould, during and notwithſtanding the Increaſe of the total Expenſe, be reduced. If ever the Rate of Expenſe per Head, under this Mode of Proviſion, ſhould be reduced below, or to a Level with the Rate of Expenſe per Head under the other Modes of Proviſion which come in Competition with it, no Increaſe in the Total of Expenſe would (it is evident) form any Objection in point of Œconomy to this Mode; but till the Arrival of that Period, unleſs the Arrival of it ſhould appear tolerably certain and not very remote, it is equally evident that an Increaſe in the Total of Expenſe will form an Objection in point of Œconomy to this Mode, notwithſtanding any Reductions that may take Place in the Rate of Expenſe per Head.

How the Proſpect ſtands in relation to this Point, may appear in ſome Meaſure from the following Compariſon between the Two Half Periods:

1. Firſt Half Period of Six Years:

Numbers ſhipped off, and thence provided for in the Courſe of this Period, excluſive of Children, 4,466.

Annual

Annual Expenſe per Head, on the Supposition of there having been gradually ſent during this Firſt Half Period - - - - £26 1 8¾

Second Half Period of Six Years:

During the Firſt Half Period, the Colony being without Inhabitants at the Commencement of it, the Numbers ſhipped off give the whole of the Number provided for. During the Second Half Period the Numbers pre-exiſting in the Colony muſt be taken into the Account, and they form the principal Object. Seven Years is by far the moſt common Term of Transportation, ſo much ſo, that without any material Error it may be taken for the only one; but before they come reſpectively to be tranſported, a conſiderable Part of the Term muſt, in the Inſtance of each Convict, have elapſed; call this One Year; then, by the Commencement of the Second Period, a Number equal to all that were tranſported the Firſt Year will, upon the Suppoſition of an equal Rate of Influx, have gone off the Liſt; and ſuppoſing the ſame Rate to continue, the Numbers that go off the Liſt every Year will be as great as the Numbers that come on, even without taking Deaths into the Account. During this Period then, the Number to be aſſumed in Default of direct Information, as the Average Number for the whole Period, muſt be the whole Number of any One Year. The Number exiſting in the Colony, by the laſt Returns, was 3,070; taking this therefore for the Number provided for in each Year, upon an Average throughout the laſt Half Period.

The Annual Expenſe per Head on this Supposition, during this laſt Half Period, will be - - - - - £33 9 5¾

The Times at which this Number of 3,070 was returned as the Number exiſting in the Colony, were as long ago (it may be ſaid) as Auguſt and October 1796, ſince which 672 more have been added to the Liſt; viz. in 1796, 279 (none of which can well have arrived in that ſame Year ſo as to form Part of the Number of 3,070); and in 1797, 393. So far is true: but then on the other Hand, in the Remainder of the Year 1796, and in the Whole of the Year 1797, a proportionate Number muſt, according to a preceding Remark, have gone off the Liſt by Emancipation.

From the Cauſe which is ſaid to have ſwelled the Amount of the Expenſe defrayed in the Year 1797, it would not be juſt to adopt that Year as the Standard of the future probable Rate of Expenſe of the following Years; although ſome Conſiderations tending to juſtify the Adoption of that Standard are not altogether wanting, as will be ſeen below.

But if (inſtead of the Expenſe of an Average Year of the laſt Half Period) we take the Expenſe of this laſt Year of all as a Sample of what is to be expected in future Years, the Riſe in the Rate of Expenſe per Head will appear conſiderably greater:

	£.	s.	d.
Actual Expenditure of this laſt Year (compoſed of the general Expenſe £120,372. 4s. 8¾d. with the addition of the Annual Part of the naval Expenſe, viz. £5,720, together) - - - - -	126,092	4	8¾
Rate of Expenſe per Head upon this Supposition (£ 126,092. 4s. 8¾d. divided by 3,070) will be - - - - - - - - -	41	1	5¼

If

	£.	s.	d.
If we add to this £5,329. 5s. 6½d. being a proportionate Part of that Portion of the naval Expence incurred within these Four or Five Years, which is over and above the Annual Expence, the Rate of Expence upon this Supposition (£131,412. 10s. 2¾d. divided by 3,070) will be - - - - -	42	16	1¼
If to this proportionate Part of the naval Expence of the Four or Five last Years we substitute, as before, a proportionable Part of the naval Expence of the whole Twelve Years (£140,621. 4s. 11d. divided by 12) £11,718. 8s. 8¾d. the Rate of Expence upon this Supposition will be £138,010. 13s. 5½d. divided by 3,070 -	44	19	1

In the Account referred to, the Annual Part of the naval Expense is stated at the old Rate of £4 a Month; the present Rate is £7. At £4 the Expense is £5,720 a Year, as above; at £7 it will be £10,010; Difference £4,290. If this Difference should come to be added to the Annual Total of Expense, it would raise the £126,092 4s. 8¾d. to £130,382. 4s. 8½d.; the £131,412. 10s. 2¾d. to £135,702. 10s. 2¾d.; and the £138,010. 13s. 5½d. to £142,300. 13s. 5½d.; giving respectively for the Rates of Expense per Head, £42. 9s. 4¼d. £44. 4s. 0½d. and £46. 7s. 0¼d.

Above One Half of the Expenses of the last Year, 1797, appear to have been occasioned by an Excess to that Amount, over and above the usual Amount of Bills drawn from the Colony; and it is remarked at the Foot of the Account above alluded to, by way of Explanation, that the Bills paid in 1797 were drawn from South Wales in the Years 1793, 1795, 1796, the greater Part of which were not presented at the Treasury until the Year 1797; but it is not stated, nor can it probably be known, whether Bills of the Year 1794, or of any subsequent Year, are still to be expected or not.

This is among the Inconveniences attending ſuch diſtant Eſtabliſhments. The greater the Diſtance the greater the Difficulty of auditing and checking the Expenſe; while at the ſame Time, the greater the Diſtance the greater the Difficulty, not to ſay Impoſſibility, of diſallowing the Practice.

The Smallneſs of the Supply from hence in this laſt Year (1797) ſeems to be a natural Forerunner of a correſpondent Abundance in the Amount of Bills drawn from thence in ſucceeding Years, unleſs in ſo far as the Quantity of Grain now raiſed in the Colony, which is ſaid to be more than ſufficient for the Conſumption of the Settlement, according to the laſt Returns, may account for this Difference. No inconſiderable Reduction of Expenſe, it is ſaid indeed, has been obtained in the Article of Tools, by ſending out either the raw Materials, or ſuch Parts only as could not be eaſily ſupplied in the Colony. With reſpect to Cloathing, as the fineſt Flax in the World grows there, it is expected that a Period will arrive when this Article, together with the Produce of the Live Stock, will furniſh every Species of Cloathing adapted to the Mildneſs of this Climate, to which coarſe Linens are better ſuited than Woollens, and Steps have accordingly been taken to eſtabliſh ſuch a Manufacture there. What Expectation of Reduction of Expenſe is to be entertained from the Supply of Live Stock actually exiſting in this Colony, may be collected from a Liſt of the Numbers, according to the laſt Return on the 1ſt of September 1796.

In 1796, the Amount of the Supply on theſe ſeveral Heads is above £55,166; in 1797 not above £18,823, little more than a Third; yet in 1796 the Number of Convicts ſent out were no more than 279; in 1797 no fewer than 393.

The

The Supply for the Embarkation of 1797 may however prove more abundant perhaps than it appears; a great Part of the Expenſe may be found to fall upon the ſucceeding Year, viz. upon the preſent Year 1798: The Ground for this Conjecture is, that in a former Inſtance, in the Year 1790, in which the Embarkation was (2,029) the Home Expenditure was no more than £28,444; but the Burthen fell, it ſhould ſeem, upon the next Year (1791) in which the Numbers ſhipped off (408) ſcarce amounted to more than One Fifth: For in this ſame Year (1791) the Home Expenditure was no leſs than £78,640 and a Fraction. Thus when the Embarkation was as Five to One, the Expenditure was little more than as One to Three.

As to Bills, the Increaſe in the official Eſtabliſhment, Civil and Military, may perhaps account in ſome Degree for the Increaſe in the Expenditure under that Head. The Civil has increaſed from £2,877 to £5,523, the Military from £6,857 to £16,906. While theſe common and naturally fixed Expenſes, the Expenſes of the Eſtabliſhment, remain fixed, the natural Reſult is, that under any Increaſe of Number among the Convicts, the Rate of Expenſe per Convict ſhould be diminiſhed; but this Ground of Expectation fails, if thoſe naturally fixed Expenſes are to go on increaſing likewiſe. Nor do the Numbers of the Convicts appear to have kept pace with the Increaſe in thoſe Expenſes, nor do they ſeem to be in a Way of increaſing, at leaſt for ſome Time to come. This Increaſe in the Eſtabliſhments may probably have had for its Cauſe the Multiplication of Poſts; a Multiplication to be always looked at with Jealouſy, as entailing certain Expenſe, weakening the Power of Control, and, in a military point of View, diminiſhing the Strength of the Colony.

It may be worthy of Remark here, that in the Year 1792, a Year of Peace, £ 20. per Head was deemed by the Commiſſioners of the Navy to be a reaſonable Price for Freight, including ſuch Stores and Proviſions as are generally ſent out for the Uſe of the Perſons ſo ſent, on their Arrival, and the Supply of a few Articles of Cloathing for the Voyage.

After a Trial of Twelve Years, it ſeems to Your Committee not too early to inquire, whether the peculiar Advantages likely to ariſe from this Plan are ſuch as may be conſidered as compenſating for its probable Expenſe; and to ſay whether any, and if any, what, ſhall be the Limit of that Expenſe. A Reduction in the Rate of Expenſe per Head does not appear an Event either ſo near or ſo certain as to form an Ingredient in the Compoſition of that Advantage, eſpecially when this Mode of Proviſion is compared with the Plan before alluded to *, which bids fair to put an End to all Expenſe upon the Extinction of the Lives of Two middle-aged Perſons.

The Security held out by the Difficulty of Return on the Part of the Convicts is the only Advantage that ſtrikes the Eye; but the Nature of this Advantage, the Amount of it, and the Certainty of it, ſeem not altogether undeſerving of Inquiry; nor whether a Security of the ſame Sort, more at command, and more to be depended upon, might not be purchaſed upon leſs exceptionable Terms.

It may alſo be worth Inquiry, whether the Advantages looked for from this Eſtabliſhment may not be dependent upon its Weakneſs? and whether, as it grows leſs diſadvantageous in point of Finance, it will not be apt

* Supplement (D.)

to

to grow leſs advantageous in the Character of an Inſtrument of Police?—The more thriving the Settlement, the more frequented; the more frequented, the leſs Difficulty of Return; the more thriving too, the leſs terrible. To Perſons in ſome Circumſtances, to Perſons who otherwiſe would have been diſpoſed to emigrate, it may loſe its Terrors altogether, eſpecially if by Money or other Means the Servitude be avoidable. This Inconvenience had already become ſenſible in the Inſtance of the comparatively old-planted Colonies. Many, though Innocent, went thither voluntarily, even at the Price of Servitude, while others, under the Notion of Puniſhment, were ſent thither for their Crimes; ſo that while to ſome the Emigration remains a Puniſhment, to others it may become an Adventure; but a Puniſhment ſhould be the ſame Thing to all Perſons, and at all Times.

Your Committee forbear to enlarge upon any of the Contingencies, by which the Utility or Propriety of the Eſtabliſhment may be diminiſhed, or the Expenſe of it increaſed. Bad Seaſons, and Deſtruction to the vegetable Part of the Stock of Food; Mortality among the the as yet ſcanty Stock of Cattle; Miſchief from the Natives, from Inſurrection among the Convicts, or from the Enemy.

Here, as at Sierra Leone, Malice may produce an Expedition of Devaſtation; the Illuſions to which the Spirit of Rapine is ſo much expoſed may even give Birth to an Enterprize of Depredation. Apprehenſions of any ſuch Event entertained here would neceſſarily give Birth to Preparations of Defence. The Apprehenſions may be well or ill grounded; the Meaſures taken for Defence ſucceſsful or unſucceſsful; but the Expenſe in the mean Time is incurred. The Diſtance is unexampled;

ampled; and all Danger as well as all Expenſe ſwells in Proportion to the Diſtance. All theſe are Topics which Your Committee are altogether unprepared to ſcrutinize into with Effect, but they are ſuch as appear to merit Conſideration.

Another Circumſtance, not altogether undeſerving of Attention, is, that the Labour of the whole Number of Perſons ſent to theſe Colonies, whether as Convicts or Settlers, whether in the civil, military, or marine Departments, is entirely loſt to this Country; nor can any Return to compenſate for ſuch Loſs be expected, till that very diſtant Day when the improved State of the Colony may by Poſſibility begin to repay a Part of this Advance by the Benefits of its Trade.

Suppoſing Abundance eſtabliſhed, and remaining for ever without Diſturbance, it may again be deſerving of Conſideration, in what Shape, and in what Degree, and with what Degree of Aſſurance, Government, in point of Finance, is likely to profit by the Abundance; for the Stock of the Individuals, which each Individual will conſume, lay up, or ſell on his own Account, is not the Stock of Government. The Saving to Government depends upon the Probity, and Zeal, and Intelligence of Bailiffs in Huſbandry acting without perſonal Intereſt in the Concern at that immenſe Diſtance.

A great deal of what is above ſuggeſted is but Conjecture; many Points might probably be elucidated and explained to Satisfaction on further Inquiry, but on the Part of Your Committee further Inquiry is impoſſible. In the Year 1792, a conſiderable Body of Evidence relative to the State of this Colony up to that Period, was printed by Order of the Houſe. Conſcious of the extreme Imperfection of their own Labours on this Head,

Your

Your Committee cannot but recommend, as a Meaſure neceſſary to enable the Houſe to form a proper Judgment, that as ſoon as convenient after the next Arrivals, Information ſhould be called for on a Plan equally copious, exhibiting the State of the Colony down to the lateſt Period.

IV.

MEASURES PROPOSED.

§. 1. HAVING thus traced ſome of the principal Defects of the ſeveral Branches of our Police, as they affect the Security of the Perſon, or of the Property of the peaceful Subject, the Morals of the People, or the general Finances of the Country; having ſeen that our actual Eſtabliſhments of Magiſtracy are in Want of many of thoſe Means of Information, and of thoſe Powers of Action, which are the moſt likely to operate beneficially towards the Prevention of Crimes:

That our principal Places of Confinement and Modes of Puniſhment, ſo far from effecting the Correction and Reformation of the Criminal, tend to ſend him forth, at the Expiration of the Period of his Impriſonment, more confirmed in Vice:

That the general Tendency of our œconomical Arrangements upon this Subject, is ill calculated to meet the accumulating Burthens, which are the infallible Reſult of ſo much Error in our Syſtem of Police:

Your Committee are of Opinion, that no inconſiderable Portion of theſe Imperfections might be removed,

1. If the Offices above mentioned were reduced into one Board of Police Revenue, as propoſed under the

Direction of a competent Number of Commiſſioners, with ſuch Salaries as ſhould bid fair to engage Talents adequate to the Situation, and as ſhould be ſufficient to command the whole Exertion of thoſe Talents.

2. That with a View to avoid any unneceſſary Increaſe of Officers, the Receiver of the Police Offices ſhould be at the ſame Time the Receiver General of the Funds propoſed to be collected by this Board.

3. That with the ſame View the Superintendence of Aliens, eſtabliſhed by 33 Geo. c. 4. ſhould make a Part of the Buſineſs of this Board.

4. That the Fees and Penalties received in the ſeveral Offices of Police, together with the Licence Duties and Penalties, if any, which ſhall be in the Collection of this conſolidated Board, ſhould make one common Fund, out of which all Salaries and Expenſes of the ſeveral Offices of Police ſhould be defrayed, as well as all thoſe of the conſolidated Board; and that all Payments whatever ſhould be made by the Receiver, under the Sanction of this Board, ſubject to the Approbation of the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury.

5. That the Accounts of the Receiver ſhould be audited and ſigned by the Board before they are delivered into the Treaſury, or to the Office for auditing the Public Accounts.

6. That the Balance of all Monies remaining in the Hands of the Receiver, after paying or retaining ſufficient to defray the current Expenſes of the ſeveral Offices, ſhould be paid into the Exchequer at frequent and fixed Periods.

7. That

7. That a Power of diſtributing ſmall Rewards to Conſtables or others for meritorious Services in Matters of Police, ſhould be given to the Magiſtrates of Police, ſubject to the Control of this Board, to be paid by the Receiver after obtaining the Sanction of the Board.

8. That the Board ſhould have the Power of making Bye Laws for the Regulation of ſuch minor Objects of Police, as relate to the Objects of their Superintendance, and to the Control of all Coaches, Chairs, Carts, Barrows, and the Conduct of all Coachmen, Chairmen, Carters, &c. and the Removal or Prevention of all Annoyances, and the Correction of all Offences againſt the Cleanlineſs, the Quiet, and the free Paſſage of the Streets of the Metropolis; in like Manner as is now poſſeſſed by the Commiſſioners of Hackney Coaches, and ſubject in like Manner to the Approbation and Sanction of the ſuperior Judges of the Courts of Weſtminſter Hall.

9. That Two additional Offices of Police ſhould be eſtabliſhed in the City, conſiſting each of Three Magiſtrates, to ſit at the Manſion Houſe, and at Guildhall, for the Purpoſe of aſſiſting the Lord Mayor and the Court of Aldermen; ſuch Magiſtrates to be named by the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, and paid out of the general Funds ariſing from the propoſed Regulations; to ſit permanently as in the other Offices, with Commiſſions from the Crown, extending over the whole Metropolis, and the Counties of Middleſex, Kent, Eſſex, and Surry.

10. That the Commiſſions of the Magiſtrates of the other Eight Offices of Police ſhould extend in like

Manner over the whole Metropolis, and the Four above-mentioned Counties.

Laſtly, That no Time ſhould be loſt in taking the proper Steps for carrying into Effect the Plan above referred to, for employing and reforming Convicts, which ſeems to bid fairer than any other that was ever yet offered to the Public, to diminiſh the public Expenditure in this Branch, and to produce a ſalutary Reform in the Objects of the propoſed Inſtitution.

§ 2. YOUR Committee cannot quit the Subject, without obſerving that there occur, in the important Papers annexed to this Report, a Variety of other Suggeſtions, which appear to deſerve the attentive Conſideration of this Houſe; but which, perhaps, may be better matured after the official Arrangement here propoſed ſhall have taken Place.

Of this Nature is the Power which it is propoſed to give to the Attorney General, of appointing Counſel for the Crown, with moderate Salaries, to conduct all criminal Proſecutions. Of a ſimilar Nature is the Suggeſtion of rendering the Solicitor to this Board uſeful to the Public generally, either in ſuch Proſecutions as any of the Public Offices might find it neceſſary to inſtitute, or in ſuch criminal Proſecutions at the Suit of Individuals as the public Juſtice of the Country might render expedient.

Such is the Propoſition for regiſtering all Lodging Houſes in the Metropolis; a Regulation which, diſcreetly uſed, might probably afford the Means of materially aſſiſting both the Police and the Revenue.

Such

Such is alſo the Eſtabliſhment of a Police Gazette, to be publiſhed by the Board, circulated generally at a very low Price, and furniſhed gratis to all Perſons under the Superintendance of the Board who ſhall pay a Licence Duty of a certain Annual Amount.

Such is alſo the propoſed Annual Report of the State of the Police of the Country. All of which appear to be Meaſures well calculated to reduce the Expenſe which is now borne by the Public, or ſuſtained by private Individuals, in the Maintenance of a very inefficient Police; to facilitate the Means of Detection and Conviction of Criminals, and thereby diminiſh, or at leaſt keep down the increaſing Multitude of Crimes.

June 26th, 1798.

Supplement (A.)

Copy of a LETTER from P. COLQUHOUN and CHARLES POOLE, Eſquires, to GEORGE ROSE, Eſquire, relative to the Eſtabliſhment of a Central Board of POLICE REVENUE.

SIR, 3d May, 1798.

IN obedience to your Inſtructions, we have the Honour to ſtate to you in Writing, for the Information of the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury:

1ſt. Such Ideas as have occurred to us with regard to the Functions of the Commiſſioners of the propoſed Board of Police Revenue, or by whatever other Name it may be thought proper to call the conſolidated Boards of Hawkers and Pedlars, Hackney Coaches, and the other Objects connected with theſe Branches of Revenue.

2d. The Deſcription and Numbers of the different Officers which would be neceſſary to form the Eſtabliſhment.

3d. A more detailed View of the different Branches of Revenue, which might, with Advantage to the Public, be placed under their Management.

I.—FUNCTIONS.

It will be the Duty of the Commiſſioners,

1ſt. To attend to the Operation of the Laws which may be made, as well as thoſe already enacted, ſo as to be able to ſuggeſt Improvements from Time to Time, beneficial to the Revenue and Police.

2d. To ſit in Rotation, for the Purpoſe of adjuſting ſuch Diſputes between the Public and Hackney Coachmen as may not be carried before the Police Magiſtrates; and to be watchful in correcting the Abuſes, Frauds, and Felonies ariſing from Coachmen aſſiſting Burglars, and uttering baſe Money.

3d. To eſtabliſh a Syſtem, with reſpect to Hawkers and Pedlars, that, if poſſible, thoſe Miſchiefs may be prevented which ariſe from many of this Claſs becoming the Medium through which ſtolen and ſmuggled Goods are introduced into the Country, and Counterfeit Money is circulated to a great Extent.

4th. To

4th. To eſtabliſh ſuch Regulations reſpecting Horſe Dealers, that, if poſſible, a Preventive may be found againſt the Loſſes ſuſtained by Farmers and others from the ſtealing of Horſes; at leaſt it is hoped a conſiderable Check may be given by watching them narrowly, and refuſing Licenſes to depraved Characters.

5. To ſuggeſt ſuch a Syſtem of Superintendance, with reſpect to Auctioneers and Auctions, as will protect the innocent Part of the Community from the Frauds which are practiſed at the Auctions of Pawnbrokers, and at the Shops of diurnal Auctioneers.

6th. To look carefully to the Conduct of Pawnbrokers, and not only to be cautious with reſpect to Perſons who apply for Licenſes, but to eſtabliſh ſuch a Syſtem as ſhall keep this Claſs within the Rules preſcribed by Law, that while the Poor are accommodated, they may be protected againſt thoſe Frauds which it is well known are too often practiſed upon their Ignorance.

7th. It will, under this Syſtem, be the Duty of the Commiſſioners, in a particular Degree, to attend to the Lottery, to underſtand it in all its Mazes, and to point out the beſt Means of preventing illegal Inſurances.

8th. It will be their Duty to ſuperintend, in conformity to the Rules which may be eſtabliſhed by Law, the ſeveral Claſſes of Dealers who are propoſed to be licenſed, and from which Source a new Revenue is to be raiſed for Police Purpoſes, by eſtabliſhing proper Surveyors and Inſpectors, that ſuch Dealers may be prevented from following the fraudulent Part of their reſpective Trades, and from affording thoſe Facilities to the Commiſſion of Crimes, which tend in a great Degree to the Corruption of Morals among the lower Orders of the People, particularly in the Metropolis.

9th. That beſides a ſtrict Attention to the general Detail of Regulations, which may apply to the different Branches of Revenue, it will be the Duty of the Commiſſioners to call for regular Returns from the the Whole of the Gaols in the Kingdom, of Priſoners charged with or convicted of criminal Offences, ſtating the Nature of the Offence, and the Puniſhment inflicted in Caſes of Conviction, with the Deſcription of each Priſoner, and whether to be executed, tranſported for 7 or 14 Years on the Hulks at Langſton or Woolwich, under Fine and Impriſonment, or at large upon the Public, with their Purſuits when out of Confinement, and Place of Reſidence, as far as can be known, ſo as to form a GENERAL REGISTER.

10th. To

10th. To watch over all Matters relating to the Diſpoſal of Convicts under Sentence of Tranſportation, and to ſuggeſt the Means, wherever it can be done, to render the Labour of thoſe who are deſtined to remain at Home as productive as poſſible; and to prevent the moſt depraved and hardened Villains from being mixed with Country Convicts and young Thieves, who are not aſſociated with Gangs, and in a Situation to be reformed and rendered uſeful to Society, in which great Aſſiſtance will be derived from the Regiſter above-mentioned.

11th. To allot a Department for receiving Information, and paying moderate Rewards in reſpect to Robberies, Burglaries, coining, ſelling, and uttering baſe Money, Forgeries, and other criminal Offences, ſo as not only to add Energy to the Proceedings of the Magiſtrates, but to form a Center Point of Action and Intelligence.

12th. To eſtabliſh a Correſpondence with a ſelect Number of the moſt active and intelligent Magiſtrates in every Part of Great Britain, for the Purpoſe of communicating and receiving Intelligence relative to criminal Offences, and of detecting Offenders of all Deſcriptions, but particularly thoſe depraved Characters who generally leave the Metropolis in the Spring, after the Drawing of the Lottery, and frequent Fairs with E. O. Tables, counterfeit Money, ſtolen and ſmuggled Goods, for the Purpoſe of cheating and defrauding the moſt ignorant Claſs of the Country People.

13th. To collect the Revenues entruſted to their Care, and to pay the ſame into the Receipt of His Majeſty's Exchequer Weekly, retaining a ſufficient Sum for the general Expenſes of the Eſtabliſhment.

14th. To Report Annually to Parliament the State of the Metropolis and the Country, with reſpect to the Increaſe or Diminution of Crimes; the Number of Perſons tried, with the various ſpecific Offences with which they are charged; the Number convicted, and the Puniſhments to which each Claſs is ſentenced; the Numbers diſcharged each Year from Priſons in conſequence of Gaol Deliveries, Acquitals, Pardons, or Expiration of Sentences, together with the Number of Convicts diſcharged from the Hulks, in conſequence of the Period of their Confinement having expired; and alſo the Total Annual Expenſe of the propoſed Eſtabliſhment.

15th. That the propoſed Board ſhall, upon all Occaſions, when required ſo to do by the Executive Government, give its Aſſiſtance in all Proſecutions conducted at the Public Expenſe.

II.—The

II.—The DESCRIPTION and NUMBER of the different OFFICERS, which, we conceive, will be neceſſary to form this ESTABLISHMENT.

1ſt. The propoſed Board ſhall conſiſt of Five Commiſſioners, who ſhall ſit every Day, Sundays excepted.

2d. That the Offices at preſent occupied by the Commiſſioners of Hackney Coaches, and of Hawkers and Pedlars, ſhall be converted into Offices for the Uſe of the propoſed Board, unleſs they can be exchanged for others more ſuitable.

3d. That ſuch of the Officers and Clerks now belonging to thoſe reſpective Eſtabliſhments, as can be employed with Advantage to the Public, ſhall be put into the Departments they are beſt qualified to fill, in order to diminiſh the ſuperannuated Liſt as much as poſſible.

4th. That at the Outſet of the Eſtabliſhment there ſhall be appointed, by the Executive Government, the following Officers; namely:

5. COMMISSIONERS.

		Per Annum.
Chairman - - at - -	£600 - -	
4 Commiſſioners at - -	500 each	- £2,600
1 Secretary - - - - - -		- 450
1 Caſhier - - - at	£300 - -	
Aſſiſtant to Do - at	100 - -	- - 400
1 Chief Clerk - - - -		- 400
1 Clerk - - - -		- 300
1 Do - - - -		- 200
1 Do - - - -		- 150
1 Do - - - -		- 100
3 Clerks - - at	£90 - -	270
3 Do - - - at	80 - -	240
3 Do - - - at	70 - -	*210
		£5,320

* N. B. The Charges of Collection in the Two Offices to be aboliſhed, amounted on the 5th January 1797, to £.5,062.

To be increaſed afterwards as Occaſion ſhall require, and excluſive of

Solicitor,
Surveyors,
Superintendants,
Servants,
Stationary,
Poſtages,
Coals and Candles,
Law Expenſes,
(in which may be included, Charges incurred in proſecuting for Penalties, and ſmall Rewards propoſed to be paid for uſeful Information, tending to the Diſcovery of Crimes and Miſdemeanors, &c. &c.)

eſtimated at - 9,680

Total - £15,000

5th. That the Commissioners ſhall have Power to ſuſpend all Officers for Neglect of Duty, and to diſcharge ſuch as are found to be inefficient, and incapable of executing the Duties aſſigned them.

III. — Thoſe BRANCHES of REVENUE which, we conceive, might, with Advantage to the Public, be placed under the Management of the propoſed Board.

EXISTING REVENUES.	No. of Perſons to be regiſtered.	Preſent Income, Net.	Expected Income, Groſs.
		£.	£.
1ſt. Hackney Coaches and Chairs -	1,400	23,700	28,000
2d. Hawkers and Pedlars - - -	2,000	5,304	13,000
3d. Dealers in Horſes - - - -	200	931	3,000
4th. Pawnbrokers, having an additional Licenſe as Saleſmen of Unredeemed Pledges and Old Metals, £10 more in Town, and £5 in the Country.	650	4.598	10,000
	£.	34,533	54,000

NEW

NEW REVENUES,

As ſuggeſted by Mr. Colquhoun to the Committee on Finance.

			£.
5th. Perſons licenſed to keep Houſes for ſlaughtering Horſes and other Animals, for other Purpoſes than for Butchers Meat, under the Act 26th Geo. III. cap. 71. eſtimated to produce, at a Licence Duty of £.10	N° 100	£.1,000	
6th. Perſons keeping Livery Stables, or letting out Horſes for Hire, a Licence Duty of 1s. 6d. each Stall, preſumed to yield	7,000	10,500	11,500
7th. Dealers in Old Naval Stores for inferior Uſes, and not for making Paper	1,800	London £.5. Country 50s.	6,000
8th. Dealers in old Naval Stores, and Hand Stuff, for making Paper wholeſale	1,500	London £.5. Country 50s.	5,000
9th. Dealers by Retail in Hand Stuff and Rags, for making Paper	4,500	London 20s. Country 10s.	3,000
10th. Dealers in Second-hand Wearing Apparel	8,000	London 30s. Country 15s.	10,000
11th. Itinerant Dealers in Wearing Apparel	1,500	London 20s. Country 10s.	1,000
12th. Wholeſale Dealers in Old Iron, and other Metals Second Hand	1,500	London £.5. Country 50s.	5,000
13th. Retail Dealers in Old Iron, and other Metals Second Hand	3,750	London 40s. Country 20s.	5,000
14th. Manufacturers purchaſing Old Metals from unlicenſed Dealers	4,500	London 40s. Country 20s.	6,000
15th. Founders and others having and uſing Crucibles and Smelting Pots	1,500	London 40s. Country 20s.	1,000
16th. Perſons keeping Draught Carts, for conveying Old Ship's Stores, Rags, Old Iron, and other Metals	750	London £.5 Country 50s.	2,500
17th. Perſons keeping Truck Carts for the ſame Purpoſe	1,500	London 40s. Country 20s.	2,000
18th. Auctioneers, an Additional Duty to bring them under Regulations	3,000	£. 2.	6,000
		Total £.	118,000
Deduct the Amount of the exiſting Revenue on the Four Firſt Branches			34,533
Remains, as the additional or new Revenue, which it has been conjectured might ariſe from the Adoption of the propoſed Syſtem, excluſive of the Charges of Management			83,467
Deduct, to make good Deficiencies			13,467
		£.	70,000
To which again add the Amount of exiſting Revenues, as above ſtated			34,533
		In all £.	104,533

It may further be reaſonably preſumed, that under a Syſtem, where the profeſſed Object is the Diminution of Crimes, the Number of Convicts will annually leſſen; and that by a conſequent Reduction in the Charges attendant on Puniſhment, the Public will be eaſed of a conſiderable Burden; and hence, that at all Events the Increaſe upon the old Revenues, and the Produce from the new Sources which have been pointed out, will be found nearly ſufficient to anſwer every Demand, and that the Police will ultimately be made to ſupport itſelf, without drawing upon the general Reſources of the Country, as hitherto done, at an Expenſe amounting in the Year 1797 to about £100,000.

We have the Honour to be,
SIR,
Your moſt obedient and
very humble Servants,

(Signed) *Patrick Colquhoun.*
Charles Poole.

Supplement (B.)

5th March 1798. — EXAMINATION of PATRICK COLQUHOUN, Eſq. one of the Magiſtrates of Police.

QUESTION I.

THE Committee having underſtood that you have turned your Attention to the Means of improving the Police of the Metropolis, you are deſired to ſtate ſuch Meaſures as appear to you to be moſt expedient for reducing the Public Expenditure, on the Subject of Police?

ANSWER.

In ſtating to the Select Committee, the Opinions I have formed reſpecting the Mode of reducing the Expenſe at preſent incurred in the various Branches of Police, it will be neceſſary to enter into a ſhort previous Explanation of the Cauſes from whence this Expenditure proceeds.

1ſt. The Expenſes of the Police, from the great and progreſſive Increaſe of Crimes, and from the Want of proper Regulations, tending in a greater Degree to prevent the growing Corruption of Morals, have conſiderably increaſed.

2d. The

2d. The Expenſes have alſo increaſed in conſequence of the Syſtem of the Hulks, and Tranſportation to New South Wales, in a very great Degree, as nearly Two Thirds of the aggregate Expenſe ariſes from the Maintenance and Tranſportation of Convicts.

3d. Theſe Expenſes are increaſed for Want of a Center Point, or general Superintendance, friendly to econnomical Arrangements, and competent to the Taſk of inveſtigating and carrying into Effect thoſe Meaſures which ſhall be beſt calculated to protect the Privileges of Innocence, to diminiſh Crimes, and thereby leſſen the national Expenſe applicable at preſent to Objects of Police.

4th. Theſe Expences have alſo been a Burden upon the Public Revenue for a longer Period than could have been wiſhed, in conſequence of the unavoidable Delays which have occurred in bringing forward a Bill framed in 1794, for regulating certain Claſſes of Perſons occupied in Trades, or other Purſuits, in their Nature calculated to give Facility to the Commiſſion of Crimes, from which Source a conſiderable Revenue might be obtained for Police Purpoſes, ariſing as it were out of the Vices of the People, and calculated in its Operation to deſtroy thoſe Facilities which at preſent encourage the Increaſe of Crimes, from the ready Means of diſpoſing of every Article that is pilfered or ſtolen.

Eſtimating the Annual Expenſe of the preſent Police Eſtabliſhment at about £100,000 a Year, it will be found that only about One Fifth Part of this Sum is allotted for the Expenſes of the Eight different Offices, where no pecuniary Energy is peculiarly neceſſary, as a Means of detecting criminal Offenders, but, where, in conſequence of the Want of adequate Funds in the Firſt Inſtance, it is to be feared the ultimate Expence is greatly increaſed, ſince it is evident, where there does not exiſt the Means of embarraſſing and checking the Progreſs of Crimes in theſe Firſt Stages, that criminal Offenders will multiply, and therefore augment the ultimate Expenſe of maintaining and tranſporting Convicts.

Although it is in vain to expect that Crimes can be wholly prevented, yet every Syſtem which has for its Object their Diminution, cannot fail to operate favourably to the Finances of the Country.

If a Syſtem has been deviſed, which, in its Operation, ſhall not only produce Difficulties in diſpoſing of ſtolen Property, which do not at preſent exiſt, but which, while Crimes are thus in ſome Degree prevented, a Revenue ſhall ariſe out of it, calculated to relieve the Finances of the Country of nearly the whole Burden of the preſent Police Eſtabliſhment, it is humbly preſumed, that every Suggeſtion calculated to produce Conſequences ſo beneficial to the Country, cannot fail to obtain from the Select Committee on Finance that Attention which is due to its Importance.

But as a Syſtem of Finance which muſt neceſſarily combine in its Management and Detail various Regulations of Police as well as Revenue, it is humbly ſuggeſted to this Committee, that if, inſtead of aboliſhing the preſent Eſtabliſhments for Hackney Coaches, and Hawkers and Pedlars, theſe two Boards were conſolidated into what might, from the Nature of the Inſtitution, be properly enough denominated a Board of Police Revenue, infinite Advantages, as can clearly be demonſtrated, would ariſe to the Public, both as a Meaſure of Finance and as a beneficial Regulation of Police, and this too without any new Expenſe, and with ſcarce any additional Patronage.

In Addition to the Hackney Coaches and Hawkers and Pedlars, this Board might, with great Advantage to the Public, take under its Management not only all other exiſting Revenues in any Degree connected with Police Regulations, ſuch as Pawnbrokers, Dealers in Horſes, and Auctioneers, but alſo a Deſcription of Perſons already alluded to, from whom, by Means of Licenſe Duties, conſiderable Reſources might be drawn for Police Expenditure, ſuch as

Dealers in Second-hand Naval Stores.
Dealers in Hand-Stuff and Rags.
Dealers in Second-hand Wearing Apparel, and Bed and Table Linen, &c.
Itenerant Dealers in the ſame Articles.
Manufacturers purchaſing old Metals from unlicenſed Dealers.
Founders, and others keeping Crucibles.
Perſons keeping Draft and Truck Carts for conveying the above Articles.

To which may be added,

Perſons licenſed by the Act of 23d Geo. III. to ſlaughter Horſes, &c.
Perſons keeping Livery Stables.

As

As the chief Part of the vaſt Multitude of ſmaller Offences, as well as not a few of the moſt atrocious Crimes, are committed in conſequence of the Facilities afforded, more or leſs, by ſome of the above Deſcription of Perſons, placing them under Regulations, and impoſing on each Claſs a moderate Licence Duty, would anſwer the Two important Purpoſes of adding to the Finances of the Country, and of improving the Police.

It is, however, humbly ſuggeſted, that the Firſt Step towards this Object would be the Inſtitution of a Police Revenue Board, for without a proper Syſtem of Superintendance, where Two great Objects are in View, the Prevention of Crimes and the Collection of the Revenue, no correct Execution could be inſured, eſpecially in the Number of Licenſes in Great Britain would probably exceed 40,000, the Labour of watching ſo many Individuals would therefore be immenſe; but if the whole Revenues already mentioned as connected with Police are put under this Board, the Expenſe of Eſtabliſhment and its Officers would not probably much exceed 15 per Cent. on the Sum Annually paid into the Exchequer, eſtimating the whole Amount at about One Hundred Thouſand Pounds.

P. Colquhoun,
No. 21, James Street, Weſtminſter.

Supplement (C.)

Further EXAMINATION of PATRICK COLQUHOUN, Eſq.

QUESTION FIRST, *continued.*

THE Committee having underſtood that you have turned your Attention to the Means of improving the Police of the Metropolis, you are deſired to ſtate ſuch Meaſures as appear to you to be moſt expedient for reducing the Public Expenditure, on the Subject of Police.

ANSWER.

At leaſt Four Fifth Parts of the Expenſe of the Police Eſtabliſhment ariſes from Rewards paid on the Conviction of certain

certain Deſcription of Felons, and the ſubſequent Charge of maintaining Convicts in the Hulks, and in tranſporting them to New South Wales*.

The Meaſure therefore that appears to me beſt calculated to reduce this Expenſe, is the Eſtabliſhment of a more correct and energetic Syſtem for the Prevention of Crimes, as the ſureſt Means of leſſening the Number of Convicts, and thereby diminiſhing the Expenſes which are at preſent incurred in Rewards for Detection and Apprehenſion, and in maintaining and tranſporting of convicted Felons.

The Increaſe of Crimes, and of courſe the vaſt Accumulation of convicted Felons within the laſt Twenty Years, and particularly ſince the Adoption of the Syſtem of the Hulks, and of Tranſportation to New South Wales, has occaſioned a great Augmentation of Expenſe, compared with what was incurred the preceding Twenty Years previous to the breaking out of the American War, when a Cuſtom prevailed of aſſigning the Services of Convicts to Merchants, who tranſported them to Virginia and Maryland, at firſt on receiving a Premium of 5 £. for each, and afterwards (as I have been informed) without any Premium at all, and paying the whole Expenſes of Tranſportation.

As, however, this Syſtem cannot now be followed up, the moſt obvious Means of eaſing the Public of the enormous and increaſing Burden of the Police Eſtabliſhment is, "by certain "legiſlative Arrangements, which ſhall in their Operation

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* 1. Expenſe of the Bow Street Eſtabliſhment, including 67 Patroles, paid out of the Civil Liſt, about - - - 6,000

2. Expenſe of the Seven Public Offices, ſubject to a Deduction of about £3,000 for Fees and Penalties, the whole Amount ſubject to a Charge on the Conſolidated Fund - - - - 14,000

Total Expenſe of the Police, for detecting and apprehending Delinquents - - - - - - - - - - £ 20,000

3. Expenſe of Rewards for certain Claſſes of Felons, after Conviction from Civil Liſt, ſuppoſed to be about, per Annum £ 15,000

4. Expenſe of maintaining Convicts at Home, about - - 30,000

5. Expenſe of tranſporting and cloathing Convicts ſent to New South Wales, ſuppoſed about - - - 35,000

80,000

Total preſumed Expenſe after Conviction, excluſive of a very large additional Sum paid out of the Rates of the different Counties - - - - - - - - - £ 100,000

"no

" not only tend in a certain Degree to prevent the Com-
" miſſion of Crimes, but alſo eſtabliſh a Fund, as it were, out
" of the Vices of the more depraved Part of the Community,
" perhaps equal to the whole Expenſes of the Police Eſta-
" bliſhment."

To effect this ſalutary Purpoſe, the firſt Object would be to impoſe a Licence Duty, and to place under proper Regulations all thoſe Claſſes of Dealers who are known to be generally Purchaſers or Receivers of ſtolen Goods, or who, by giving certain Facilities to criminal and depraved Characters, tend in a certain Degree to promote Larcenies and Felonies of every Deſcription.

In turning my Thoughts particularly to this Subject, aided by the Information derived from my official Situation as a Police Magiſtrate, I ſome Years ſince ſelected the following Claſſes of Dealers, as proper to be placed under Regulations, from a full Conviction in my own Mind, that infinite Advantages would ariſe to the Public from ſuch a Meaſure being adopted, namely:

	No.	£.
1ſt. Dealers in old Naval Stores, not uſed for the Purpoſe of making Paper, to pay £ 5. Licence Duty in Town, and £ 2. 10s. in the Country; and eſtimating the whole Number at - -	1,800	6,000
2d. Wholeſale Dealers in Naval Stores, Hand Stuff, Rags, &c. for making Paper, to pay £ 5. in Town, and £ 2. 10s. in the Country - - -	1,500	5,000
3d. Retail Dealers in Rags, Hand Stuff, &c. for making Paper, to pay a Licence Duty of £ 1. in Town, and 10s. in the Country - - -	4,500	3,000
4th. Dealers in Second Hand Wearing Apparel, Bed and Table Linen, &c. to pay a Licence Duty of £ 1. 10s. and 15s. - - - - -	8,000	10,000
5th. Itinerant Dealers in Wearing Apparel, &c. to pay a Licence Duty of £ 1. and 10s. - - - -	1,500	1,000
6th. Dealers in Old Iron and other Metal, by Wholeſale, a Licence Duty of £ 5. in Town, and £ 2. 10s. in the Country - - - - -	1,500	5,000

	No.	£.
7th. Retail Dealers in Old Iron and other Metals, a Licence Duty of £2. and £1. - - - - -	3,750	- 5,000
8th Manufacturers purchasing Metals of Persons not licensed, Licence Duty £2. in Town, and £1. in the Country	4,500	- - 6,000
9th. Founders and others having and using Crucibles and Smelting Pots, &c. a Licence Duty of £1. and 10s.	15,000	- 1,000
10th. Persons keeping Draught Carts, for conveying Stores, Rags, and Metals, Duty £5. in Town, and £2. 10s. in the Country - - - - -	750	- 2,500
11th. Persons keeping Truck Carts for the same Purpose, a Licence Duty of £2. in Town, and £1. in the Country. - - - - - -	1,500	- 2,000
	£. 33,300	-46,500

This Estimate was formed in the Year 1794, when it was in Contemplation to bring in a Bill, which I had then prepared, for regulating those Dealers, who were supposed at that Period to conclude every Class of open Traders, who either directly or indirectly promoted Larcenies and Felonies. In ascertaining their Numbers, and the Amount of Licence Duty such Classes of Dealers were supposed to be able to pay, I had Recourse to the Assistance and Opinion of Persons acquainted with the various Traders; but in an Investigation so extensive, Calculations of this Sort, where so much hangs on Conjecture, cannot in the Nature of Things be correct; but no Doubt can be entertained of a very considerable Sum being raised in this Way, to which may be added the following Branches, which have since occurred to me as proper to be regulated, namely:

	£.
1st. Persons licensed under the Act 26 Geo. III. to slaughter Horses, &c. £10. in Town, and £5. in the Country - - - - - -	1,000
2d. Persons keeping Livery Stables, and letting Horses for Hire, at 1s. 6d. a Stall, presumed to yield - - - - - - - -	10,000
3d. Auctioneers, and additional Licence Duty, to bring them under Regulations, £2. - -	6,000
	£. 17,500

But

But as a neceſſary Syſtem of Energy cannot be eſtabliſhed, ſo as to give Effect to the Regulations which have been thus propoſed for the Prevention of Crimes, and as a Board of Commiſſioners appears to be neceſſary for this Purpoſe, I would beg Leave humbly to ſuggeſt to the Committee, whether inſtead of aboliſhing the Two Boards of Hackney Coaches and Hawkers and Pedlars, it would not be a beneficial Meaſure, in a financical Point of View, to conſolidate them into One Board, and to place under their Management, as a Board of Police Revenue, not only the Revenues for Police Purpoſes above ſuggeſted, or ſuch Part thereof as Parliament ſhould approve of, but alſo every other Branch which in its Nature requires an Attention to Police as well as Revenue, and where Regulations become neceſſary with a View to the Prevention of Crimes, and to the Protection of the innocent Part of the Community againſt Fraud and Depredation.

The exiſting Revenues, which appear to fall within this particular Deſcription are theſe following:

	N°	Preſent Income, Net.	Expected Income, Groſs.
1ſt. Hackney Coaches	1,000	£. 23,700	£. 28,000
And Chairs	400		
2d. Hawkers and Pedlars	2,000	5,304	13,000
4th Pawnbrokers, including an additional Duty of £ 10. and £ 5. for Permiſſion to deal in unredeemed Pledges and old Metals	650	4,598	10,000
5th. Dealers in Horſes	200	931	3,000
	£.	34,533	54,000
Deduct the preſent from the expected Income			34,533
Suppoſed Increaſe of Revenue under a new and improved Syſtem			19,467
To which add the Licence Duties on the Eleven Deſcriptions of Dealers, detailed on the other Side, eſtimated at			46,500
To which add alſo the Three other Deſcriptions of Dealers			17,500
			83,467
Deduct, to make good Deficiencies			13,467
Remains of preſumed new Revenue for Police Purpoſes			70,000
To which add the old Revenue at preſent, exiſting as above ſtated			34,533
Preſumed Amount of the Revenue, which, according to the Suggeſtions offered to this Committee, would be placed under the Management of the propoſed Board of Police Revenue			104,533

In contemplating Syſtems of Œconomy and Retrenchment, theſe Conſiderations have weighed conſiderably in my Mind, while I venture to propoſe a Meaſure to the Committee, comprehending in its Structure ſome Conceptions which may appear to be novel, though ſtrictly in uniſon with the Object of this Enquiry, ſince, in order to reduce Police Expenditure, it is neceſſary to eſtabliſh Regulations for the Diminution of Crimes, and for this Purpoſe not only to collect together under One Management, all thoſe Branches of Revenue through which Mediums Offences are committed, but alſo to place them under a Syſtem of Superintendance calculated to give Energy to the Arrangements which may be formed for ſo uſeful and beneficial a Purpoſe to the Community.

Conſidering this Object alone in a financial Point of View, it is my Duty to ſtate to the Committee, that through the Medium of the Arrangements I have ſuggeſted, other Advantages, beneficial to the Revenue of the Country, would be derived in the Protection which would be afforded to Property in the Naval and Military Arſenals, and in Ships of War, from the Regulations which are propoſed with regard to Dealers in Second Hand Naval Stores, Old Iron, and other Metals, which are the great Receptacles for this Species of Plunder, too clearly evinced by this Claſs of Dealers being generally implicated as often as Diſcoveries are made; nor would the Finances of the Country be leſs benefited in the new Checks which would be eſtabliſhed through the Medium of the various Regulations that are propoſed, ſtrengthened, and invigorated by a general Superintendance, for the Protection of the Revenue againſt illicit Trade, in promoting which ſeveral of the Claſſes now propoſed to be placed under Regulations contribute in an eminent Degree.

In proportion too as Crimes can be prevented, and criminal Dealers kept in Check, in the ſame Degree will the Expenſes of the Treaſury, and the various public Boards for criminal Proſecutions, be diminiſhed. Theſe Expenſes amount to a large Sum Annually, without appearing among the Diſburſements, connected with the Police Eſtabliſhment.

It is by the Prevention of Crimes, therefore, in the firſt Inſtance, and by an improved Syſtem with reſpect to the Employment of Convicts, that the Expenſes of the Police are to be diminiſhed; the Ramifications are, however, various, and may be ſummed up under the following Specifications:

1ſt. The

1ſt. The Inſtitution of a Board of Police Revenue, or Center Point of Action.

2d. By paſſing a Bill, which have been prepared ſome Years, for regulating the various Claſſes of Dealers, who have already been ſpecified.

3d. By paſſing another Bill, which has been ſome Months under the Conſideration of the Attorney and Solicitor General, and which was drawn up with the Aſſiſtance of the moſt experienced Counſel in that Part of criminal Juriſprudence, for improving the Mint Laws, and for defeating the various Tricks and Devices to which the numerous Hordes of Coiners and Utterers of baſe Money reſort, for the Purpoſe of eluding Juſtice. By this Meaſure the Finances of the Country would be conſiderably improved, in as much as upwards of £ 2,000 a Year is diſburſed for Mint Proſecutions without leſſening the Evil; nor can it be expected until the Bill in Queſtion ſhall paſs into a Law.

4th. By improving the Laws with reſpect to the Receivers of ſtolen Goods of every Denomination, and to make the Offence of receiving Money, Bank Notes, Horſes, Cattle, Poultry, or any other Property, the ſame as Goods and Chattles.

5th. By empowering inferior and ſuperior Magiſtrates, by ſmall Rewards, to encourage Officers of Juſtice, who have rendered meritorious Services to the Public, whether the Offence may be of a ſuperior or inferior Claſs in point of Enormity, and whether there is a Conviction or not.

6th. Authorizing the propoſed Board of Revenue to require Security from all Coachmen who ſhall drive Hackney Coaches after 12 o'Clock at Night, and to require that ſuch Coachmen ſhould take out Licences under certain Reſtrictions.

7th. Improving the Laws relating to Cheating and Swindling.

8th. Reviſing the exiſting Laws relative to Handicrafts and Labourers, and including menial Servants in the ſame Regulations and Puniſhments, in reſpect of ſuch Breaches of Civil Contracts, as tend in an eminent Degree to the Corruption of Morals.

9th. Im-

9th. Improving the Act of 2 Geo. III. cap. 28, for preventing Pillage and Plunder in the River Thames, commonly called the Bumboat Act.

10th. Reviſing, conſolidating, and improving the Laws now in being, and introducing new Checks for preventing Frauds, Plunder, and Pillage, in the naval and military Arſenals, &c.

11th. Inveſtigating the Cauſes why the Labour of Convicts has not hitherto been more productive, and why the Expenſes in maintaining them have not diminiſhed; and conſidering what legiſlative and other Regulations may be neceſſary to reduce the enormous Expenſe, and to prevent the ſhocking Corruption of Morals, which ariſe from the Syſtem of the Hulks.

12th. Impowering the Attorney General for the Time being to appoint Counſel for the Crown to conduct all criminal Proſecutions.

All theſe Objects are ſo far connected with Finance, that in Proportion to the Extent of the Meaſures adopted for promoting and enforcing the Improvements here ſuggeſted, in the ſame Proportion would the Finances of the Country be improved, by the Diminution of the Number of Perſons convicted of Offences, and the Saving of Expenſe, which that would be the Reſult of, by a Reduction in the Number of Crimes.

P. Colquhoun.

No. 21, St. James Street, Weſtminſter.

Supplement (D.)

4th *May* 1798. — Further EXAMINATION of PATRICK COLQUHOUN, Eſquire.

QUESTION II.

IN ſtating that the Central Board of Police, which you recommend, would not much exceed in all its Branches the Amount of £15,000 per Annum for its Eſtabliſhment, what is the Nature of the Eſtabliſhment which you have in View?

ANSWER.

ANSWER.

THE Eſtabliſhment I have in view is a Board conſiſting of Five Commiſſioners, Two Secretaries, and a Caſhier, with a certain Number of Clerks, Surveyors, and other Officers, which cannot be determined with Preciſion until the Syſtem is in Operation.

I had conceived that in conſolidating the Two Boards, a Syſtem of Œconomy, ſuperior to what at preſent exiſts, might be introduced, inaſmuch as the Surveyors and other Out-door Officers at preſent under the Direction of the Commiſſioners for licenſing Hawkers and Pedlars, and Hackney Coaches, might alſo be employed in all the other Branches of Revenue which I propoſe ſhould come under the Management of the Central Board.

From a detailed Plan of the Functions, and an Eſtimate of the probable Expenſe of this Board, which have been recently prepared and tranſmitted for the Information of the Lords Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury (in conſequence of Inſtructions from George Roſe, Eſq. to Charles Poole, Eſq. one of the Commiſſioners of Hawkers and Pedlars, and myſelf) it would appear, that after making Allowances for various Services, not leſs connected with Police than Revenue, the whole Eſtabliſhment might be conducted at an Expenſe not exceeding £ 15,000 a Year.

By the Deſire of the Committee, Mr. Colquhoun produced a Copy of the Letter, ſigned by himſelf and Charles Poole, Eſq. bearing Date the 3d of May 1798, which had been tranſmitted to George Roſe, Eſq. Secretary to the Treaſury, in which is contained a detailed Account of the propoſed Functions of the Central Board, and alſo an Eſtimate of the Annual Expenſe, being Supplement (A.)

Qu. 3. From what Document did it appear to you that the Rewards on the Conviction of certain Claſſes of Felons amounted upon an Average to £ 15,000 a Year?

I obtained my Information from the detailed Account of the Civil Liſt Expenditure for the Year ending the 1ſt January 1786, printed in the 639th Page of the 41ſt Volume of the Journals of the Houſe of Commons.

Qu. 4. Did you, in making your Eſtimate of the Number of Dealers in each of the Trades you have ſpecified, and the Duty which they could reſpectively pay, obtain any actual Enumeration of theſe Dealers?

In

In eſtimating the Number of Dealers, and the Licenſe Duty propoſed to be impoſed on each Claſs, I had recourſe, in the firſt Stage of the Inveſtigation, to a Perſon of Property who had been himſelf a Dealer in Old Iron and other Second-hand Metals, Hand Stuff, and Rags, for above 20 Years, and from whom (he having an extenſive Knowledge of the Trade, and being alſo diſpoſed to communicate freely) I received a great Body of uſeful and important Information; and it was principally by his Aſſiſtance that I was not only enabled to form an Eſtimate of the Number of thoſe Dealers in the Metropolis, but alſo a Judgment of the Revenue which might be obtained by Means of Licenſes.

This Information was afterwards confirmed by another Perſon, who had alſo been in the ſame Trade, and whom (he being a Perſon of Intelligence) I employed to procure ſuch additional Information as enabled me ultimately, after a vaſt deal of Inveſtigation and Labour, to form the Eſtimates which I have laid before the Committee (Supplement C). At the ſame Time, in an Inquiry ſo extenſive, it is not to be preſumed (eſpecially as I had no Means of Information with reſpect to the Country Dealers) that the Eſtimates can be conſidered as accurate. I can only in general ſtate, that in the Opinion of Perſons who are practically informed on the Subject, they are not conſidered to be over-rated, either with reſpect to the Number of Perſons, or their Ability to pay the Duties propoſed; but as this Inveſtigation took Place in 1793 and 1794, at which Period I wrote many Papers on the Subject, and alſo drew a Bill for regulating theſe Dealers, it will be obvious to the Committee that ſuch Eſtimates can apply only to that Period. Not having had an Opportunity ſince 1794 of making particular Inquiries relative to theſe Dealers, I can only ſtate generally, from what has fallen under my Notice as a Magiſtrate, that the Miſchiefs ariſing from their continuing without Regulations appear in no Reſpect to be diminiſhed, and thoſe Miſchiefs (if previous Meaſures are not adopted) will unqueſtionably increaſe very rapidly on the Termintion of the preſent War, a Period at which the exiſting Stock of criminal Delinquents cannot but receive a very great Acceſſion.

Qu. 5. As it ſhould ſeem that the Objects of Controul and Regulation will be obtained by the Licenſe alone, does there exiſt any Reaſon, except that of Increaſe of Revenue, for adding ſo conſiderably to the Duty already paid by

by Pawnbrokers, and for making the Duties on ſome of the Dealers enumerated ſo high?

With reſpect to Pawnbrokers, the additional Duty propoſed is not a Duty for exerciſing the trade of a Pawnbroker, but for dealing in Metals and other Articles, ariſing from Pledges which have not been redeemed, or which have been purchaſed for the Purpoſe of being afterwards ſold in Retail. An additional Duty laid on Pawnbrokers, as Saleſmen and Dealers in old Metals, old Cloaths, and other Articles, ſeems to be reaſonable, in contemplation of ſimilar Duties being laid on other Perſons dealing in the like Articles. What might alſo be urged, as another Reaſon why Pawnbrokers ſhould pay an additional Duty, is—the Check which would thus be given to diſreputable Perſons, who might, under an improved Syſtem, be prevented from obtaining Licenſes Under the preſent Syſtem, in which Revenue more than Police appears to be the Object (ſince every Perſon is licenſed who can raiſe £ 10. for the Metropolis and £ 5. for the Country) infinite Injuries are felt by the lower Orders of the People, and frequently great Diſcredit and Obloquy are thrown upon the reputable Part of the Trade, from the Malpractices of Perſons of ſuſpicious Characters, through whoſe Influence Crimes are generated, and the utmoſt Facility afforded to the Sale and Diſpoſal of ſtolen Goods, all which Evils would in a great Meaſure be prevented, if a Power exiſted to refuſe Licenſes to Perſons of evil Fame, who could produce no Teſtimonials of Character, and who could not find Security for good Behaviour; it is therefore to be preſumed that a Duty by Licence (grounded on Security for good Conduct) on Pawnbrokers, in their Capacity of Dealers in Metals, old Cloaths, and other Articles, as well as upon ſimilar Trades, who do not beſides exerciſe the Functions of Pawnbrokers, and which have been enumerated (Supplement C.) would tend in an eminent Degree, under the Regulations which are propoſed, to prevent Crimes, by rendering it difficult, if not impoſſible for diſreputable and criminal Perſons to obtain Licenſes, or to commit Offences without Detection, though they ſhould have obtained Licences.

Qu. 6. Might it be uſeful, with a View to mere Police, that without being ſubject to any Licence Duty, all Lodging Houſes ſhould be regiſtered, and required to give a regular Account to the Police Office of all Lodgers received by them?

I have long been of that Opinion; and in the Bill for the Prevention of Crimes, which I drew in the Year 1794, I had

it in Contemplation to introduce ſome Clauſes for the Purpoſe of regiſtering all Lodging Houſes, where the Weekly Rent did not exceed Ten Shillings. Not that I had any material Objection to extend the Regiſter to every Deſcription of Lodging Houſes; but I was reſtrained from going farther by an Apprehenſion that Objections might be raiſed from the Novelty of the Meaſure, and the unprepared State of the Public Mind to diſcover the Benefits which would ariſe from its Adoption; but the Treatiſe on the Police of the Metropolis having ſince explained this and other Regulations calculated for the Protection of Innocence, the ſame Objections certainly do not now preſent themſelves which exiſted at a Period when Subjects of Police were leſs underſtood.

Qu. 7. In the preſent Situation of the Country, do there not appear to be additional Reaſons for extending ſuch a Regulation to all Lodging Houſes?

Unqueſtionably; and in order more particularly to direct the Attention of the Police to ſuch Houſes, I think it might be extremely uſeful to impoſe a very ſmall Licenſe Duty upon each Perſon having a Lodging Houſe; not leſs than 6*d.* nor more than 2*s.* 6*d.* on any one Houſe. By ſuch Means, aided by an accurate Regiſter at all Times of the Lodgers, the Police would obtain uſeful Information without Offence or Inconvenience, and would alſo aſcertain what particular Houſes required a more active and vigilant Attention. This however could not be effected by the mere Operation of a Regiſter without any immediate Intereſt; while on the other Hand, by the periodical Collection of a Licenſe Duty, however ſmall, the Attention would be directed to each Lodging Houſe, and hence would ariſe an accurate Knowledge of the Whole.

Qu. 8. Would not all Public Houſes, and the granting of their Licenſes, properly come under the Control and Inſpection of ſuch Central Board?

I am afraid it would be too ſtrong a Meaſure; and beſides it does not appear to be at all neceſſary. Since the Eſtabliſhment of the Police Syſtem by the Act of 32d of His preſent Majeſty, aided by another Act of the ſame Year, cap. 59. relative to Alehouſes in Middleſex and Surrey, conſiderable Improvements have taken Place with reſpect to Public Houſes in the Metropolis, and the Number of diſorderly Houſes has not only been conſiderably reduced in ſeveral of the Diviſions, but greater Regularity prevails in general. It appears to me, therefore, that it would be unſafe and inexpedient to alter or diſturb the preſent Syſtem of licenſing Public Houſes, and more eſpecially as it would not preclude the propoſed Central

tral Board from recommending to the licenſing Magiſtrates all over the Kingdom (being priviouſly authorized by his Majeſty's Principal Secretary of State) ſuch general Meaſures, from Time to Time, as might appear to be calculated to correct the exiſting Abuſes upon a regular and uniform Principle, from which great Advantages would unqueſtionably ariſe; and perhaps this is as much as could be reaſonably expected in the preſent State of Things.

Q. 9. What are the Regulations to which you allude in the Paper delivered in by you (Supplement C.) with regard to Dealers in Second Hand Naval Stores, old Iron, and other Metals?

The Regulations propoſed are ſuch as have a Tendency to prevent the receiving of ſtolen Goods, particularly in the Night Time, and alſo the Purchaſe of Metals in a molten State. The Regulations go to a Variety of minute Objects, tending to prevent the Corruption of Morals, which can only be explained and underſtood by having Recourſe to the Bill already mentioned, drawn in the Year 1794, for regulating thoſe particular Dealers, with ſuch Additions and Improvements as have ſince occurred as proper to be made, and which would be immediately applicable to the Suggeſtions contained in that Paper, and in the Letter alſo already mentioned, written by Charles Poole, Eſq. and myſelf, by Deſire of the Secretary of His Majeſty's Treaſury, for the Information of that Board.

Q. 10. Having ſtated that it is by an improved Syſtem with reſpect to the Employment of Convicts, that the Expenſes of the Police are, among other Means, to be diminiſhed, have you any particular improved Syſtem for the Employmeni of Convicts in view, by which you think the Expenſes of the Police may be diminiſhed?

Very ſoon after I became a Police Magiſtrate, I was ſo thoroughly convinced of the Practicability of rendering the average Labour of Convicts, with certain Exceptions, nearly equal to the Expenſe of Maintenance, that I laid before the then Secretary of State for the Home Department a Plan of a Village of Induſtry, not only for minor Convicts, but alſo a ſeparate Eſtabliſhment for Perſons diſcharged from Gaols, and unable to gain a Livelihood, or to get into regular Employment for Want of Character; thereby ſuggeſting the Means of enabling Convicts impriſoned for ſmall Offences (whoſe Labour is at preſent totally unproductive) to ſupport themſelves in a Manner calculated to eaſe the Public of the preſent enormous Expenſe, and of preventing that ſhocking

Corruption of Morals which is generated in all Gaols where Priſoners live idly together.

Since that Period I have had Occaſion to conſider a Plan digeſted by Jeremy Bentham, Eſq. of Queen's Square Place, Weſtminſter, in which all the Ideas I had formed on this intereſting Subject ſeem to be concentrated, with many other Improvements which had not occurred to me; and I have no Difficulty in giving it as my decided Opinion, that if the Plan propoſed by that Gentleman is adopted and carried into Effect, infinite and incalculable Advantages will ariſe to the Public, not only by a very conſiderable Diminution of the enormous Expenſe at preſent incurred, but in reſpect to the Improvement of the Morals, and the future Utility of the Convicts, who may be placed under ſuch an Eſtabliſhment.

The Witneſs, in Explanation of the Outlines of Mr. Bentham's Plan, delivered in a Paper, intituled, "Propoſals for a new and leſs expenſive Mode of "employing and reforming Convicts, together with "the Outline of a new Plan of Conſtruction for a "Building adapted to that Purpoſe." (Supplemet E.)

Qu. 11. What Grounds have you for ſuppoſing that a great Corruption of Morals ariſes from the Syſtem of the Hulks?

As far as my Obſervations have been directed to Convicts who have been diſcharged from thoſe Eſtabliſhments, I have ſeldom or never known an Inſtance of their Return to honeſt Induſtry; on the contrary, many of them have been detected immediately afterwards in the Commiſſion of new Crimes, from which it may be inferred, that this Species of Puniſhment has not anſwered the Intention of the Legiſlature, ſo far as relates to the Reformation of the Convicts; but the chief Cauſe of the general Corruption of Morals, which is ſo apparent, may be traced to the indiſcriminate, Mixture of hardened and irreclaimable Thieves with Country Convicts, who, under other Circumſtances, might have been reclaimed, but with ſo many evil Examples before them too often become as hardened at the Period of their Diſcharge as the worſt Claſs of Felons, thereby rendering the Eſtabliſhment a complete Seminary of Vice and Wickedneſs. In giving, however, ſuch a decided Opinion againſt the Syſtem of the Hulks, I would wiſh to be underſtood as not imputing the ſmalleſt Blame to the Contractors; the Error is in the Syſtem and not in the Management, and the Evils ariſing from it muſt continue until a better Mode is adopted, whatever the Management may be.

Qu. 12.

Qu. 12. Does the Plan propoſed by Mr. Bentham appear to you to contain an eaſy and practicable Remedy to thoſe Abuſes?

It certainly does, and its immediate Adoption would be a moſt important Object to the Public, not only in a financical but alſo a moral Point of View.

Qu. 13. What are the Ramifications of your Plan of Police with reſpect to the Country? Whom do you look to as the Correſpondents of your Central Board; and who do you propoſe ſhould grant the Licences to the different Traders in the Country?

The Claſſes of Perſons I look to as Correſpondents of the propoſed Central Board are the acting Magiſtrates in every Part of Great Britain, whether for Counties or Towns Corporate, together with Perſons at preſent employed as Surveyors and Officers under the Authority of the Hawkers and Pedlars Office, with ſuch additional Surveyors, Inſpectors, and other Officers as it may be found neceſſary to appoint, in conſequence of the propoſed very conſiderable Increaſe of the Number of the Perſons to be licenſed, and of the Revenue propoſed to be obtained.

I look alſo to all other Perſons as Correſpondents, who, either from Motives of public Spirit, or from having ſuffered from Acts of Delinquency, may be diſpoſed to give Information uſeful to public Juſtice. The Central Board would of courſe be the general Office for the Reception of all ſuch Intelligence, and for the timely and univerſal Circulation of whatever tended to the Detection of Offenders, a Buſineſs which would receive infinite Aſſiſtance from a periodical Publication or Police Gazette upon an improved Plan, which ſhould contain a detailed Account of the Crimes committed, a Specification of the Goods, Horſes, Cattle, or other Articles ſtolen, with a Deſcription of the Perſons ſuſpected to have been concerned.

The ſame Publication might alſo prove highly uſeful as a Means of conveying Inſtruction to the innocent and well diſpoſed Part of the Community, reſpecting Frauds and other criminal Devices, for the Purpoſes of putting them on their Guard, and occaſionally ſerve as an Inſtrument for the Promulgation of ſuch Laws, as might not otherwiſe come within the Knowledge of thoſe whoſe Conduct they are deſigned to regulate.

The propoſed Police Gazette being publiſhed by the Central Board, and confined ſolely to One Object (every Thing

Thing elſe that enters into the Compoſition of a News-paper being excluded) there would be no Profit, but rather a Loſs, in its being charged with either Stamps or Poſtage.

Its Utility as an Inſtrument in the Hands of executive Juſtice would be in Proportion to the Eaſe and Facility with which an extenſive Circulation could be promoted. To attain this Object, therefore, I ſhould humbly propoſe, that ſuch of theſe Gazettes as are not tranſmitted gratis to Magiſtrates and others connected with the Central Board, ſhould be ſold at a Price not exceeding One Penny.

Under ſuch a Syſtem, well and ably conducted, it is highly probable that no Crime, or at leaſt none in the Puniſhment of which any Individual felt a ſpecial Intereſt, would remain unpuniſhed for Want of Information.

In the preſent State of Things, in which the Receipt as well as the Circulation of Intelligence uſeful to public Juſtice is ſo expenſive, and the Means of bringing it under the Review of executive Juſtice ſo difficult, the Number of Crimes brought to Puniſhment, or even ſo much as brought to light, may well be ſuſpected to be very ſmall, in Proportion to the whole Number with which the innocent Part of the Community is afflicted.

With reſpect to Licences I would humbly propoſe, that the Magiſtrates, in their different Diviſions in the Country, ſhould be empowered, at their General Meetings for licenſing Alehouſes, alſo to grant Licences to the other Claſſes of Dealers reſident in each Diviſion; their local Knowledge would give them the beſt Opportunities of being informed with reſpect to Character, and of every other Qualification which may be required under the propoſed Act of Parliament; and the Clerks of the different Licenſing Diviſions might, under the Direction of the Magiſtrates, be authoriſed to receive and remit the Licence Duties, in Conjunction with the neareſt reſident Surveyor employed by the Central Board.

Qu. 14. Have you thought of any Mode of controlling and checking the Power which you propoſe to give to inferior and ſuperior Magiſtrates, of diſtributing ſmall Rewards for meritorious Services, whether attended with Convictions or not, with a View of preventing Abuſe in ſuch Diſtribution?

The Rewards propoſed to be granted by Juſtices of the Peace, or inferior Magiſtrates, ſhould in the firſt Inſtance at leaſt be confined to Offences committed in or near the Metropolis, and theſe Magiſtrates (being Magiſtrates of Police) ſhould make

make a regular Return Monthly to the propoſed Central Board, and inſtead of paying Money ſhould make Order upon the Secretary of the Central Board for ſuch Reward, ſigned by at leaſt Two Magiſtrates, ſpecifying in ſuch Order for what Services the Rewards have been allowed.

Were this Mode adopted, no Money would paſs through the Hands of the Magiſtrates: and it is preſumed that under the Directions of the Board, the Orders ſo granted would always ſufficiently explain the Purpoſe, and afford the Commiſſioners the Means of checking an improper Expenditure of Public Money, if in any Inſtance it ſhould appear to them that an Abuſe had taken Place.

With reſpect to the Judges or ſuperior Magiſtrates, it is to be preſumed that no Check whatſoever would be neceſſary, and that a diſcretionary Power of giving Rewards upon Conviction might be exerciſed by them in all Caſes whatſoever, without any Danger to the Public; the high Character and great Purity of the Judges preclude all Suſpicion of any Abuſe of public Money paſſing through ſuch a Medium, and ſuch Rewards, being paid by the Sheriffs out of the Fund already eſtabliſhed, would not be under the Management of the propoſed Central Board.

Qu. 15. Would not a regular Annual public Account of all ſuch Expenditure be a wholeſome ſubſidiary Means of preventing any poſſible Abuſe?

I certainly think that a regular Annual Account of all Expenditure connected with Police would, under the Syſtem which is contemplated, be indiſpenſably neceſſary; and it is none of the leaſt of the Advantages which I conceive to be likely to ariſe from the Eſtabliſhment of a Central Board, that not only the Whole of the Diſburſements of that Board ſhould come under the Review of Parliament Annually, extending to all Branches of Police whatſoever, but alſo a digeſted Report, relative to all Perſons tried for Offences in every Part of Great Britain, and likewiſe all Perſons convicted, diſtinctly ſpecifying in Columns "The particuler Offence charged to each Individual; the Number of Priſoners diſcharged by Proclamation or Gaol Delivery; the Puniſhments ordered by the Sentences of the Judges on Priſoners convicted; the Numbers (Male and Female) who ſuffer Death, who are ſent to the Hulks, to New South Wales, to Gaols and Houſes of Correction in different Parts of the Kingdom, or to Penitentiary Houſes, or who are diſcharged by free Pardons, or by the Expiration of the Term of the Puniſhment in each Year; together

gether with a general View of the aggregate Number of Convicts at New South Wales and Norfolk Island, by the laſt Returns; the aggregate Number in the different Hulks at Woolwich, Langſton, or Portſmouth; the aggregate Number of Convicts in Penitentiary Houſes. Houſes of Correction, and Gaols, in every Part of Great Britain, diſtinguiſhing in all Caſes the Sex and Age, and every other Fact which can contribute to convey a complete View, not only of the State of the Criminality of the Country, but alſo of the Expenſes attending it:" And if the Plan of a Police Gazette can be eſtabliſhed, this uſeful Information will not only be rgularly conveyed to every Perſon connected with the Police of the Country, but no ſooner would any Offence be committed than Information would be ſent from the Central Board to every Part of the Country, with ſuch a Deſcription of the Delinquents as would probably lead to a prompt Detection, and by the Compariſon of the Number of Offences thus known to be committed, and the Number of Crimes aſcertained to have received Puniſhment, a moſt uſeful Teſt would be obtained of the Efficacy of the Meaſures of all Kinds taken for the Prevention of Crimes.

Qu. 16. Might it not be deſirable to give to the propoſed Central Board of Police a Power ſimilar to that now enjoyed by the Hackney Coach Office, and ſimilar to what is enjoyed by many Corporations, of enacting Bye Laws for the better Regulation of minor Objects of Police, ſuch Laws to be ſubject to the Reviſal, and to require the Approbation and Sanction of the ſuperior Judges of the Courts of Weſtminſter Hall?

If it is intended that the propoſed Central Board ſhall exerciſe the Functions of the preſent Board of Hackney Coaches, it ſeems to follow as a clear Propoſition, that this Board ſhould be inveſted with the ſame Powers in every Reſpect (ſubject to the ultimate Approbation of the Judges); and I ſhould certainly conceive it to be extremely uſeful to extend to this propoſed Board the Power of making Bye Laws for all minor Objects of Police which may fall within the Scope of its Functions, whether theſe relate to Hackney Coaches or any other Matter. The Advantages derivable from ſuch a Power are great and obvious, and free from all poſſible Injury, as ſuch Bye Laws would be valid, and conſequently could not be enforced, until confirmed by the Judges.

Qu. 17. In what Manner is the criminal Police of the City of London carried on?

The

The criminal Police of the City of London is carried on by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, who execute the Functions of ordinary Magiſtrates or Juſtices of the Peace, by taking Cognizance of all Offences charged upon Perſons brought before them.

Qu. 18. In what Part of the City is Buſineſs of this Nature tranſacted?

The criminal Buſineſs of the City of London is tranſacted at the Manſion Houſe and at Guildhall.

Qu. 19. Who are the preſiding Magiſtrates?

The Lord Mayor for the Time being ſits conſtantly at the Manſion Houſe, aſſiſted occaſionally by One of the Aldermen, where the Proceedings require Two Magiſtrates; but as this does not occur often, the Lord Mayor for the moſt part ſits alone.

An Alderman in Rotation ſits alſo for a Week at Guildhall, aſſiſted occaſionally by another City Magiſtrate, where the Caſe requires Two. The Priſoners committed to the Poultry Compter the preceeding Night are always carried before the Lord Mayor; and thoſe ſent to Giltſpur Street Compter are carried to Guildhall, before the Sitting Alderman.

Qu. 20. What are their uſual Hours of Attendance?

The uſual Hours of Attendance, both at the Manſion Houſe and Guildhall, are from 11 till 2 o'Clock. No Attendance is given in the Evening, neither do the Aldermen attend to judicial Buſineſs at their own Houſes; from which Circumſtance, it is preſumed, ſome Delay, and frequently great Inconvenience to public Juſtice, may ariſe from the Want of the proper Application and Acceſs to the Magiſtrates, particularly in Caſes of Robberies or other Felonies of Importance requiring immediate Directions for the Purpoſe of Detection. Perſons apprehended under Charges of Felony, as well as for the ſlighteſt and moſt trifling Offence, after Three o'Clock, muſt remain in Priſon till next Day at Eleven, which in the Firſt Inſtance is frequently productive of Evil in defeating Juſtice, and in the latter, in ſome Caſes, may be oppreſſive, by ſubjecting Individuals to a certain Impriſonment who deſerved no Puniſhment, and would of Courſe have been diſcharged, if a petty Seſſions had been held in the Evenings upon the Plan of the Police Offices.

Qu. 21. Are not the uſual and neceſſary public and private Avocations of the Chief Magiſtrate, and of the greater Part of the Aldermen, ſuch as are very inconſiſtent with a regular Attention to this Branch of criminal Police?

Although Juſtice is certainly adminiſtered with great Purity by the Magiſtrates of the City of London, it has always appeared to me, that the unavoidable Avocations of the Chief Magiſtrate, as well as of the major Part of the Aldermen, moſt of whom are engaged in Trade, and ſeveral of them Members of Parliament, are extremely unfriendly to that Energy, which a due and proper Execution of criminal Police requires.

The Time allotted by the Lord Mayor for judicial Buſineſs is much engaged in ſigning Affidavits, and other Matters which occupy his Attention, and which are irrelevant to the great Features of Police; and both the Chief Magiſtrate and the Aldermen (the latter of whom ſeldom ſit more than Two, or at moſt Three Weeks in the Courſe of a whole Year in Petty Seſſions) have, beſides that peculiar Duty which is connected with criminal Police, the other multiplied Affairs of the Corporation, which are conſtantly claiming their Attention, either in Committees, or in attending the various Courts of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Common Council, Common Hall, Wardmotes, Conſervancy, Courts of Requeſt, Court of Orphans, and General and Quarter Seſſions of the Peace, and Juſtice Hall at the Old Bailey; when to this are added the private Avocations, and the Engagements in Buſineſs, which muſt claim the Attention, and occupy a conſiderable Portion of the Time of the City Magiſtrates, it cannot reaſonably be expected that they can devote much Time to Matters of Police, either in conſidering the various intricate Caſes of Delinquents brought before them, or in following up Informations, inſtructing Peace Officers, and deviſing Plans for the Detection of Offenders.

Qu. 22. Does any Inconvenience ariſe to the Public from the Magiſtrates of the City having no Force beyond the Limits of the Juriſdiction of the City, and from the Warrants iſſued by the Magiſtrates in other Parts of the Metropolis having no Effect in the City, unleſs backed by the Authority of the City Magiſtrates?

Real Inconvenience unqueſtionably ariſes to the Public from the City Magiſtrates having no Juriſdiction in the neighbouring Counties; and alſo from Police Magiſtrates having no Authority quickly to follow up Informations, by iſſuing Warrants to ſearch for ſtolen Property, and to apprehend Perſons charged with Offences in the City. This Inconvenience appears to ariſe more from an ill grounded Jealouſy than any real Cauſe, ſince by extending the Juriſdiction of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, Privileges would be given,

and

and none would be taken away; a closer Union would be promoted between the City and Police Magistrates in all Matters regarding the general Interest of the Metropolis and its Environs, making the Suppression of Crimes one common Cause, and permitting no Punctilio respecting Jurisdiction to prevent the Operation of the united Energy of both in the prompt Detection of Offenders, and in the general Suppression of Crimes.

The peculiar Situation of the Times calls for the united Energy of all Magistrates, unshackled by useless and mischievous Obstructions; and the Interest and Safety of the Public at large being paramount to every minor Consideration, and the Metropolis in its extended State being now felt and understood to be One great Whole, it is impossible to introduce a System of complete Security, until a closer Union and a concurrent Jurisdiction, so far as relates to Detection, shall take Place between the City and the Police Magistrates.

Qu. 23. Would it not be very instrumental to the general Purposes of Police, if a certain Number of Magistrates, to be named by the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, and approved by His Majesty, and commissioned for the whole of the Metropolis, and the Counties of Kent, Surry, Middlesex, and Essex, should permanently sit, to assist the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, at the Mansion House and Guildhall, as is practised in the Offices of Police established in the other Parts of the Metropolis, with similar Salaries, and under similar Regulations?

For the Reasons already stated, I certainly think it would be a most useful Measure, tending in an eminent Degree to the Improvement of the Police of the Metropolis, and to the general Security of the innocent Part of its Inhabitants, if stationary Magistrates, having Jurisdiction in the Four Counties, as well as in Westminster and the Tower Liberty, were to be appointed to execute the criminal Department of the Police of the City of London, as Assistants to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, and who shall be pledged to sit both in the Morning and Evening regularly, with Power to distribute small Rewards for useful Information, and to hold Communication with the other Police Magistrates, who should have a similar Power with respect to small pecuniary Gratuities, the Want of which heretofore has shackled the Exertions of every active Magistrate, and paralized the Police in a very great Degree, even under the new System.

Qu. 24. You will be pleaſed to explain to the Committee the Object you have in view in propoſing that the Attorney General ſhould appoint Counſel for the Crown to conduct all criminal Proſecutions?

The Object I have in view in propoſing that the Attorney General ſhall appoint Counſel for the Crown to conduct all criminal Proſecutions, is the more effectual Diſtribution of criminal Juſtice, as a Means of ultimately preventing Crimes, which I do conceive are encouraged and increaſed under the preſent Syſtem, from the Number of Chances which a Priſoner, although guilty, has of eſcaping Juſtice, in Caſes where its being adminiſtered depends upon the Party injured, who is frequently prevented by the Dread of Expenſe from coming forward at all for the Purpoſe of diſcloſing the Loſs he has ſuſtained, or intimidated by the Threats of the Culprit or his Friends, or bought off by corrupt Means, extending alſo to the Witneſſes, who are too often open to Seduction when under no Control.

The vaſt Numbers diſcharged at every Gaol Delivery, partly from the Careleſſneſs or Inattention of Proſecutors, who are either unable or unwilling to ſuſtain the Expenſe of Counſel to oppoſe the Arguments and Objections which will be offered on Behalf of the Priſoner, afford another Reaſon why a Proſecutor for the Crown appears to be neceſſary.

Sufferers under the preſent Syſtem, either ſowered by the Expenſe or Loſs of valuable Time experienced perhaps in former Proſecutions; or ultimately from falſe Scruples entertained by timid Perſons, who when they conſider, that by proſecuting they take away the Life of a Fellow-creature, often conceal Loſſes and Injuries as the leaſt of Two Evils, and hence, for Want of a public Proſecutor, Juſtice is defeated.

The Object I have in View therefore is, by placing the Proſecution of public Offences under the Charge of an Officer of the Crown, to give full Effect to public Juſtice, by extending to ſuch Proſecutions that neceſſary Energy that does not at preſent exiſt, and never can exiſt under the preſent Syſtem. In thus conducting all criminal Proſecutions, through the Medium and under the Direction of Counſel for the Crown, the Frauds, Tricks and Devices of old and profeſſed Thieves would be defeated, and ſuch Offenders would not, as at preſent, ſo often eſcape Juſtice, and continue their Depredations on the Public with Impunity.

The Expenſe of ſuch a Deputation from the Attorney General would not be great, ſince it would be conſidered as an honourable

honourable Introduction by all young Counſel, who would ſolicit the Situation at any Salary, however ſmall or inconſiderable it might be.

Such an Inſtitution would do much to prevent Crimes; it would terrify the Hordes of Offenders now upon the Town in a greater Degree than any one Meaſure that could be propoſed or adopted for giving Energy to the Police Syſtem.

It would be the Means of deſtroying thoſe Hopes and Chances which encourage criminal People to perſevere in Depredations on the Public.

It would not only remove that Averſion which (as has been already ſtated) Proſecutors manifeſt on many Occaſions to come forward for the Purpoſe of promoting the Ends of Juſtice, but it would prevent in a great Meaſure the Poſſibility of compounding Felonies, or of ſuborning Witneſſes.

Such a Syſtem, while it counteracted the Tricks and Devices of old Thieves, and placed them on the ſame Footing as the Novices in Crimes, would protect real Innocence, as the Public Proſecutor in that Caſe would never fail to move an Acquittal.

While a Principle adopted by our Laws impels the Judge to permit every Informality to operate in favour of a Priſoner, without a Proſecutor for the Crown every trifling Inaccuracy in an Indictment becomes an Obſtacle fatal to Conviction, and Circumſtances which would frequently throw Light upon the Charge are not brought forward at all on many Trials; and hence it is that public Juſtice is defeated, and Crimes increaſe, becauſe the Guilty in ſo many Inſtances eſcape Puniſhment.

Qu. 25. If the Solicitor to the propoſed Central Board, being paid by an eſtabliſhed liberal Salary, were obliged to give his Aſſiſtance to all public Boards, and to all private Individuals, in Proſecutions for Felonies, &c. committed within the Metropolis, might it not be productive of conſiderable public and private Œconomy, and of great Advantage in the Detection and Conviction of Offenders, and become a powerful Inſtrument in the Diminution of Crimes?

If it is thought a proper Meaſure to have eſtabliſhed Proſecutors for the Crown, Solicitors become neceſſary to prepare the Briefs and the Indictments, and to collect the Evidence. This Duty might certainly be performed by the Solicitor to the propoſed Central Board, with the Aſſiſtance of a competent Number of able and experienced Clerks; and ſuch a Regu-

a Regulation would certainly be of great Importance, and a moſt powerful Inſtrument in the Diminution of Crimes, and of courſe productive both of public and private Œconomy, in as much as every Meaſure tending to leſſen the Number of Proſecutions, and of courſe the Number of Convicts, muſt operate as a Saving to the Individual as well as to the Public; and it would ſeem alſo that a Sufferer under the preſent Syſtem would be able to conduct his Proſecutions at much leſs Expenſe through the Medium of a general Solicitor charging nothing for his perſonal Trouble, than by the Mode that now takes place, while at the ſame Time the Indictment would probably be more correct, and the Expenſes upon the whole would be leſs to the Proſecutor; but it is humbly ſuggeſted, that until there are regular Proſecutors for the Crown appointed, the Syſtem cannot be complete.

Qu. 26. Have any Inſtances occurred of Criminals returning from Botany Bay, either before or after the Expiration of their Sentences, and being again convicted of new Crimes?

The new Police Eſtabliſhment having only commenced in Auguſt 1792, ſufficient Time has not been yet afforded to aſcertain this Fact with Preciſion, as to its Extent with reſpect to the Number of Convicts who have actually returned from Botany Bay, none of whom, it may be fairly ſtated, are known to me to be employed in any creditable Purſuit; on the contrary, all who have come within my Knowledge are either at this Moment Thieves upon the Town, or have been executed for new Offences; among theſe laſt is one Nicholas Engliſh, who begged his Paſſage home, arrived two Years ago, was tried for a Burglary Two Months after, and hanged.

There are ſeveral very notorious Thieves, and in particular one of the greateſt Pickpockets that ever exiſted, now upon the Town, who have been tranſported, and who have returned from Botany Bay; and one of theſe has actually got a Licence as a Hawker and Pedlar, as well as ſome other notorious Thieves, who uſe it as a Kind of Cover to enable them to maſk their nefarious Deſigns when travelling into the Country, and to prevent them from being vagranted under the Police Act while in Town.

Qu. 27. Are you of Opinion that if Mr. Bentham's Plan were carried into Execution, according to the Agreement entered into between the Lords of the Treaſury and that Gentleman, that at the probable Expiration of the Term propoſed for the Duration of that Agreement (being for the Lives of Mr. Jeremy and Mr. Samuel Bentham,

Bentham, and the Survivor of them) it would be poſſible to ſave to the Public the whole Annuity propoſed to be paid to them, by the Opportunity which would have been afforded by that Experiment of rendering the Labour of Convicts as productive as poſſible?

I think it highly probable that Mr. Bentham's Plan for employing and reforming Convicts, if carried into Execution according to his Propoſal (which I preſume is the ſame as his Agreement with the Lords of the Treaſury) would be the Means of training both Sexes to productive Labour, to ſuch a Degree as to render it an Object to new Contractors, after the Syſtem became fully matured, to take upon them the Management of Convicts, merely for the Profits of their Labour; and that there might ariſe a Competition for ſuch a Contract, without ſtipulating for any Annuity from Government, and thereby ſave to the Public the whole Annual Sum propoſed to be paid to the preſent Contractor.

This would ariſe from the Introduction of ingenious Machinery, rendering it practicable for every Claſs of Convicts, while in Health, to earn a Sum equal to their Maintenance, while the major Part would be able to earn a vaſt deal more. It ſeems to be from a Confidence in the Superiority of the Syſtem (which to me appears to be well founded) that Mr. Bentham has been induced at the Outſet to propoſe to maintain and employ Convicts for Twenty-five per Cent. leſs than they coſt Government at preſent. As the Inſtitution advances to Maturity, under a Plan ſo admirably adapted to render Labour productive in the greateſt poſſible Degree, in the ſame Manner will the Profits gradually increaſe Year after Year, until thus rendered obvious and certain, and not as at preſeut depending upon ſpeculative Opinion. By the propoſed Annual Report to the Court of King's Bench, and by being generally promulgated, the Contract, as ſoon as it is open by the Death of the Two Gentlemen, will have a preciſe Value like any ſaleable Commodity, and thus it may naturally be ſuppoſed that great ultimate Advantages may ariſe to the Public by an Experiment ſo peculiarly adapted to render the Labour of Convicts a Species of Property, finding its true Value in a Competition of Purchaſers.

This was exemplified in the Inſtance of Convicts tranſported to America, which for a great Length of Time coſt Government a large Sum Annually, until it was generally diſcovered that the adjudged Services of Felons became a ſaleable Article in Maryland, and were extremely profitable to the Contractors; hence aroſe a Competition which (if I am rightly informed

informed) enabled Government, ſome Years previous to the American War to make Contracts for tranſporting Felons without any Expenſe whatſoever.

Supplement (E.)

PROPOSALS for a new and leſs expenſive Mode of Employing and Reforming CONVICTS.

THE Author, having turned his Thoughts to the Penitentiary Syſtem from its firſt Origin, and having lately contrived a Building in which any Number of Perſons may be kept within the Reach of being inſpected during every Moment of their Lives, and having made out, as he flatters himſelf, to Demonſtration, that the only eligible Mode of managing an Eſtabliſhment of ſuch a Nature, in a Building of ſuch a Conſtruction, would be by Contract, has been introduced to make public the following Propoſal for maintaining and employing Convicts in general, or ſuch of them as would otherwiſe be confined on Board the Hulks, for 25 per Cent. leſs than it coſts Government to maintain them there at preſent; deducting alſo the Average Value of the Work at preſent performed by them for the Public; upon the Terms of his receiving the Produce of their Labour, taking on himſelf the whole Expenſe of the Building, fitting up and ſtocking *, without any Advance to be made by Government for that Purpoſe, requiring only that the Abatement and Deduction abovementioned ſhall be ſuſpended for the Firſt Year.

Upon the above-mentioned Terms he would engage as follows:

I. To furniſh the Priſoners with a conſtant Supply of wholeſome Food, not limited in Quantity, but adequate to each Man's Deſires.

II. To keep them clad in a State of Tightneſs and Neatneſs, ſuperior to what is uſual even in the improved Priſons.

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* All theſe Articles taken into the Account, the originally intended Penitentiary Houſe, on the late Mr. Blackburne's Plan, would not have coſt ſo little as £200 per Man: for 1,000 Priſoners, £200,000: excluſive of the whole Annual Expenſe of Maintenance, &c. to an unliquidated Amount.

III. To

III. To keep them ſupplied with ſeparate Beds and Bedding, competent to their Situations, and in a State of Cleanlineſs ſcarcely any where conjoined with Liberty.

IV. To inſure to them a ſufficient Supply of artificial Warmth and Light, whenever the Seaſon renders it neceſſary, and thereby ſave the Neceſſity of taking them prematurely from ther work at ſuch Seaſons (as in other Places) as well as preſerving them from ſuffering by the Inclemency of the Weather.

V. To keep conſtantly from them, in Conformity to the Practice ſo happily received, every Kind of ſtrong and ſpirituous Liquor, unleſs where ordered in the Way of Medicine.

VI. To maintain them in a State of inviolable, though mitigated Seclusion, in aſſorted Companies, without any of thoſe Opportunities of promiſcuous Aſſociation, which, in other Places, diſturb, if not deſtroy, whatever good Effect can have been expected from occaſional Solitude.

VII. To give them Intereſt in their Work, by allowing them a Share in the Produce.

VIII. To convert the Priſon into a School, and, by an extended Application of the Principle of the Sunday Schools, to return its Inhabitants into the World inſtructed, at leaſt as well as in ordinary Schools, in the moſt uſeful Branches of vulgar Learning, as well as in ſome Trade or Occupation, whereby they may afterwards earn their Livelihood. Extraordinary Culture of extraordinary Talents is not, in this Point of View, worth mentioning; it would be for his own Advantage to give them every Inſtruction, by which the Value of their Labour may be increaſed.

IX. To pay a penal Sum for every Eſcape, with or without any Default of his, irreſiſtible Violence from without excepted; and this without employing Irons on any Occaſion, or in any Shape.

X. To provide them with ſpiritual and medical Aſſiſtants, conſtantly living in the midſt of them, and inceſſantly keeping them in view.

XI. To pay a Sum of Money for every one who dies under his Care, taking thereby upon him the Inſur-

ance of their Lives for an ordinary Premium, and that at a Rate grounded on an Average of the Number of Deaths, not among imprisoned Felons, but among Persons of the same Ages in a State of Liberty within the Bills of Mortality.

XII. To lay for them the Foundation Stone of a Provision for old Age, upon the Plan of the Annuity Societies.

XIII. To insure to them a Livelihood at the Expiration of their Terms, by setting up a subsidiary Establishment, into which all such as thought proper should be admitted, and in which they would be continued in the Exercise of the Trades in which they were employed during their Confinement, without any further Expense to Government.

XIV. To make himself personally responsible for the reformatory Efficacy of his Management, and even make Amends in most Instances for any Accident of its Failure, by paying a Sum of Money for every Prisoner convicted of a Felony after his Discharge, at a Rate increasing according to the Number of Years he had been under the Proposer's Care: viz. a Sum not exceeding £ 10, if the Prisoner had been in the Penitentiary Panopticon One Year; not exceeding £ 15, if Two Years; not exceeding £ 20, if Three Years; not exceeding £ 25, if Four Years; not exceeding £ 30, if Five Years or upwards; such Sum to be paid immediately on Conviction, and to be applied to the Indemnification of the Persons injured by such subsequent Offence, and to be equal in Amount to the Value of the Injury, so long as it did not exceed the Sums respectively above specified.

XV. To present to the Court of King's Bench, on a certain Day of every Term, and afterwards print and publish, and at his own Expense, a Report, exhibiting in Detail the State, not only moral and medical, but œconomical, of the Establishment; shewing the whole Profits, if any, and in what Manner they arise; and then and there, as well as on any other Day, upon Summons from the Court, to make Answer to all such Questions as shall be put to him in relation thereto, not only on the Part of the Court or Officer of the Crown, but by Leave

of

of the Court, on the Part of any Perſon whatſoever; Queſtions, the Anſwer to which might tend to ſubject him to Conviction, though it were for a capital Crime, not excepted, treading under Foot a Maxim, invented by the guilty for the Benefit of the guilty, and from which none but the guilty ever derived any Advantage.

XVI. By Neatneſs and Cleanlineſs, by Diverſity of Employment, by Variety of Contrivance, and above all by that Peculiarity of Conſtruction, which, without any unpleaſant or hazardous Vicinity, enables the whole Eſtabliſhment to be inſpected at a View, from a commodious and inſulated Room in the Center, the Priſoners remaining unconſcious of their being thus obſerved, it ſhould be his Study to render it a Spectacle ſuch as Perſons of all Claſſes would, in the Way of Amuſement, be curious to partake of; and that not only on Sundays, at the Time of Divine Service, but on the ordinary Days, at Meal Times or Times of Work:—Providing thereby a Syſtem of Superintendance, univerſal, unchargeable, and uninterrupted, the moſt effectual and indiſtructible of all Securities againſt Abuſe.

Such are the Methods that have occurred to him for accompliſhing that Identification of "Intereſt with Duty," the effectuating of which in the Perſon of the Governor, is declared to be one of the leading Objects of the Penitentiary Act.—[19 Geo. III. ch. 74.]

The Station of Gaoler is not in common Account a very elevated one; the Addition of Contractor has not much Tendency to raiſe it. He little dreamt, when he firſt launched into the Subject, that he was to become a Suitor, and perhaps in vain, for ſuch an Office. But Inventions unpractiſed might be in Want of the Inventor: and a Situation thus clipped of Emoluments, while it was loaded with Obligations, might be in Want of Candidates. Penetrated therefore with the Importance of the End, he would not ſuffer himſelf to ſee any Thing unpleaſant or diſcreditable in the Means.

OUTLINE of the Plan of Conſtruction alluded to in the above PROPOSAL.

THE Building circular—An Iron Cage, glazed—a Glaſs Lantern, about the ſize of Ranelagh—The Priſoners in their Cells, occupying the Circumference—The Officers, Governor, (Chaplain, Surgeon, &c.) the Center.

By Blinds and other Contrivances, the Inſpectors concealed (except in as far as they think fit to ſhew themſelves) from the Obſervation of the Priſoners: hence the Sentiment of a Sort of inviſible Omnipreſence.—The whole Circuit reviewable with little, or if neceſſary, without any Change of Place.

One Station in the Inſpection Part affording the moſt perfect View of every Cell, and every Part of every Cell, unleſs where a Screen is thought fit occaſionally and purpoſely to be interpoſed.

Againſt Fire (if under a Syſtem of conſtant and univerſal Inſpection any ſuch Accident could be to be apprehended) a Pipe, terminating in a flexible Hoſe, for bringing the Water down into the Central Inſpection Room from a Ciſtern of a Height ſufficient to force it up again by its own Preſſure on the mere Turning of a Cock, and ſpread it thus over any Part within the Building.

For Viſitors, at the Time of Divine Service, an annualar Gallery, riſing from a Floor laid immediately on the Ceiling of the Central Inſpection Room, and diſcloſed to View by the Deſcent of a Central Dome, the ſuperior Surface of which ſerves, after Deſcent, for the Reception of Miniſters, Clerk, and a ſelect Part of the Auditory: the Priſoners all round, brought forward within perfect View and Hearing of the Miniſters to the Front of their reſpective Cells.

Solitude, or limited Seclusion, *ad libitum*.—But, unleſs for Puniſhment, limited Seclusion in aſſorted Companies is preferred:—An Arrangement upon this Plan alone exempt from Danger. The Degree of Seclusion fixed upon may be preſerved in all Places, and at all Times inviolate. Hitherto, where Solitude has been aimed at, ſome of its chief Purpoſes have been fruſtrated by occaſional Aſſociations.

The Approach, one only—Gates opening into a walled Avenue cut through the Area. Hence no Strangers near the Building

Building without Leave, not without being ſurveyed from it as they paſs, nor without being known to come on Purpoſe. The Gates of open Work, to expoſe hoſtile Mobs; on the other Side of the Road, a Wall with a Branch of the Road behind, to ſhelter peaceable Paſſengers from the Fire of the Building. A Mode of Fortification like this, if practicable in a City, would have ſaved the London Priſons, and prevented the unpopular Accidents in St. George's Fields.

The ſurrounding Wall itſelf ſurrounded by an open Paliſade, which ſerves as a Fence to the Grounds on the other Side; except on the Side of the Approach, no public Path by that Fence. A Centinal's Walk between, on which no one elſe can ſet Foot without forcing the Fence, and declaring himſelf a Treſpaſſer at leaſt, if not an Enemy. To the Four Walls Four ſuch Walks flanking and croſſing each other at the Ends. Thus each Centinal has Two to check him.

Supplement (F. 1.)

TREASURY LETTER reſpecting Penitentiary Contract.

SIR,

I AM commanded by the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury, to acknowledge the Receipt of the Order of the Select Committee of Finance, directing that there be laid before that Committee,

"Draft of an intended Contract between Jeremy Benthum, "Eſquire, and the Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, for "the Erection and Management of a Penitentiary Houſe, for "maintaining, confining, and employing Convicts, in Pur- "ſuance of the Statute 24th Geo. III:—Alſo,

"An Account of any Sum or Sums of Money, which may "have been advanced to the ſaid Mr. Bentham on the ſaid "Account:—Alſo,

"A Statement, how far the Lords Commiſſioners of the "Treaſury, conſider themſelves to be now under an Obliga- "tion to Mr. Bentham to fulfil the ſaid Contract, ſo far as "depends on them, as well as how far they conceive them- "ſelves entitled to require, or likely to procure the Fulfilment "of the ſaid Contract on the Part of Mr. Bentham, on the "ſame or nearly the ſame Terms."

And

And in return to ſuch Order I am commanded by their Lordſhips to tranſmit to you, for the Information of the Committee,

Draft of the intended Contract between the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury, and Jeremy Bentham, Eſquire.

Copy of a Warrant for iſſuing to Jeremy Bentham, Eſquire, £2,000, to enable him to make the neceſſary Preparations for the Cuſtody of the Convicts to be confined in the propoſed Penitentiary Houſes.

Their Lordſhips further direct me to acquaint you, that they have always felt a Diſpoſition to carry into Effect the Contract intended to be executed between their Lordſhips and Mr. Bentham, for the Erection of a Penitentiary Houſe, and the Care of Convicts, whenever a proper Spot of Ground, for the Purpoſe of the ſaid Building, could be obtained.

Great Difficulties have occurred in endeavouring to procure the Poſſeſſion of the Ground fit for this Purpoſe, and the Contract intended to have been entered into with Mr. Bentham has been delayed, becauſe an eſſential Part of ſuch Contract was to be, the giving Mr. Bentham Poſſeſſion of the Land upon which the Penitentiary Houſe was to be erected. The Lords of the Treaſury are ready to enter into the Contract with Mr. Bentham, whenever the Preliminary Difficulties above referred to are removed; and Mr. Bentham, on his Part, has always expreſſed his Readineſs to do the ſame.

I am, Sir,

Your moſt humble Servant,

Charles Long.

Treaſury Chambers,
4th May 1798.

Supplement (F. 2.)

KING's WARRANT, JEREMY BENTHAM, Eſquire, £2,000 to enable him to make the neceſſary Preparations for the Cuſtody of the Convicts to be confined in the propoſed Penitentiary Houſes.

GEORGE R.

OUR Will and Pleaſure is, that by virtue of our General Letters of Privy Seal, bearing Date the 5th of November 1760, you do iſſue and pay, or cauſe to be iſſued and paid, out of any

any Our Treaſure or Revenue in the Receipt of the Exchequer, applicable to the Uſes of Our Civil Government, unto Jeremy Bentham, Eſquire, or to his Aſſigns, the Sum of Two Thouſand Pounds, by Way of Impreſt, and upon Account, to enable him to make ſuch Preparations as may be neceſſary for the Cuſtody and Care of the Convicts propoſed to be confined in the Penitentiary Houſes, intended to be erected at Batterſea Riſe, or on ſuch other Piece or Pieces of Ground as may be appropriated for that Purpoſe; and for ſo doing, this ſhall be your Warrant. Given at Our Court at St. James's, this 11th Day of June 1794, in the Thirty-fourth Year of Our Reign.

By His Majeſty's Command.

W. Pitt.
R. Hopkins.
J. Smyth.

To the Commiſſioners of Our Treaſury.

Supplement (F. 3.)

DRAFT of a CONTRACT between the LORDS COMMISSIONERS of the Treaſury and JEREMY BENTHAM, Eſquire.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT indented, had, made, concluded, and agreed upon, this Day of in the 36th Year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lord George the Third, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and ſo forth, and in the Year of Our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Ninety-ſix, between the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury, on the Part and Behalf of His Majeſty of the one Part, and Jeremy Bentham, of Lincoln's Inn, in the County of Middleſex, Eſquire, of the other Part.

WHEREAS in and by an Act of Parliament, made and paſſed on the Seventh Day of July, in the Year of our Lord 1794, and in the 34th Year of His Majeſty's Reign, intituled, "An Act for erecting a Penitentiary Houſe or Houſes for "confining

" confining and employing Convicts." it was enacted (among other Things) that the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury for the Time being ſhould, as ſoon as conveniently might be, fix upon a certain Piece or Pieces of Ground therein deſcribed, or upon any other convenient and proper Spot of Ground which might be lawfully purchaſed under the Powers of the ſaid Act, and to be ſituate as therein is mentioned, upon which ſhould be erected One or more Penitentiary Houſe or Houſes, for the Purpoſe of confining and employing in hard Labour ſuch Convicts as ſhould be removed thither by Order of His Majeſty, his Heirs or Succeſſors, under the Powers therein mentioned, and ſhould and might contract or agree with any Perſon or Perſons for the erecting and building One or more Penitentiary Houſe or Houſes upon the Ground to be appropriated for that Purpoſe, in ſuch Manner, and under and for ſuch Conſiderations, Terms, Conditions, Powers, Limitations, and Reſtrictions as the ſaid Commiſſioners ſhould deem neceſſary and expedient, and ſhould cauſe to be inſerted in ſuch Contract or Contracts ſuch lawful Clauſes, Covenants, and Agreements as ſhould be requiſite to enforce the Execution of the ſame accordingly, and within a Time to be limited; and might alſo, if ſuch Commiſſioners ſhould think fit, appoint a proper Perſon or Perſons to ſuperintend the Erection of ſuch Houſe or Houſes, and the due Performance of ſuch Contract or Contracts as ſhould be entered into touching the ſame, with ſuch Power as the ſaid Commiſſioners ſhould judge proper; and the ſaid Commiſſioners ſhould alſo appoint a Feoffee or Feoffees to treat for the abſolute Purchaſe in Fee Simple, and to accept a Conveyance of ſuch Pieces of Ground whereon the ſaid Penitentiary Houſe or Houſes ſhould be intended to be built, and from Time to Time to appoint others in the Stead of thoſe who ſhould die or reſign; and that when ſuch Piece or Pieces of Ground ſhould be fixed upon and approved by the ſaid Commiſſioners, and ſuch Feoffee or Feoffees ſhould be appointed, the Inheritance in Fee Simple of ſuch Piece or Pieces of Ground ſhould be veſted in and conveyed to and to the Uſe of ſuch Feoffee or Feoffees, and his and their Succeſſors for ever, who was and were thereby made and declared to be a Corporation Sole or Aggregate (as the Caſe might happen) for the ſpecial Purpoſe of being capable to take and hold in perpetual Succeſſion ſuch Piece or Pieces of Ground, with all Buildings and Erections thereon, for the Uſes and Purpoſes of the ſaid Act. And it was further enacted, that when ſuch Penitentiary Houſe or Houſes ſhould be erected in Purſuance of and according to ſuch Contract or Contracts as aforeſaid, or ſooner if Occaſion ſhould require, it ſhould

and

and might be lawful for his Majeſty, his Heirs and Succeſſors, from Time to Time, by an Order in Writing, to be notified by the Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, to appoint One or more fit and diſcreet Perſon or Perſons to be Governor or Governors of the ſaid Penitentiary Houſe or Houſes, to continue in ſuch Office or Offices reſpectively for ſuch Time and under ſuch Conditions as His Majeſty ſhould direct, who being appointed thereunto, ſhould have the Care, Management, Superintendance, and Control of the ſame, and of all and every Offender and Offenders who ſhould be delivered unto his or their Cuſtody, by the Direction of His Majeſty, His Heirs or Succeſſors, under ſuch Powers, Directions, Limitations, and Reſtrictions, as are therein mentioned or referred unto, as by the ſaid Act of Parliament, Recourſe being thereto had, may more fully appear. And whereas the ſaid Lords Commiſſioners have accordingly fixed upon a certain Piece or Parcel of Ground for the Purpoſes of the ſaid Act, ſituate and being in the Pariſh of in the County of containing Acres, or thereabouts, and late in the Poſſeſſion or Occupation of and by an Inſtrument in Writing, bearing equal Date with theſe Preſents, the ſaid Lords Commiſſioners have appointed the ſaid Jeremy Bentham, Party hereto, the ſole Feoffee, for the Purpoſe of purchaſing and taking a Conveyance of the ſaid Piece or Parcel of Ground, purſuant to the Directions of the ſaid Act. And whereas the ſaid Jeremy Bentham hath propoſed, at his own Expenſe, but upon ſuch Terms and Conditions, and for ſuch Conſiderations as are hereinafter mentioned, to erect and build a Penitentiary Houſe on the ſaid Piece or Parcel of Ground, or ſome Part thereof, and to adapt the ſame for the Purpoſes of the ſaid Act in ſuch Manner as hereinafter is mentioned; and the ſaid Lords Commiſſioners are conſenting and deſirous to enter into a Contract with the ſaid Jeremy Bentham reſpecting ſuch intended Penitentiary Houſe, and for that Purpoſe the ſeveral Articles, Clauſes, Conditions, Proviſoes, and Terms of Agreement hereinafter expreſſed, inſerted, and contained, have been prepared and approved of, and are agreed to be entered into, performed, and executed by and on the reſpective Parts and Behalfs of the ſaid Parties hereto, according to the Tenor, true Intent, and Meaning of the ſame reſpectively. Now therefore theſe Preſents witneſs, that for and in Conſideration of the Premiſes, and for divers other good and valuable Cauſes and Conſiderations each of them the ſaid Parties, hereunto reſpectively moving, he the ſaid Jeremy Bentham for himſelf, his Heirs, Executors, Adminiſtrators, and Aſſigns, doth covenant, promiſe, and agree to and with the ſaid Lords Commiſ-

ſioners and their Succeſſors; and the ſaid Lords Commiſſioners, for themſelves and their Succeſſors, do, and each and every of them doth covenant, promiſe, and agree to and with the ſaid Jeremy Bentham, his Executors, Adminiſtrators, and Aſſigns, by theſe Preſents, in Manner following; viz.

Article 1ſt.—The ſaid Jeremy Bentham, for and in Conſideration of the Sum of Thirty-one Thouſand Pounds to be paid by the ſaid Lords Commiſſioners or their Succeſſors, at the Times, in the Proportions and Manner hereinafter mentioned, and alſo in Conſideration of his being to be appointed Governor of the Penitentiary Houſe intended to be erected on the aforeſaid Piece or Parcel of Ground, when the ſame ſhall be built, with ſuch Powers and Allowances, and alſo with ſuch Agreement reſpecting the future Appointments of Governors as are hereinafter reſpectively mentioned, ſhall and will, within the Space of Twelve Calendar Months next after he the ſaid Jeremy Bentham, his Executors, Adminiſtrators, or Aſſigns, ſhall have obtained full and peaceable Poſſeſſion of the Piece of Ground aforeſaid, at his or their own proper Coſts and Charges, cauſe to be erected, fitted up, properly ſtocked, and otherwiſe in every Reſpect effectually adapted to or for the Purpoſes aforeſaid, a Penitentiary Houſe on ſome Part or Parts of the ſame Piece of Ground, of proper Form and ſufficient Magnitude and Conveniences for effectually and healthfully confining, maintaining, and employing therein 1,000 Male Convicts or Priſoners at the leaſt, as alſo for the proper and convenient lodging and maintaining of a Chaplain, Surgeon, Taſkmaſter, Schoolmaſters, and ſuch other Officers, with their Subordinates, as may be found neceſſary for the ſaid Purpoſes; in which ſaid Penitentiary Houſe or Building, or in ſome other Building or Buildings thereto next or near adjacent, a proper Chapel, fit for the Uſe of ſuch Convicts or Priſoners, Officers and Subordinates as aforeſaid, and alſo a proper and ſufficient Infirmary, ſhall be included; and that ſuch Penitentiary Houſe, Chapel, and Infirmary, with the Storehouſes, Warehouſes, and other Buildings which may be thought neceſſary for the Purpoſes aforeſaid, ſhall be reſpectively erected, built, fitted up, ſtocked, and adapted, and from Time to Time kept in good and ſufficient Order and Repair, to the Satisfaction and good Liking of ſuch Perſon or Perſons as the ſaid Lords Commiſſioners, or their Succeſſors, may from Time to Time think proper to nominate or appoint for the Purpoſe of ſuperintending ſuch Erections and Buildings, and the due Performance of this preſent Contract or Agreement, on the Part and Behalf of the ſaid Jeremy Bentham, his Heirs, Executors, Adminiſtrators, and Aſſigns; which Perſon or

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Perſons it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the ſaid Lords Commiſſioners, and their Succeſſors, to nominate accordingly, if, and when, and ſo often as they ſhall think it neceſſary or expedient ſo to do: Provided nevertheleſs, that if the ſaid Jeremy Bentham, his Heirs, Executors, Adminiſtrators, or Aſſigns, ſhall be diſſatisfied with the Opinion of ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſo to be nominated by the ſaid Lords Commiſſioners, or their Succeſſors, for the Purpoſes aforeſaid, and ſhall deſire that ſuch Difference of Opinion may be adjuſted by Referees, the ſame ſhall be adjuſted by Two Perſons, One to be named by the ſaid Lords Commiſſioners or their Succeſſors, and the other by the ſaid Jeremy Bentham, his Heirs, Executors, Adminiſtrators, or Aſſigns; and in caſe ſuch Referees ſhall differ, they ſhall appoint an Umpire, and the Deciſion of ſuch Referees, if they ſhall agree in Opinion, or of ſuch Umpire, if appointed, ſhall be final.

Article 2d.—The ſaid Sum of £31,000 ſhall be paid to the ſaid Jeremy Bentham, his Executors, Adminiſtrators, or Aſſigns, at Three ſeveral Inſtalments (that is to ſay) £12,000, Part thereof, immediately, upon the Execution of theſe Preſents, £12,000 other Part thereof upon the Expiration of Three Calendar Months next after the Date hereof; and the remaining Sum of £7,000 ſo ſoon as the ſaid Penitentiary Houſe and Buildings ſhall be in Readineſs for the Reception of the ſaid Number of 1000 Convicts or Priſoners, to the Satisfaction of the ſaid Lords Commiſſioners, or their Succeſſors, or of ſuch Perſon or Perſons as they may have thought proper to appoint for the Purpoſe of ſuperintending the ſame, Three Weeks Notice at the leaſt having been given of ſuch Readineſs to the ſaid Lords Commiſſioners, or their Succeſſors, on the Part of the ſaid Jeremy Bentham, his Executors, Adminiſtrators, or Aſſigns; and ſuch Payments ſhall be reſpectively made, clear of all Deductions, together with Intereſt for and upon the ſame ſeveral Sums, at the Rate of Five per Cent. per Annum for every ſuch Day (if any) as the ſame ſhall have continued reſpectively in Arrear or unpaid.

Article 3d.—And, in as much as it may happen that at or after the Time when the ſaid Jeremy Bentham ſhall be in Readineſs to receive ſuch Number of 1000 Convicts or Priſoners as aforeſaid, there may be more than 1000 Convicts or Priſoners, which, under the Powers of the ſaid Act, might be committed to his Charge, it is therefore hereby alſo agreed, that he the ſaid Jeremy Bentham, and his Succeſſors in the Office of Governor, to be appointed as hereinafter expreſſed, ſhall receive every ſuch ſupernumerary Convict or Priſoner as may be committed to his or their Cuſtody, on the ſame Terms

of 12 a Year, as is hereby agreed to be paid for each of the above-mentioned original Number of 1,000 Convicts or Priſoners, with the Addition of only £18 for each ſuch ſupernumerary Convict or Priſoner, payable the Half thereof on the Reception of every ſuch Supernumerary, and the other Half on the Expiration of Twelve Calendar Months then next following, clear of all Deductions, with Intereſt, in caſe of Arrear, as above is mentioned, which ſaid Addition of £18 for every ſuch Supernumerary, ſhall be in lieu of all Expenſes incident to or attending the providing additional Buildings and other ſufficient Accommodations for the Reception of every ſuch ſupernumerary Priſoner, which the ſaid Jeremy Bentham, or his Succeſſors as aforeſaid, ſhall provide accordingly, in like Manner as hereinbefore expreſſed with reſpect to the Buildings and Accommodations for 1000 Convicts or Priſoners as aforeſaid: Provided that when ſuch additional Sum of £18 ſhall have been once paid for any Number of ſuch Supernumerary Convicts or Priſoners, no further Sum ſhall be payable in reſpect of any Number of ſuch ſupernumerary Convicts or Priſoners, which the ſaid Jeremy Bentham, or his Succeſſors, ſhall be required to receive as aforeſaid, unleſs the total Number of ſuch Supernumeraries, at any one Time, ſhall exceed the Number of Sums of £18 which ſhall have been paid for ſuch ſupernumerary Convicts or Priſoners, in which Caſe the further Sum of £18 ſhall in like Manner be paid for each of ſuch ſupernumerary Convicts or Priſoners which the ſaid Jeremy Bentham, or his Succeſſors ſhall be required to receive beyond the Number already paid for as aforeſaid (that is to ſay) if 200 Supernumeraries ſhall in the Firſt Place be committed to the Charge of the ſaid Jeremy Bentham, or his Succeſſors, and the Number of ſuch Supernumeraries ſhall be afterwards reduced to 100, then the Addition of £18 for any Supernumerary ſhall not be paid in reſpect of any further Supernumeraries which may ſucceſſively be added to the remaining Number of 100, until the Number of Supernumerary Convicts or Priſoners ſhall be ſo far augmented as to amount to more than 200 in the whole, in which Caſe the Sum of £18 ſhall be paid for ſo many as ſhall exceed the Number of 200, and ſo from Time to Time as long as theſe Articles ſhall be in Force.

Article 4th.—And whereas, by an Act of Parliament made and paſſed in the 24th Year of His preſent Majeſty's Reign, and intituled "An Act for the effectual Tranſportation "of Felons and other Offenders, and to authorize the Re-"moval of Priſoners in certain Caſes, and for other Purpoſes "therein

"therein mentioned," Power is given to His Majeſty to direct the Removal of any Male Offender under Sentence of Death, but reprieved during Pleaſure, and under Sentence of Tranſportation, and appearing in Manner therein mentioned fit to be removed to ſuch Place of Confinement within England and Wales as His Majeſty ſhall appoint, under the Management of any Overſeer appointed by His Majeſty, whereupon it is therein moreover provided, that every Offender ſo removed ſhall continue in the place of Confinement, or be removed to and confined in any other Place, as His Majeſty ſhall appoint, until ſuch Offender ſhall be tranſported, or by the Expiration of his Term ſhall be entitled to his Liberty, or until His Majeſty ſhall direct the Return of ſuch Offender to the Gaol from which he ſhall have been removed. And it is by ſuch Act alſo provided, that after the Removal of any Offender under the ſame, ſuch Overſeer ſhall, during the Term, have the Powers incident to the Office of Sheriff or Gaolor, and be anſwerable for any Eſcape of ſuch Offender; and alſo during ſuch Cuſtody ſhall feed and clothe ſuch Offender, and ſhall keep him to Labour, at ſuch Places, and under ſuch Directions as His Majeſty ſhall, by Order directed to ſuch Overſeer, appoint. Now it is hereby further agreed, that in purſuance of the ſaid firſt herein before recited Act of the 7th Day of July 1794, the ſaid Lords Commiſſioners, or their Succeſſors, ſhall humbly recommend to His Majeſty, that he will be graciouſly pleaſed to appoint the ſaid Jeremy Bentham to be Governor of the ſaid Penitentiary Houſe or Houſes, and Buildings hereinbefore agreed or undertaken to be erected, when the ſame ſhall be finiſhed and made fit for the Purpoſes of the ſaid Act, with their Appurtenances, during his natural Life, with the ſame Powers as His Majeſty is by the ſaid Act, made in the 24th Year of his Reign, enabled to give to ſuch Overſeer, as therein and hereinbefore is mentioned. And in caſe the ſaid Jeremy Bentham ſhall be deſirous of reſigning ſuch Office and Powers as aforeſaid at any Time during his Life, and ſhall nominate One or more fit and proper Perſon or Perſons to be appointed in his Stead, to act during his Life, the ſaid Lords Commiſſioners, or their Succeſſors, ſhall humbly recommend to His Majeſty, that he will be graciouſly pleaſed to appoint ſuch Perſon or Perſons to be Governor or Governors as aforeſaid, and with ſuch Powers as aforeſaid, for and during the natural Life of him the ſaid Jeremy Bentham, or for any Term or Terms of Years determinable upon his Deceaſe, if ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſhall ſo long live, and ſo from Time to Time during

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ing the natural Life of the ſaid Jeremy Bentham; ſo that during his Life ſuch Office and Powers ſhall be exerciſed, and the Benefits to be derived therefrom ſhall be received by the ſaid Jeremy Bentham, or ſome Perſon or Perſons to be named by him; and in caſe the ſaid Jeremy Bentham ſhall die in the Life-time of his Brother, Samuel Bentham, Knight of the Order of Saint George of the Empire of Ruſſia, Brigadier General in the Service of her Imperial Majeſty the Empreſs of Ruſſia, the ſaid Lords Commiſſioners, or their Succeſſors, ſhall in like Manner humbly recommend to His Majeſty, that He will be graciouſly pleaſed to appoint the ſaid Samuel Bentham to be Governor as aforeſaid, with ſuch Powers as aforeſaid, during his Life; and in caſe the ſaid Samuel Bentham ſhall be deſirous of reſigning ſuch Office and Powers at any Time during his Life, or ſhall decline accepting ſuch Office and Powers, and ſhall nominate One or more fit and proper Perſon or Perſons to be appointed in his Stead, to act during his Life, the ſaid Lords Commiſſioners, or their Succeſſors, ſhall humbly recommend to His Majeſty, that He will be graciouſly pleaſed to appoint ſuch Perſon or Perſons to be Governor or Governors as aforeſaid, with ſuch Powers as aforeſaid, for and during the natural Life of him the ſaid Samuel Bentham, or for any Term or Terms of Years determinable upon his Deceaſe, if ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſhall ſo long live, and ſo from Time to Time during the natural Life of the ſaid Samuel Bentham, ſo that after the Deceaſe of the ſaid Jeremy Bentham, and during the Life of the ſaid Samuel Bentham, ſuch Office and Powers ſhall be exerciſed, and the Benefit thereof enjoyed by the ſaid Samuel Bentham, or ſome Perſon or Perſons to be named by him; and the ſaid Lords Commiſſioners, and their Succeſſors, ſhall alſo humbly recommend to His Majeſty to appoint every ſuch ſucceſſive Governor as aforeſaid Feoffee of the ſaid Piece of Ground to be purchaſed for the Purpoſes of the ſaid firſt recited Act; and the ſaid Jeremy Bentham, and ſuch ſucceſſive Governors as aforeſaid, to be appointed as aforeſaid, ſhall have and receive an Allowance, at and after the Rate of £12 a Year for each Convict or Priſoner which ſhall be committed to his or their Cuſtody, for the Care and Maintenance of ſuch Convict or Priſoner, over and above ſuch additional Allowances, for and in reſpect of the Care and Maintenance of his Lodgings and Accommodations for Supernumerary Convicts or Priſoners as hereinbefore mentioned, ſuch Allowances to commence and be made, and to become due or payable from the Expiration of Twelve Calendar Months next after the Day when the ſaid hereby intended Penitentiary Houſe or Eſtabliſhment

bliſhment ſhall be in Readineſs to receive the ſaid Number of 1000 Convicts or Priſoners in Manner hereinbefore mentioned, and after ſuch Notice thereof ſhall have been given as aforeſaid; the before-mentioned Payments or Allowances, amounting together to the ſaid Sum of £3,000, being intended to include all the Charges attending the Cuſtody, Maintenance, and Employment of the ſaid original Number of 1000 Convicts or Priſoners, according to the Tenor and Purport of theſe Preſents, for and during the Firſt Year after the Commencement of the ſaid hereby intended Eſtabliſhment; except only the Amount of the Premiums to become due for or in reſpect of ſuch Inſurance as hereinafter is mentioned. It is alſo agreed, that the Annual Sum of £12,000 at the leaſt ſhall be paid as aforeſaid, as for 1000 Convicts or Priſoners, at the Rate of £12 for each Convict or Priſoner, whether there ſhall entirely be 1000 of ſuch Convicts or Priſoners in the ſaid Penitentiary Houſe or not.

Article 5th.—The ſaid Jeremy Bentham and his Succeſſors, as above mentioned, ſhall moreover be reſpectively allowed to retain and apply to his and their own Uſe reſpectively, the Produce of and Profit upon the Labour of all and every ſuch Convicts or Priſoners as ſhall be committed to his or their Charge or Charges, who ſhall be kept to Labour under the Direction of the ſaid intended Governor or Governors, ſubject only to the Allowances hereinafter ſtipulated and agreed to be made to or for the Benefit of ſuch Convicts or Priſoners reſpectively.

Article 6th.—Each of the ſaid Convicts or Priſoners ſhall be Daily ſupplied, at the Expenſe of the ſaid Jeremy Bentham, his Heirs, Executors, Adminiſtrators, or Aſſigns, with ſuch wholeſome Food and Suſtenance as is next hereinafer mentioned (that is to ſay) Bread interchangeable with Rice, Peaſe, Potatoes, or other farinaceous Grain or Roots commonly uſed for human Food, or with Meſſes made of Oatmeal or other Meal or Grain, or Fruits commonly uſed for human Food, as much as ſuch Convict or Priſoner ſhall chooſe to eat, together with a competent Allowance of Meat or Fiſh, or Soups or other Meſſes made or compounded from or out of the Fleſh of any ſuch Animals, and of ſuch Parts of Animals as are uſually ſlaughtered for human Food; which ſaid Allowance of Meat, or ſuch Equivalent for the ſame as aforeſaid, ſhall alſo be made in like Manner, without Stint, to every Convict or Priſoner who ſhall be employed in any Kind of

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Work or Labour, and who ſhall exert himſelf therein with ordinary Diligence in the Execution of the ſame; but in caſe of Idleneſs, or Miſbehaviour in any ſuch Convicts or Priſoner or Priſoners reſpectively, fit for Labour, the Quantity of ſuch Meats or Succedanum to Meat as well as the Quality of both Sorts of Food for ſuch Convicts or Priſoners who ſhall be idle or miſbehave as aforeſaid, the ſame being wholeſome and ſufficient for the immediate Suſtenance of ſuch Convicts, or Priſoners reſpectively, ſhall be left to the Choice of the ſaid Jeremy Bentham and his Succeſſors. who ſhall be Governor or Governors as aforeſaid, they reſpectively acting therein with Humanity and ſound Diſcretion.

Article 7th.—Each of the aforeſaid Convicts or Priſoners ſhall be kept properly cloathed, and for that Purpoſe ſhall be ſupplied Once in every Year at the leaſt with a complete Suit of Cloaths, and with a clean Shirt at leaſt Twice in every Week, at the Expenſe of the ſaid Jeremy Bentham, his Heirs, Executors, Adminiſtrators, or Aſſigns.

Article 8th.—Each of the aforeſaid Convicts or Priſoners, ſhall in like Manner be conſtantly ſupplied with a ſeparate Bed and Bedding of ſufficient Warmth, and kept in a Sate of conſtant Cleanlineſs, clean Sheeting or Blanketing being ſupplied for each ſuch Bed at leaſt Once in every Month; and all poſſible Attention ſhall be paid to the Cleanlineſs of ſuch Convicts or Priſoners in every Reſpect as far as Circumſtances will permit.

Article 9th.—The ſaid Penitentiary Houſe, with the Buildings and Offices to belong thereto, ſhall at all proper Seaſons, and in every Part thereof, be ſufficiently warmed and lighted, and every proper Precaution taken to prevent the ſame from becoming infectious or unwholeſome, to preſerve the Convicts or Priſoners confined therein in good Health.

Article 10th.—None of ſuch Convicts or Priſoners ſhall be ſuffered to have or be ſupplied with any Kind of ſpiritous or fermented Liquors, except in ſuch Caſes as the ſame ſhall have been preſcribed for them in the Way of Medicine, when ſick or diſordered.

Article 11th.—A Chaplain (being a Clergyman of the Church of England) ſhall be provided at the Expenſe of the ſaid Jeremy Bentham, his Heirs, Executors, Adminiſtrators, or Aſſigns, who in Perſon, or by his occaſional and ſufficient Deputy, ſhall be conſtantly living in the midſt of the ſaid Convicts

Convicts or Priſoners, and keeping the whole Aſſemblage of them under his Eye.

Article 12th.—So in like Manner a Surgeon of competent Skill and Experience ſhall be provided, under whoſe Care a ſufficient Quantity of all proper Medicines ſhall be kept in Hand, and ready to be adminiſtered upon every neceſſary Occaſion.

Article 13th.—A ſufficient Number of competent Schoolmaſters ſhall alſo in like Manner be provided and kept, by whom Inſtruction ſhall be adminiſtered on every Sunday at the leaſt, during the Intervals of Meals and Divine Service, in Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, to as many of ſuch Convicts or Priſoners as ſhall be found to ſtand in Need thereof.

Article 14th.—Each of the ſaid Convicts or Priſoners ſhall be allowed a Share of his Earnings, to the Amount of not leſs than One Fourth Part of the fair Value thereof.

Article 15th.—A Portion of ſuch Share or Allowance (but, unleſs with the Priſoner's Conſent, not exceeding the Half thereof) ſhall be retained by the ſaid Jeremy Bentham and his ſaid Succeſſors reſpectively, as the Conſideration Money for an adequate Superanuation Annuity to be granted by the ſaid Jeremy Bentham and his ſaid Succeſſors, immediately upon the Expiration of ſuch Priſoner's Confinement, to and for the Benefit of each ſuch Priſoner reſpectively, upon the Principle of the Annuities granted by the Societies called Friendly Societies, for the Life of ſuch Priſoner; the Commencement, Amount and Conditions of ſuch Annuities to be determined by Two Referees, the One on the Part of His Majeſty, his Heirs or Succeſſors, to be named by the ſaid Lords Commiſſioners or their Succeſſors, and the other by the ſaid Jeremy Bentham, or his ſaid intended Succeſſors, with Power for ſuch Referees to appoint an Umpire in caſe of their Diſagreement.

Article 16th.—In caſe any of ſuch Convicts or Priſoners ſhall be ſuffered to eſcape from the Cuſtody or Charge of the ſaid Jeremy Bentham, or his ſaid intended Succeſſors, he or they ſhall reſpectively be made Debtors to Government in their Quarterly Account, to the Amount of £50, for or in reſpect of every ſuch Convict or Priſoner as ſhall ſo eſcape (irreſiſtible Violence from without only excepted): Provided nevertheleſs, that he the ſaid Jeremy Bentham, and his Succeſſors, ſhall be made Creditors to the like Amount for every ſuch Convict or Priſoner who ſhall have ſo eſcaped, and may be

retaken at his or their Coſts and Charges within the Term of Six Calendar Months next after every ſuch Eſcape.

Article 17th.—The Life of every ſuch Convict or Priſoner as aforeſaid ſhall be inſured by the ſaid Jeremy Bentham, and his Succeſſors (Governor or Governors as aforeſaid) at the Rate of £100 for each ſuch Convict or Priſoner, for and in Conſideration of a proportionable Premium, to be paid by the ſaid Lords, Commiſſioners and their Succeſſors, as followeth (that is to ſay) a Computation ſhall be formed of the Number of Deaths that may be reaſonably expected to take Place among ſuch Convicts or Priſoners in the Courſe of each Year, out of the ſaid original Number of 1000 Priſoners living at the Commencement of each Year taking for the Standard or Data of ſuch Computation the Annual Proportion of the Sum Total of the Deaths at the End of a Year to that of Perſons living at the Commencement of the ſaid Year, according to the London Bills of Mortality, and the Calculations grounded thereon by the late Reverend Dr. Price; provided that in the Firſt Year's Account, in the Computation of the Deaths ſo to be expected, according to the ſaid Bills and Calculations, the whole Number of Deaths among Perſons of all Ages ſhall be taken into ſuch Account; but that in the Account of every ſubſequent Year, all Ages under thoſe of Ten, and above fifty-five Years, ſhall be excluded; and ſuch Computation being reſpectively made, the ſaid Jeremy Bentham and his Succeſſors ſhall, at the End of each Year, be on the one Hand made Creditor or Creditors to the Amount of £100 for every Death, which in the Courſe of the ſaid Year might, according to ſuch Computation, have been expected to take Place among the ſaid Convicts or Priſoners; and on the other Hand, Debtor or Debtors in the ſaid Amount of £100 for every Death which within the ſaid Period ſhall actually have taken Place, as for Example, if the Number of Deaths expected to have taken Place at the End of the Year ſhall be as One to Twenty-five, the Number of Perſons living in the Commencement of the ſaid Year (for the ſaid intended original Number of 1000 Convicts or Priſoners) ſuch Number of Deaths will be Forty, and the Sum of £4,000 will then be the Sum which the ſaid intended Governor or Governors will Annually be made Creditor or Creditors for, upon the Suppoſition of his or their receiving the ſaid Number of 1000 Convicts or Priſoners, and as ſuch Governor or Governors, will be made Debtor or Debtors in the ſaid Amount of £100 for every Convict or Priſoner, who, during the ſaid Period, ſhall actually have died, it follows that if no more or leſs than the

the expected Number of Forty Perſons ſhall have died, then ſuch Governor or Governors will neither have to receive or pay any Sum or Sums of Money for and on Account of ſuch Inſurance; but if inſtead of Forty, Forty-one Perſons ſhall happen to die, then ſuch Governor or Governors will be liable to pay the Amount of £100; and if, inſtead of Forty, Thirty-nine Perſons only ſhall happen to die, then ſuch Governor or Governors will be intitled to receive to the ſaid Amount of £100; and £4,000 for 1000 Priſoners, being in the ſame Proportion as £4 for One Priſoner, therefore, according to the above mentioned Computation, £4, will be the Premium for which ſuch intended Governor or Governors is or are to be made Creditor or Creditors on Account of each individual Priſoner on the Day when delivered to his Charge, on Condition of being made Debtor or Debtors to the Amount of £100 in the Event of ſuch Priſoner's dying in his or their Cuſtody within the Compaſs of a Year, reckoning from the Day of ſuch Deliverance; and ſo in Proportion for any Term leſs than a Year, and in like Manner from the End of a Year during the whole Time ſuch Priſoner ſhall be in Cuſtody. And it is hereby alſo agreed, that in caſe any Diſpute or Difference ſhall ariſe or happen, touching the Amount of ſuch Premiums, or the Payment of the ſaid eventual Head Money of £100, acoording to the Rate of Calculation hereby fixed upon, the ſame ſhall be ſettled by Arbitration of Referees, to be named as in the Fifteenth Article is mentioned.

Article 18th.—On the Diſcharge of every ſuch Convict or Priſoner as aforeſaid, or at any ſubſequent Period, it is agreed the ſaid intended Governor and his Succeſſors ſhall, on the Application of ſuch Convict or Priſoner (he being able to work), engage ſuch late Convict or Priſoner as an hired Servant by the Year, paying him at the Rate of not leſs than One Shilling per Day for his Work and Labour, excluſive of Lodging, Waſhing, and Firing, One Third of which Allowance of One Shilling per Day, or of any greater Allowance, may be retained by ſuch Governor for Payment of neceſſary Cloathing furniſhed by him to the ſaid Priſoner, until the Amount thereof, not exceeding Three Pounds, ſhall have been diſcharged.

Article 19th.—It is moreover agreed, that in the Event of any ſuch Convict or Priſoner's committing any Felony after his Diſcharge from Impriſonment, whether he ſhall be then employed as laſt above-mentioned or not, there ſhall be

paid by the ſaid Jeremy Bentham, or his ſaid Succeſſors, on he Conviction of ſuch Felon, a Sum of Money applicable to the Indemnification of the Party or Parties ſuſtaining any Loſs by ſuch Felony, increaſing according to the Number of Years during which ſuch Felon ſhall have been under the Care of the ſaid intended Governor or Governors, viz. a Sum which ſhall be fully equal in Amount to the Damage ſuſtained from or by Reaſon of ſuch Felony, if it ſhall not exceed £5, and ſuch Felon ſhall not have been more than One full Year under the Care of ſuch intended Governor or Governors, £10 if ſuch Felon ſhall have been under his or their Care Two Years £15, if Three Years £20, if Four Years £25, if ſuch Felon ſhall have been under the Care of ſuch intended Governor or Governors for the Space of Five Years or upwards, ſuch Sums to be reſpectively paid to any Perſon or Perſons in whoſe Favour a Certificate for ſuch Purpoſe ſhall have been granted by the Court before whom the Conviction of ſuch Felon ſhall have taken Place; provided that if any one ſuch Felon ſhall ſo have been convicted of divers Felonies, the Sums payable on Account thereof ſhall not in the whole exceed the largeſt of the ſeveral Sums laſt above reſpectively limited.

Article 20th.—It is hereby alſo agreed, that the ſaid firſt intended Governor and his ſaid Succeſſors ſhall, on the Firſt Day of every Term, by himſelf or themſelves reſpectively, or his or their ſufficient Deputy, preſent to the Juſtices of His Majeſty's Court of King's Bench at Weſtminſter, a comprehenſive Report in Writing, exhibiting in Detail the whole State of the Eſtabliſhment hereby intended, and ſhall alſo by ſuch Deputy, or by himſelf or themſelves in Perſon, if thereto ordered or required by the ſaid Court, then and there, as well as on any other Day or Days, on Summons from the Court, or in Vacation Time from any Judge thereof, full, true, and perfect Anſwer make upon Oath (if required) to all ſuch Queſtions as ſhall be put to him or them in relation to the ſaid Eſtabliſhment, or the State, Management, and conducting thereof, not only on the Part of the ſaid Court, or any Officer of the Crown, but by Leave of the ſaid Court or any One Judge thereof, on the Part of any other Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, and ſhall alſo at any Time ſeverally and reſpectively ſurrender his or their ſaid Offices, if thereto ordered by the ſaid Court, according to the Order thereupon to be made by the ſaid Court, on Proof duly obtained as above, or otherwiſe, of Miſbehaviour in the Execution of the ſaid Office.

Article 21ſt.—Upon the Deceaſe of the Survivor of them the ſaid Jeremy Bentham and Samuel Bentham, an Eſtimate ſhall be made of the ſaid Penitentiary Houſe to be erected on the ſaid Piece or Parcel of Ground as aforeſaid, and all and every the Erections and Buildings then ſtanding thereon, and of the Stock and other Effects occupied and uſed with the ſame, ſuch Eſtimate to be made by Two Perſons, one to be appointed by the Lord High Treaſurer or Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury for the Time being, and the other by the Repreſentative or Repreſentatives of the Survivor of them the ſaid Jeremy Bentham and Samuel Bentham, and in caſe ſuch Referees ſhall differ in Opinion they ſhall appoint an Umpire, whoſe Deciſion ſhall be final; and out of the Sum to be eſtimated as the Value of ſuch Buildings and Effects as aforeſaid ſhall be deducted the Sum of £19,000, being the Part of the ſaid Sum of £31,000 to be advanced by the Public as aforeſaid, after allowing the Sum of £12,000 for the Maintenance of 1000 Convicts for One Year as aforeſaid; and the Sum which ſhall be ſettled as the Value of ſuch Buildings and Effects as aforeſaid; after deducting ſuch Sum of £19,000 as aforeſaid, ſhall be paid by the ſaid Lord High Treaſurer or Lords Commiſſioners, to the Repreſentative or Repreſentatives of the ſaid Jeremy Bentham and Samuel Bentham, with Intereſt after the Rate of Five per Cent. per Annum from the Death of the Survivor, and ſuch Repreſentative or Repreſentatives ſhall be authorized to act as Governor or Governors of ſuch Penitentiary Houſe with ſuch Powers as aforeſaid, and ſhall continue to confine and employ all the Convicts or Priſoners remaining in or about the ſaid Penitentiary Houſe and Buildings at the Time of the Deceaſe of ſuch Survivor as aforeſaid, or which ſhall be ſent thereto, upon the ſame Terms and Conditions as the ſaid Jeremy Bentham is hereby bound to confine and employ ſuch Convicts or Priſoners, until His Majeſty, His Heirs or Succeſſors, ſhall be able to make other Proviſion for the Management and Diſpoſal of ſuch Priſoners.

Laſtly—The ſaid Jeremy Bentham doth hereby for himſelf, his Heirs, Executors, Adminiſtrators, and Aſſigns, covenant, declare, promiſe, and agree to and with the ſaid Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, that the ſaid Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury, or any of them, their or any of their Heirs, Executors, or Adminiſtrators, ſhall not be liable in any of their Perſons or Eſtates to any Action of Covenant, or other Action or Suit whatſoever, by Reaſon or Means of their being on His Majeſty's Behalf made Parties to this Contract. In Witneſs, &c.

SUPPLE-

Supplement (G.)

June 23d, 1798.—EXAMINATION of JEREMY BENTHAM, Esquire.

Question.—THE Draught of an intended Contract between the Commissioners of the Treasury and Yourself, for the confining, maintaining, and employing Convicts in Penitentiary Houses to be erected by you, being before the Committee; and it appearing from Documents that have been laid before the Committee, that in the Year 1794 a Sum of £2,000 was advanced to you to enable you to make Preparations relative to this Business, you are desired to state whether you have made such Preparations, and whether you are now in Readiness to sign and carry into Execution such intended Contract?

Answer.—I am in perfect readiness to do my Part in the Business, and have been so little less than Five Years. In consequence of a Proposal submitted by me in March 1792, and approved of, Matters were so far advanced, that in July 1793, I was twice called upon, and both Times in the same Terms, to "take my Arrangements." I had at that Time, in Conjunction with my Brother, Brigadier General Bentham, expended some Thousand Pounds, in bringing to Maturity, a System of Inventions of his, for executing by machinery, and consequently as to the greater Part of the Business without the Aid either of Dexterity or Good-will, the most considerable Branches of Wood Work, besides many Branches of Stone Work and Metal Work. Upon the Repetition of the above Orders, in concert with my Brother, I took my Arrangements without Delay. The System was in such Forwardness, that we were upon the Look-out for a Steam Engine. Human Labour, to be extracted from a Class of Persons, on whose Part neither Dexterity or Good-will were to be reckoned upon, was now substituted to the Steam Engine, and the System of Contrivance underwent a correspondent Change. Being in daily Expectation of receiving the Sum stipulated for in the intended Contract (the Heads of which were settled in what was then the proper Office early in August 1793) and the Demand I had made of the Spot I had found appropriated to the Penitentiary Establishment (an Appropriation since confirmed by the Statute of the 7th of July 1794) having been acceded to by a Memorandum in my Possession in the Hand of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and being under

under the Neceſſity of keeping the Work going on, under Pain of ſuffering the Diſperſion of a Collection of Workmen, who in that Event would not for a Length of Time, if ever, be replaced, I made Shift to keep up my Advances under Circumſtances of great Difficulty and Inconvenience; and it was in conſequence of Repreſentations to the above Effect that the Impreſt in Queſtion was made to me. In the mean Time Caſt Iron Work had been ordered by me for the Frame of the intended Building to the Amount of ſeveral Thouſand Pounds, of which Order as much was executed as came to within a Hundred Pounds of the neat Produce of the Nominal £2,000 advanced to me as above. My Expenditure, over and above the £2,000 received, does not now, if I include Intereſt, amount to ſo little as £9,000. Of the Fruit of this Expenditure, ſome Part would now be loſt, although the Penitentiary Eſtabliſhment were at length to be ſet on Foot, and if it were not, almoſt the whole. It is too late now to revert back to the Steam Engine; the Capital which was to have ſet it a going is gone; my Brother's whole Time is engroſſed by his official Situation; and at my Time of Life, and after my Experiences, it is now too late for me to return to a manufacturing Speculation, into which no Proſpect of ordinary Advantage would even then have tempted me.

Queſtion 2d.—Do the Advances you ſpeak of make any, and what Difference in the Terms you expect?—In the Event of the Contract's being carried into Execution, or in the oppoſite Event, do you expect any Thing, and what, by Way of Indemnification on that Score?

Anſwer.—In Circumſtances ſuch as mine, it is natural enough, I believe, for the Idea of Indemnification to preſent itſelf: but as often as I have ſet myſelf to conſider in what Shape, by what Perſons, and in what Manner it was to be brought about, the Appearance of Feaſibility has ſeemed to deſert it altogether. There was a Time, if my Memory does not deceive me, when the Idea of eventual Indemnification uſed now and then to be alluded to on the other Side as a Matter of courſe: But this was long ago; and the Damage, which might at that Time preſent itſelf as lying within Compaſs, has ſince received ſuch an Increaſe, that its very Magnitude may by this Time be conſidered as having formed a Bar to Indemnification. An Iſſue which I have been for ſome Time training myſelf to the Expectation of is, that Diſpoſitions will remain; that Difficulties will accumulate; that this will go on till all Recollections are at End; and that thus Execution and Indemnification for Non-execution will glide away

away together. After the Difficulties I have found in obtaining Attention for Meaſures which I could ſpeak of boldly as beneficial to the Public, it may be imagined whether I can have Confidence enough left for coming forward with Claims of a Tendency ſuch as I could not myſelf repreſent as otherwiſe than purely burthenſome: And after having for ſuch a Length of Time been permitted to entertain Proſpects ſuch as thoſe delineated in the Plan which the Committee have before them, it is eaſier to conceive than expreſs the Reluctance with which, were it even in my Power, I ſhould ſee myſelf faſtened as a dead Weight upon the Public I had hoped to ſerve. As to Terms, mine is not a Situation to make Terms. Were I to ſay, "I cannot do ſo and ſo upon ſuch Terms," the Anſwer might be, "Then it cannot be done at all."

Turning aſide from what ſome in my Situation might call "Juſtice;" conſidering what, if any Thing, in the Way of Compenſation, retained a Chance of being found practicable, an Idea that occurred to me not long ago was, that, in the Event of the Penitentiary Syſtem's being proceeded with, there might perhaps be no great Objection to the turning over the Convicts to me a little earlier than would otherwiſe be done, to be provided for under the preſent Plan, until the Penitentiary Houſe ſhould be in Readineſs for their Reception. As, ſince the paſſing of the Act of the 7th July 1794, it was impoſſible that the Perſons now occupying the Situation in Queſtion ſhould not have long ago made up their Minds to the parting with it—as they have already retained it ſo much longer than they could have expected, while I have been kept out of my expected Situation ſo much longer than I had Reaſon to apprehend—as under ſuch Circumſtances the Reputation of the Perſons in Queſtion could not ſuffer the ſmalleſt Prejudice, from a Transfer made and declared to be made for no other than ſuch a Cauſe—the Idea ſeemed to me to be free from Objection on that Score. A Step would thus be taken, and might be taken immediately (for no more than Three Months Warning is requiſite) which would evidently and declaredly be a Step, and that a deciſive one, towards the Eſtabliſhment of the Penitentiary Syſtem: The Opportunity I ſhould have of becoming acquainted with the Characters I ſhould have to deal with would be accelerated, and the Tranſition would thus be ſmoother in many Reſpects, than if Perſons as well as local Situation were at the ſame Time to be comprehended in the Change. This Idea I have accordingly ventured to ſuggeſt, and though it has not yet been complied with, the Reception given to it was not altogether a diſcouraging One.

As

As to the Annual Allowance per Head, ſince the Approbation given to my Demand of £12, (which was in July 1793) the Allowance to the Preſent Contractors on the Hulk Plan has throughout been raiſed a Penny a Day per Head, amounting by the Year to £1. 10s. 5d.; the Riſe in the Price of Proviſions having been the evident Ground of this Allowance, the ſame Indemnification would not, I ſuppoſe, be thought unreaſonable in my Caſe.

Queſtion 3.—Do you think you ſhould now be able to exhibit Vouchers for, or diſtinct Statements of, the Expenditure of the £9,000 you ſpeak of?

Anſwer.—I have taken Care to preſerve Vouchers for the Money expended in Materials for the Building itſelf, to an Amount more than equal to what I have received as above; and for the Reſt, I ſhould think that ſatisfactory Vouchers might be collected, although the Money being my own, and no Conception entertained of any Occaſion for accounting to or with any Body on the Subject, I had no Reaſon for keeping Vouchers as ſuch. In March 1793, on my applying for the £2,000, which I did through Mr. Nepean (then under Secretary in the Home Department) my Brother delivered or produced to that Gentleman a haſty Sketch of an Account, drawn up in obedience to a Suggeſtion made at the Moment for that Purpoſe. At that early Stage of the Concern it contained (I remember) Articles to the Amount of above £4,600, after which it was needleſs to look out for more. Upwards of £500 of it was for Patents, which are become of ſo old a Date, that before I could now make any Advantage of the Inventions in the propoſed Penitentiary Houſe, more than Half the Terms would be expired.

After a Variety of unſucceſsful Attempts, in which no inconſiderable Part of the Money was expended, we had already ſucceeded in executing by Machinery, Planing Work; Sawing Work, from large Timber down to Veneers of an unexampled Fineneſs; Wheelwork, in ſmall and in the great; Window Saſhes (the greater Part of the Workmanſhip, and the Remainder nearly finiſhed; Sawing and Poliſhing of Stone; beſides the Variety of Branches of inferior Account; and the Number was increaſing every Day.

Queſtion 4.—What Ground is it now propoſed ſhould be purchaſed for the Purpoſe of the Eſtabliſhment?

Anſwer.—A Part of Tothill Fields, together with ſuch Addition from the Grounds adjacent (and which may be purchaſed under the exiſting Act) as ſhall be neceſſary to

make up the Quantity allotted to the Eſtabliſhment by that Act.

Queſtion 5.—The Committee have underſtood that certain Difficulties have attended the Choice of the Spot;—ſhould theſe Difficulties prove unſurmountable in the Inſtance of Tothill Fields, is there any other Spot in Contemplation that you think would anſwer the Purpoſe?

Anſwer.—I know of no other Spot whatever that would anſwer the Purpoſe in any tolerable Degree, and at the ſame Time afford any Thing near an equal Proſpect of ſeeing the Choice finally approved. This is the laſt of Four Places, each of which at the Outſet afforded me Proſpects, which in the Three preceding Inſtances proved deluſive.

Nothing could be more decided than the Approbation beſtowed upon this Spot upon the very firſt Mention of it. Legal Obſtacles, with the Exiſtence of which nobody is chargeable, have been unavoidably productive of a Part of the Delays. As far as I may be permitted to judge, the great Averſion entertained to the employing in the preſent Caſe, or applying for, the compulſive Powers regularly granted, as often as Land is to be purchaſed for a Public Purpoſe, is, and has been throughout, the only Source of Difficulty, at leaſt at the Fountain Head. I am ſatisfied in my own Mind, that the Buſineſs would have been diſpatched near Five Years ago, if Land could have been found that belonged to nobody, and was in no Neighbourhood. My own Averſion to ſuch Powers is not inferior, and would be productive of the ſame Effects, if I ſaw by what poſſible Means the Buſineſs could be done upon leſs unpleaſant Terms.

My great Comfort as well as my great Encouragement at the Outſet of this Buſineſs was, the Obſervation of a Spot, in the Inſtance of which, as it ſeemed to me, theſe Difficulties had already been overcome. It was upon the Ground of an Act of Parliament, and of a Deciſion that had been given upon it by a Tribunal, of which the Twelve Judges formed a Part—it was upon this Ground, coupled with other Aſſurances, that I proceeded at the Outſet of the Buſineſs; it was upon the Faith of another Act of Parliament, which the Committee have before them (I mean that of the 7th July 1794) that I perſevered in it. Had it been ſaid to me in thoſe Days, theſe Powers had been employed in other Caſes, but they will not be in your's, my Property would have remained undiſſipated, and the Committee would not have had this Trouble.

Tothill Fields poſſeſſes Two Properties eſſentially neceſſary to the Execution of my Plan; Vicinity to the Metropolis, and Vicinity to Water Carriage: In my Manufactory, raw Materials and finiſhed Work are both of the bulkieſt Kind; and a prompt Communication with the Market is indiſpenſable. Vicinity to the Metropolis is a Condition much inſiſted upon by the original Planners of the Penitentiary Syſtem (and moſt of all by Howard) for the Purpoſes of Example and Inſpection. If a Place could exiſt, of which it could be ſaid that it was in no Neighbourhood, it would be Tothill Fields. Two Priſons, and Four or Five Poor-Houſes of different Sorts already in Exiſtence, will ſurely be ſufficient to ſhut the Door againſt Objections on the Score of Neighbourhood, I can ſay from Meaſurement, that no Houſe of any Account ſuperior to a Tradeſman's or a Public Houſe, ſtands within a Quarter of a Mile of the intended Building.

The Perſons principally intereſted in the Character of Proprietors have been applied to with that Reſpect and Reverence which is their due: a formal or decided Conſent is more than I have to boaſt of; but Symptoms of Acquieſcence were manifeſted, and none of Oppoſition: The Opinion of profeſſional Adviſers was declaredly in Favour of the Meaſure.

To ſpeak with Confidence of the Diſpoſition of ſeveral Thouſand Inhabitants, poſſeſſing rather a nominal than a real Intereſt in the Character of Commoners, will not be expected, of an Individual by whom they have not been canvaſſed; but, as far as Aſſurances can be depended upon, from a Quarter the beſt qualified of any for affording ſuch Aſſurances, Aſſiſtance much more likely than Oppoſition would be to be expected from that Source. They had authentic Notice long ago (though from another Quarter) and not the ſmalleſt Symptom of Oppoſition was then manifeſted, nor has been ſince.

Supplement (H. 1.)

An ACCOUNT of the Eſtabliſhment of the SEVEN POLICE OFFICES, for the Year 1798.

HATTON GARDEN.

Rank of Officer.	His Name.	Salary.	Other Employments, Places, or Penſions, under Government.
Juſtices - -	W. BLEAMIRE, A. GRAHAM*, R. BAKER	£.400 per Ann. each	
Chief Clerk -	A. Tod - -	150 per Ann.	
Second Clerk -	W. Upton - -	100 per Ann.	
Extra Clerk -	T. Wood - -	80 per Ann.	
Six Conſtables -	— —	12s. per Week each	
Houſe Keeper -	P. Forreſter - -	£.35 per Ann.	
Meſſenger - -	J. Keith - -	18s. per Week	

WORSHIP STREET.

Juſtices - -	JOHN FLOUD, W. BRODIE, JOHN NARES	£.400 per Ann. each	Mr. Floud and Mr. Brodie Captains in the Tower Hamlets Militia. Receives Captain's Pay.
Chief Clerk -	Charles Luſh -	150 per Ann.	
Second Clerk -	James Chalmers -	100	
Extra Clerk -	Samuel Yardley -	52	
Six Conſtables -	— —	12s. per Week, each	
Office Keeper -	W. Hudſon -	£.35 per Ann.	
Neceſſary Woman -	Eleanor Chapman -	13	
Meſſenger - -	W. Dickinſon -	20. 16s.	

LAMBETH-STREET, WHITECHAPEL.

Juſtices - -	RICE DAVIES†, Rev. H. REYNETT, D.D., D. WILLIAMS	£.400 per Ann. each	Mr. Williams is Lieut. Colonel in 2d. Reg. of Tower Hamlets Militia. Has Lieut. Colonel's Pay.
Chief Clerk -	John Smith	150 per Ann.	
Second Clerk -	B. Bailey - -	100	
Extra Clerk -	John Thompſon -	54. 12s.	
Six Conſtables -	— —	12s per Week, each	
Aſſiſtant Gaoler -	William Carſs -	Do.	
Office Keeper -	James Cundall -	13s. per Week	
Neceſſary Woman -	Mrs. Bardlegg -	8s. 6d. per Week	

* Reſides in the Houſe. † Reſides in the Houſe. SHADWELL.

Supplement (H. 1.) *Continued.*

SHADWELL.

Rank of Officer.	His Name.	Salary.	Other Employments, Places, or Penſions, under Government.
Juſtices - -	GEO. STORY J. STAPLES * RUP. CLARKE	£.400 per Ann. each	
Chief Clerk -	James Rowſwell -	150 per Ann.	
Second Clerk -	Geo. Skene - -	100	
Extra Clerk -	W. Telkampff -	50	
Six Conſtables -	— —	12s. per Week, each	
Gaoler - -	Joſeph Holbrok -	12s. per Week	
Office Keeper -	Edward Cumber -	13s. per Week	
Houſe Keeper -	Elizabeth Scott -	10s. 6d. per Week	

UNION HALL.

Juſtices - -	G. FOURNIER B. ROBERTSON R. C. SMITH	£.400 per Ann. each	
Chief Clerk -	David Campbell -	150 per Ann.	
Second Clerk -	A. J. Jellicoe -	100	
Six Conſtables -	— —	12s. per Week, each	
Office Keeper -	S. Smith - -	£.27. 6s. per Ann.	
Neceſſary Woman -	E. Lake - -	27. 6s. per Ann.	

WESTMINSTER.

Juſtices - -	C. T. KERBY H. J. PYE P. COLQUHOUN	£.400 per Ann. each	Mr. Pye, Poet Laureat, £.100 per Ann.
Chief Clerk -	A. Gliddon -	150 per Ann.	
Second Clerk -	P. Kerby - -	100	
Six Conſtables -	— —	12s. per Week, each	
Office Keeper -	Robert Hatch -	12s. per Week	
Houſe Keeper -	Elizabeth Reeves -	£.35 per Ann.	

* Reſides in the Houſe.

Supplement (H. 1.) *Continued.*

GREAT MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

Rank of Officer.	His Name.	Salary.	Other Employments, Places, or Penſions, under Government.
Juſtices - -	N. CONANT*	£.400 per Ann. each	
	JOHN SCOTT		
	P. NEVE		
Chief Clerk -	H. P. Butler -	150 per Ann.	
Second Clerk -	J. Thornton -	100	
Extra Clerk -	A. Biſſon - -	1. 1s. per Week	
Six Conſtables -	— —	12s. per Week, each	
Houſe Keeper -	M. Sexton - -	£.35 per Ann.	
Meſſenger - -	Louis Davies -	12s. per Week	
Gaoler - -	William Price -	14s. per Week	
The Receiver -	JOHN REEVES -	£.700 per Ann.	Law Clerk to the Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Plantations. £.500 per Annum. Steward of the Liberty of the Savoy. £.4. 10s. per Ann.

* Reſides in the Houſe.

ACCOUNT

Supplement (H. 2.)

ACCOUNT of the BUSINESS and DUTIES of the POLICE OFFICES.

ATTENDANCE.

The Juſtices are required by the Act of Parliament to attend at the Offices during certain Hours in every Day, with the Exception of ſome few Holidays. See Sect. 2. of the Act.

Beſides this ſtated Attendance, they are called upon for various extra Attendances; ſometimes by the Circumſtances of their ordinary Buſineſs, and ſometimes by the ſpecial Direction of the Secretary of State, to take neceſſary Meaſures for preſerving the Peace on particular Occaſions.

The Attendance of the Clerks, Conſtables, and others, is directed by the Magiſtrates, as may ſeem beſt for the Diſpatch of Buſineſs.

The Receiver has no fixed Times of Attendance, but tranſacts his Buſineſs as Circumſtances require.

DUTIES.

The Buſineſs of the Juſtice conſiſts in tranſacting all ſuch Matters as are within the Juriſdiction of a Juſtice of the Peace for the County. The Clerks and Conſtables are attendant upon them in the Diſcharge of theſe Duties. All Offices are executed in Perſon by the Parties who hold them.

The Buſineſs of the Receiver is to ſee that the Houſes are fitted and furniſhed, and kept commodious for the tranſacting of the Buſineſs of a Juſtice, for which Purpoſe the Houſes, their Furniture, and every Thing purchaſed for the Uſe of the Police, are veſted in him by the Act of Parliament. He receives all Money and makes all Payments. The Fees and Penalties taken at the Offices are accounted for to him Monthly; the Fees to be applied in his Hands to the Expenditure of the Police; the Penalties to be paid into the Exchequer. The Money iſſued from the Exchequer to make up the Deficiency of the Fees is iſſued to him. The Diſburſements made at the Offices, under the Direction of the Juſtices, he brings to Account Monthly; he pays all incidental Expences not paid at the Offices, upon a Certificate from the Juſtices that the Debt has been incurred. He pays the Salaries of the Juſtices and Clerks. He ſees that the Conſtables, Extra Clerks, and others, are paid at the Offices out of the Fees, and brought to Account in the Monthly Diſburſements. He delivers into the Treaſury Half Yearly an Account of all the Money ſo received and paid by

by him, having firſt verified the ſame upon Oath before ſome Judge in Weſtminſter Hall. He is further to do all ſuch Matters, relating to the Execution of the Act, as ſhall be directed by His Majeſty in Council. See Sect. 9. of the Act.

CONTINGENCIES AND INCIDENTS.

The Amount of the Contingencies and Incidents for the Years 1793 and 1797 may be ſeen in the following Table, which exhibits an Account of the Receipt and Expenditure from Auguſt 1792 to 5th January 1798. The Particulars of that Amount are contained in Accounts of the Diſburſements at the Offices delivered Monthly to the Receiver, and in the Half Yearly Accounts delivered in by him to the Treaſury, making altogether for thoſe Two Years, 172 diſtinct Accounts, which, if indiſpenſably wanted, ſhall be tranſcribed.

The principal Articles in the Monthly Diſburſements at the Offices are; The Salaries of the Conſtables, the Meſſenger, Neceſſary Woman, and Extra Clerk; the Taxes and Rates; ſundry Expences relating to the Buſineſs of the Offices, and ſome of the Tradeſmen's Bills. The principal Articles in the Receiver's Payments are, The Houſe Rent, Meſſenger and Houſekeeper's Salaries, Taxes and Rates, and Tradeſmen's Bills. More or leſs of theſe ſeveral Articles is paid at the Offices, according to the Receipt of Fees. Thoſe Offices which receive moſt Fees pay moſt of their Expenditure; thoſe which receive leaſt, leave moſt of their Expenditure to be paid by the Receiver.

The Funds for paying the Contingencies and Incidents are the ſame as thoſe aſſigned for paying Salaries, and every other Expenditure, namely, the Fees received at the Offices, and the Money (to ſupply their Deficiency) from the Exchequer, charged upon the Conſolidated Fund. The latter is £.3,000 every Quarter; this with the Fees, taken at about £.2,000 per Annum (though they are uſually more, as may be ſeen by the following Table) makes £.14,000 per Annum, that is £.2,000 per Annum for each Office, being the Sum to which the whole Annual Expenditure of each Office is conſidered as limited by the Act of Parliament.

As to the Period up to which Payments have been made for Contingencies and Incidents, that may be ſeen in the following Table of RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE, under the Diviſion of MONEY DUE, where is ſtated the whole of what is due up to 5th January 1798. It there appears that the Salaries due are only One Quarter to the Juſtices and Clerks, from 10th October 1797 to 5th January 1798. The Incidents that remain due are moſtly for the Year 1797, but ſome of them at ſome of the Offices are for Part of the Year 1796, and even earlier.

The

[Supplement (H. 3.) *Continued.*]

MONEY DUE.

	HATTON GARDEN.	WORSHIP STREET.	WHITE-CHAPEL.	SHADWELL.	UNION HALL.	WESTMIN-STER.	MARLBRO' STREET.	TOTAL of all the OFFICES.	MISCELLA-NEOUS DUE.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Salaries to Justices & Clerks	362 10 0	362 10 0	362 10 0	362 10 0	500 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	2550 0 0	
Incidents - -	450 2 10	164 19 4	103 2 6	116 6 8	—	184 13 10	326 14 9	1345 19 11	
	812 12 10	527 9 4	456 12 6	478 16 8	500 0 0	484 13 10	626 14 9	3895 19 11	1129 7 6
The Receiver's Salary from July 1792 to 5th January 1798 -	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	3811 18 0
									4941 5 6

EXPENDITURE.

Paid - - -	12170 5 1	10606 1 10½	10776 8 9¾	9989 15 0	10860 4 9½	11727 6 6	12312 7 4	78442 10 5	13271 16 1½
Due - - -	812 12 10	527 9 4	465 12 6	478 16 8	500 0 0	484 13 10	626 14 9	3895 19 11	4941 5 6
	12982 17 11	11133 11 2½	11242 1 3¾	10468 11 8	11360 4 9½	12212 0 4	12939 2 1	82337 10 4	18213 1 7½
The Annual Expenditure of each Office upon an Average of 5½ Years	2360 10 6	2024 5 8	2044 3 8	1908 7 6	2065 4 10	2222 3 8	2346 19 0	14971 19 10	

	£. s. d.
TOTAL EXPENDITURE from August 1792 to 5th January 1798 - - -	100,550 11 11½
Deduct the FEES received at the Offices which are applicable to the Expenditure -	14,331 7 3
	86,219 4 8½
Deduct the PENALTIES received at the Offices, which are payable into the Exchequer -	7,314 8 0½
TOTAL EXPENCE to the Government to 5th January 1798 - - -	£.78,904 16 8

Supplement (H. 3.) *Continued.*

FURTHER OBSERVATIONS.

UPON the Heads of RETRENCHMENT, of IMPROVING THE CHECKS, or of MAKING ANY REGULATIONS whatſoever, the Juſtices have made no Obſervations, further than that upon the whole there is occaſionally need of more Conſtables; and that they want the Means of rewarding them for ſpecial Services in the Diſcharge of their Duty.

Upon theſe Heads the Receiver on his Part, and as far as he is concerned in the Receipt and Payment, begs to ſubmit the following Obſervations:

It appears by the above Table of Receipt and Expenditure, that the Money come to his Hands, applicable to the Uſe of the Police, has been greatly exceeded by the Payments he has made, and ſtill more by the whole Expenditure, ſo that he is greatly in Advance, and ſtill greatly in Debt. This is cauſed by the Allowance of Money being limited, and the Expenditure exceeding the Allowance. It appears that all the Offices, except Shadwell, exceed the £2,000 per Annum; and that there is, beſides, a Head of Miſcellaneous Expenditure, for which no Proviſion has been made in the Act of Parliament. The Treaſury holding itſelf reſtrained by the Act from charging more on the Conſolidated Fund than what, together with the Fees, will make the Sum of £2,000 per Annum for each Office, has not thought itſelf authorized to grant the Receiver that Relief which he has needed, at various Times, from the State of the Expenditure.

The Receiver, ſo circumſtanced, has been unable to keep up his Payments, and Actions have been brought againſt him, under a Notion that he is not merely a Paymaſter, liable only when Money comes to his Hands, but that he is held out by the Act of Parliament as the Perſon who contracts for the Expenditure of the Police; and all Work done, and Articles delivered, muſt be conſidered as Charges upon his Credit, and that he, therefore, is liable in all Caſes, whether he has Money in Hand or not. Upon this Notion ſeveral Actions have been brought againſt him. There is only One now pending, which is for Work done by Order of the Magiſtrates at the Weſtminſter Office; in this the Receiver had no perſonal Concern whatſoever, nor has any Money come to his Hands for the Payment of it, though he has applied for it to the Treaſury; and he cannot, as he conceives, be conſidered as liable perſonally for this Demand, except by the Conſtruction above-mentioned.

When

When a Queſtion is put to the Receiver upon the IMPROVEMENT OF CHECKS, and MAKING REGULATIONS in his Office, he hopes he may ſubmit, without Offence, that if the Juſtices are at Liberty to contract ſuch Debts, the Receiver ought not to be perſonally liable for them, or he ought to be ſupplied with Money to defray them.

The Receiver conceives, that the Deſign of his Office was, that he ſhould have a Check and Controul upon the Expenditure of the Offices. He thinks this is implied by the Act of Parliament, which requires that he ſhall not be one of the Juſtices; which veſts in him the Houſes, the Furniture, and all other Neceſſaries, purchaſed for the Uſe of the Police; and which requires him to pay the Salaries, Expences, and Charges attending the Offices (Sect. 9.) But as it is not plainly expreſſed in the Act, and as no ſpecial Authority has been given to him for that Purpoſe, he has not preſumed to exerciſe it. Such an Authority is not wiſhed by him; but he hopes it will be thought juſt and right towards him, that while an Expenditure is permitted, which he has no Power to controul, but for which he is thus deemed reſponſible in Law, there ſhould be a Supply of Money to enable him to defray ſuch Demands as they ariſe.

For which Purpoſe he ſubmits, as a REGULATION, that every Quarter or Half Year he ſhould be allowed to ſend in to the Treaſury an Eſtimate of what is due; and that Money ſhould be regularly iſſued for the Payment, in the ſame Manner as is now conſtantly done for the Public Office in Bow Street. In this nothing more is claimed than is already practiſed with regard to BOW STREET, *where there is no other Limit to the Expenditure than the Diſcretion of the Juſtices.*

But ſhould it ſeem proper ſtill to confine the Seven Offices to the preſent Allowance of £2,000 for each Office per Annum, it is hoped by the Receiver, that ſome Regulation will be deviſed for his Protection, in Caſe of the actual Expenditure exceeding the Allowance.

It ſhould be added, that the preſent Arrears are now under the Conſideration of the Lords of the Treaſury, and that, it is believed, Proviſion will ſoon be made for clearing them off. What is above ſuggeſted is only with a View to Regularity in future Payments.

John Reeves,

March 1798.

Receiver of the Seven Police Offices.

Supplement (H. 4.)

13th *June*, 1798.—The EXAMINATION of JOHN REEVES, Esq. Receiver of the Seven Police Offices.

WHAT is the Nature of the Expences of the Police Offices, comprized under the Head "Miscellaneous," and which, in the Period to which the Account is made up, amounts to £18,213?

One great Head of "MISCELLANEOUS" is, the first fitting and furnishing of the Offices; another is, Money directed to be paid by the Secretary of State; another is, The Fees paid at the Exchequer upon the Issue of Money; the Rest are small Articles which do not properly relate to any particular Office, but to the Whole of the Establishment.

MISCELLANEOUS PAID.	£.	s.	d.
Fitting and furnishing	6,956	18	8
Exchequer Fees	4,646	9	6
By Order of the Secretary of State	1,338	15	—
Law Expences	132	5	8
Stamps, Bookbinding, Two Circulating Boxes, Hue and Cry, Cabinet Work, Bill Sticking	197	7	3½
	13,271	16	1½

MISCELLANEOUS DUE.			
Fitting and furnishing	435	6	8
Printing	225	9	6
By Order of the Secretary of State	24	15	—
Law Expences	443	16	4
	1,129	7	6
	13,271	16	1½
	14,401	3	7½
Salary of the Receiver	3,811	18	—
	£18,213	1	7½

An

Supplement (I. 1.)

An Account of the Eſtabliſhment of the PUBLIC OFFICE, Bow-Street, for the Year 1797.

Rank of Officer.	His Name.	Salary.	Other Employments, Places, or Penſions, under Government.
Three Magiſtrates	Sir William Addington	— —	* Stated below.
	Nicholas Bond	— —	Enjoys a Donation from His Majeſty of £.100 per Annum, in conſequence of a Memorial preſented by Sir John Fielding to Lord North in the Year 1778, for numerous Public Services therein ſtated.
		£.400 per Ann. each.	
	Richard Ford	— —	£.500 for conſtant Attendances at the Office of Secretary of State for the Home Department, in order to aſſiſt at all Examinations taken at that Office, and to receive Directions in other Matters relating to the Police.
Chief Clerk	Edward Lavender	£.160 per Ann.	
Second Clerk	William Deavey	130	
Third Clerk	James Reaves	100	
Extra Clerk	William Hudſon	80	
Six Officers †	Thomas Carpmeal	11s. 8d. per Week, each	
	John Sayers		
	Edward Fugion		
	John Rivett		
	John Miller		
	Joſeph Taylor		
Office Keeper	John Sayers	£.35 per Ann.	
Houſe Keeper	Ann Reeves	Do.	
Meſſenger	R. Limbrick	Do.	
Aſſiſtant Gaoler	Peter Jacobs	7s. per Week.	
Sixty-Eight Patrole ‡	— —	Captains 5s. Men 2s. 6d. per Night.	
Receiver	John Reeves	— —	See the Return of the Eſtabliſhment of the Seven Police Offices.

* £.300 per Annum, in lieu of Fees, which (together with other conſiderable Perquiſites and Emoluments attached to the Office of Senior Magiſtrate) from the Time of Sir Thomas De Veil to the Death of the late Sir Sampſon Wright, had been continually accuſtomed to be received by ſuch Senior Magiſtrate; and which Fees, Perquiſites, and Emoluments have been, ſince the laſt Period, transferred to the Uſe of Government.

† Payment for extra Trouble in ſerving Warrants and Summonſes, doing Buſineſs for the Public Offices, going Journies after Offenders, and Rewards for apprehending them.

‡ They are divided into Thirteen Parties, conſiſting of a Captain, and ſome have Four and others Five Men to attend them.

ATTENDANCE.

ATTENDANCE.

As to the Hours of Buſineſs and Holidays, the Magiſtrates and Clerks attend from Ten o'Clock in the Morning to Two in the Afternoon, and from Six to Eight in the Evening, every Day, except Sundays, Good Friday, and Chriſtmas Day.—See the Return of the Eſtabliſhment of the Seven Offices.

DUTIES.

As to the general Buſineſs of this Office, it is that of a Juſtice of the Peace; but it ſhould be added, that this Office differs from the Seven Police Offices, in as much as moſt Matters of Felony ariſing in the Metropolis and its Neighbourhood are brought to it, as the Public Boards, in general, bring their Buſineſs to this Office, and as the Secretary of State uſually recurs to it whenever he needs the Aſſiſtance of a Juſtice of the Peace, or if inferior Officers for apprehending Offenders. This is the Office with which the Country Magiſtrates correſpond, from which ariſes much Buſineſs for the Magiſtrates, Clerks, and Officers.—All Offices are executed in Perſon.

The Duty of the Receiver is to manage the Money concerns of the Office, as hereinafter deſcribed; he is alſo to ſee that the Public Hue and Cry is regularly printed and circulated.

CONTINGENCIES AND INCIDENTS.

The Buſineſs of the Receiver is to tranſact all Matters relating to the Money Concerns of this Office, in the like Manner as thoſe of the Seven Police Offices. His Authority ariſes from a Letter of the Secretary of State, of the Month of July 1793, by which it was intended to put this Office upon the ſame Footing as the Seven Offices, with regard to applying the Fees, and the ordering its Expenditure, as nearly as could be done without an Act of Parliament.

The Receiver, Four Times a Year, makes an Eſtimate of the Money wanted to defray the Expenſes of the laſt Quarter; this, when ſigned by the Magiſtrates, he tranſmits to the Secretary of State, who recommends to the Treaſury to iſſue the Money, which is accordingly done, out of the Civil Liſt: And this Money has been iſſued ſo regularly, eſpecially for the laſt Year and a Half, that there is ſeldom much more than One Quarter in Arrears: The laſt Payment was of the Quarter ending 5th January 1798, and it was made in the Middle of May.

The Receiver is bound to ſay, that according to his Experience, and more eſpecially when compared with the State-

ment

ment he was compelled to make of the Money Concerns of the Seven Offices, this is very good Payment; though he is ready to agree with the Magiſtrates in the Wiſh above expreſſed by them, that a large Body of Men, in the Situation of the Patrole, were paid earlier than the Month of May for Services begun to be performed in the Month of October, and which were completed on the 5th January.

Herewith are returned Copies of Four Eſtimates for the Quarters ending the 5th April, 5th July, and 10th October 1797, and 5th January 1798, which give a complete Idea of the Contingencies and Incidents, and, indeed, of the whole Expenſes of this Office, for thoſe Periods.

FURTHER OBSERVATIONS.

As to RETRENCHMENTS, CHECKS, or REGULATIONS, neither the Magiſtrates nor the Receiver have any Obſervations to make.

John Reeves,
Receiver, &c. &c.

Supplement (I. 2.)

CHARGES under the Eſtabliſhment of the PUBLIC OFFICE, BOW STREET, Payable the 5th April 1797.

	£.	s.	d.
To the Three Magiſtrates, viz. Mr. Addington, Mr. Bond, and Mr. Ford, One Quarter's Salary, at £400 per Annum each	300	—	—
Mr. Lavender, the Chief Clerk, at £160 per Annum	40	—	—
Mr. Deavey, the Second Clerk, at £130 per Annum	32	10	—
Mr. James Reeves, the Third Clerk, £100 per Ann.	25	—	—
Mr. Hudſon, the Caſhier, at £50 per Annum	12	10	—
Extra Allowance to the Three Clerks for taking Reports of the Patrole, &c. at £67 12s.	16	18	—
The Six Officers, at 12s. per Week each	45	10	—
The Patrole, for One Quarter	913	10	—
Richard Limerick, the Office Keeper, and John Sayers, Meſſenger, One Quarter's Salary, at £35 per Annum each	17	10	—
Printing the Hue and Cry, One Quarter	100	—	—
Houſekeeper and incidental Expenſes	10	14	11
	£1,514	2	11

INCIDENTAL

Supplement (I. 2.) *Continued.*

INCIDENTAL CHARGES.	£.	s.	d.
Thomas and Chriſtopher Jones	30	—	—
George Allen	2	2	—
M'Manus, Miller, Taylor, and others	5	5	—
Miller and Taylor	1	1	—
Fugion and Rivett	2	4	—
Townſend, Taylor, and Fugion	1	1	—
Miller and Fugion	1	3	—
Townſend, M'Manus, and Sayer	5	12	—
	48	8	—

EXTRAORDINARY CHARGES.	£.	s.	d.
To Mr. James Reeves, for proſecuting Jacklin and others for Highway Robbery on Peter Detry, a King's Meſſenger, by Order from Lord Grenville	13	—	5
Mr. Downes, for Printing and Stationary	23	1	5
Mr. Harrington, for Oil	11	1	9
Mr. Bly, for Seſſion Papers	4	1	—
Mr. Kennedy, for News Papers	5	17	—
Mr. Webb, Upholſterer	6	18	—
Mr. Penlington, for Soap and Candles	8	8	2
Mr. John Reeves, for Caſh advanced to the Officers, and other Expenſes, from 5th April 1796 to 10th October following	70	14	10
Allowance to Mr. Fenner, of the Brown Bear, Bow Street, for building a Srong Room for the Priſoners	20	—	—
	163	2	7
	48	8	—
	1,514	2	11
	1,725	13	6

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Fees received from the 11th October 1796 to 5th April 1797	191	16	6			
Diſburſements for ſaid Time, as per Vouchers tranſmitted to Mr. Reeves	199	2	7			
Balance in Favour of Office				7	6	1
				£1,732	19	7

We certify the above to be a juſt and true Account to the beſt of our Knowledge and Belief.

W. Addington. *R. Ford.*

CHAR GES

Supplement (H. 3.)

The RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE of the SEVEN PUBLIC OFFICES, from the Commencement of the Eſtabliſhment in Auguſt 1792 to 5th January 1798.

MONEY RECEIVED.

			HATTON GARDEN.	WORSHIP STREET.	WHITECHAPEL	SHADWELL.	UNION HALL.	WESTMINSTER.	MARLBOROUGH STREET.	TOTAL of all the OFFICES.
ANNUAL RECEIPTS.	From Auguſt 1792 to July 1793	Fees - -	£. s. d. 21 17 8	£. s. d. 276 16 4	£. s. d. 359 4 9	£. s. d. 486 8 8	£. s. d. 540 14 7	£. s. d 210 7 2	£. s. d. 1,489 1 —	£. s. d. 2,635 — 3
		Penalties, &c. -	81 3 1½	161 14 10½	104 17 7½	207 16 2	241 5 —	51 3 9	152 2 1½	1,000 — 9
	From July 1793 to July 1794	Fees - -	264 12 —	275 4 10	334 18 10	598 6 8	546 18 6	238 — 5	591 19 —	2,850 — 3
		Penalties - -	82 17 4½	84 2 —½	165 7 1½	468 — 1¾	26 15 —	35 3 3	74 12 5	936 17 4¼
	From July 1794 to July 1795	Fees - -	281 15 —	221 17 —	324 11 2	481 5 4	549 9 —	249 6 9	602 1 10	2,710 6 1
		Penalties - -	162 19 2½	135 11 7	140 13 7	275 12 7½	192 13 1	12 13 6	237 13 2	1,157 16 9
	From July 1795 to July 1796	Fees - -	257 13 —	198 15 —	316 14 11	472 14 —	536 7 —	207 18 10	506 11 6	2,496 14 2
		Penalties - -	151 4 8	51 19 —	274 4 9¾	291 14 6½	121 3 10½	18 15 6	190 13 3	1,099 15 7¾
	From July 1796 to July 1797	Fees - -	225 6 —	209 16 1	297 6 6	420 12 8	596 14 —	203 17 3	439 17 —	2,393 9 6
		Penalties - -	81 9 11	111 17 1½	418 16 10	350 15 7½	181 16 3	675 — 3	352 4 5	2,172 — 5½
	From July 1797 to January 1798	Fees - -	125 6 —	107 2 —	152 2 8	194 10 10	345 14 —	92 1 6	229 — —	1,245 17 —
		Penalties - -	96 12 —	32 17 6	175 12 1	195 18 3	129 4 6	232 15 —	84 17 9	947 17 1
TOTAL RECEIPTS from Auguſt 1792 to 5th Jan. 1798		Fees - -	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	14,331 7 3
		Penalties - -	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	7,314 8 —½
		Treaſury Warrants	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	73,156 16 6½
		Fees and Warrants	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	87,488 3 9½

[continued.]

[*continued.*]

MONEY PAID.

ANNUAL PAYMENTS.

		HATTON GARDEN.	WORSHIP STREET.	WHITECHAPEL.	SHADWELL.	UNION HALL.	WESTMINSTER.	MARLBOROUGH STREET.	TOTAL of all the OFFICES.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
From Aug. 1792 to July 1793	Salaries to Juſtices & Clerks	1,348 9 1	1,348 9 1	1,348 9 1	1,348 9 1	1,348 9 1	1,348 9 1	1,348 9 1	
	Incidents Paid at the Office	354 8 2	302 1 4	404 1 8	326 9 —	310 19 1	333 17 —	543 1 2	
	Incidents Paid by Receiver	393 3 9	124 11 4	64 13 10	67 19 2	38 1 4	143 13 8	309 14 —	
		2,116 1 —	1,775 1 9	1,817 4 9	1,742 17 3	1,692 9 6	1,825 19 9	2,201 4 3	13,180 18 7
From July 1793 to July 1794	Salaries - Do - -	725 — —	697 8 1	725 — —	625 — —	725 — —	725 — —	725 — —	
	Incidents Do - -	455 6 11	367 15 4	549 17 5	381 17 4	479 9 4	337 19 10	475 8 —½	
	Incidents Do - -	384 12 11	185 16 1	168 3 1	222 2 4	311 13 9	242 4 5	243 10 11½	
		1,564 19 10	1,250 19 6	1,443 — 6	1,228 19 8	1,516 3 1	1,305 4 3	1,443 19 —	9,693 6 1½
From July 1794 to July 1795	Salaries - Do - -	1,575 — —	1,575 — —	1,575 — —	1,391 18 6	1,575 — —	1,537 10 —	1,575 — —	
	Incidents Do - -	855 10 7	370 1 6½	482 — 5½	459 14 4	551 1 2½	323 11 —	703 7 —½	
	Incidents Do - -	584 6 5½	436 3 11	264 19 3	280 2 6	264 4 7½	1,155 9 9½	636 8 3	
		2,914 17 —½	2,381 5 5½	2,321 19 8½	2,121 14 9	2,390 5 10	3,016 10 9½	2,914 15 3½	18,061 9 5½
From July 1795 to July 1796	Salaries - Do - -	1,712 10 —	1,687 10 —	1,426 11 6	1,326 11 6	1,687 10 —	1,687 10 —	1,725 — —	
	Incidents Do - -	568 9 8½	385 5 11	473 9 4¾	406 9 4	641 17 2	318 9 10	480 17 —½	
	Incidents Do - -	201 19 5½	161 14 10	81 11 6	213 12 6	7 5 9	267 3 6	306 14 6	
		2,482 19 2	2,234 10 9	1,981 12 4¾	1,946 13 4	2,336 12 11	2,273 3 4	2,512 11 6½	15,768 3 5½
From July 1796 to July 1797	Salaries - Do - -	1,425 — —	1,448 18 7	1,434 — —	1,450 — —	1,450 — —	1,450 — —	1,412 10 —	
	Incidents Do - -	366 2 4	363 11 10½	663 5 8	486 1 —	562 12 9½	422 1 7	470 13 11½	
	Incidents Do - -	399 17 8½	168 17 3	70 — —	31 6 —	6 16 7	384 10 4	228 4 —	
		2,191 — —½	1,981 7 8½	2,167 5 8	1,967 7 —	2,019 9 4½	2,257 11 11	2,111 7 11½	14,695 9 7½
From July 1797 to Jan. 1798	Salaries Do - -	725 — —	725 — —	725 — —	725 — —	587 10 —	716 15 9	787 10 —	
	Incidents Do - -	153 12 —	187 8 4½	280 5 9½	236 10 4	317 14 1	202 4 5½	283 13 9½	
	Incidents Do - -	71 16 —	70 8 4	40 — —	20 12 8	—	129 16 3	57 5 6	
		950 8 —	982 16 8½	1,045 5 9½	982 3 —	905 4 1	1,048 16 5½	1,128 9 3½	7,043 3 2
	For Salaries and Incidents of each Office -	12,170 5 1	10,606 1 10½	10,776 8 9¾	9,989 15 —	10,860 4 9½	11,727 6 6	12,312 7 4	
Total Payments from Auguſt 1792 to 5th January 1798	Of all the Offices -	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	78,442 10 5¼
	For Miſcellaneous Articles	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	13,271 16 1½
	TOTAL PAID -	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	91,714 6 6½

B L

Supplement (I. 3.)

CHARGES under the Eſtabliſhment of the PUBLIC OFFICE, BOW STREET, payable on the 5th of July 1797.

	£.	s.	d.
To the Three Magiſtrates, Sir William Addington, Mr. Bond, and Mr. Ford, One Quarter's Salary, at £400 per Annum each - - -	300	—	—
Mr. Lavender, the Chief Clerk, at £160 per Annum -	40	—	—
Mr. Deavey, the Second Clerk, at £130 per Annum -	32	10	—
Mr. James Reeves, the Third Clerk, at £100 per Ann.	25	—	—
Mr. Hudſon, Extra Clerk, at £80 per Annum - -	20	—	—
Extra Allowance to the Three Clerks for taking Reports of the Patrole, at £67 12s. per Annum -	16	18	—
The Six Officers 12s. per Week each - - - - - -	45	10	—
The Patrole, for One Quarter - - - - - - - -	913	10	—
Richard Limerick, the Office Keeper, and John Sayers, Meſſenger, One Quarter's Salary, at £35 per Annum, each - - - - -	17	10	—
The Houſe Keeper for Salary and incidental Expenſes	11	15	3
One Year's Rent, up to - -	110	—	—
	£1,532	13	3

INCIDENTAL CHARGES.

Sayers, Miller, and others - - - -	6	13	6
Sayers, Fugion, and others - - -	12	5	6
Sayers, Carpmeal, and others - - -	1	4	6
Carpmeal, Rivett, and others - - -	1	5	6
Carpmeal, Miller, and others - - -	5	12	6
Carpmeal, Miller, and others - - -	5	12	6
Thomas and Chriſtopher Jones - - -	26	—	—
Taylor, Rivett, and others - - -	1	3	6
Carpmeal, Miller, and others - - -	1	1	—
	£.60	18	6

Supplement (I. 3.) *Continued.*

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES.	£.	s.	d.
Mr. James Reeves, for proſecuting Jacklin - -	8	9	4
Mr. Kennedy's Bills for News-papers - - - - -	5	17	—
Surgeon Andrews, for attending the Patrole, viz. Abraham Wilkinſon, James Steele, Peter Perry, John Syms, Thomas Neary, and John Vinters, who had been ſeverely and dangerouſly wounded on the 22d May laſt, in the Execution of a Search Warrant, in Parker's Lane - - - -	39	18	—
Mr. Bly, for Seſſions Papers - - -	1	—	—
Mr. Harrington's Bill for Oil - - -	9	2	—
Mr. Downes, for Stationary - - -	43	10	—
Archibald Ruthven, for Potter, Naſh, Mayo, and Limerick, Extra Supernumeraries, Twenty-two Nights, at 2s. 6d. per Night - - -	2	15	—
Cuſley, for Ventures, Chapman, and Caple, Extra Supernumeraries, Fifty-five Nights, at 2s. 6d. per Night - - - - -	6	17	6
William Stewart, for Perry, Steele, Davis, and Cox, Extra Supernumeraries, One Hundred and Four Nights, at 2s. 6d. per Night - - -	13	—	—
Mrs. Wither's Bill for Expenſes, Thomas Daviſon (a Priſoner) Thirty-eight Days, by Order from the Secretary of State - - - -	27	15	—
	158	3	10
	60	18	6
	1,532	13	3
	1,751	15	7
Balance of Fees and Convictions received from the 6th April to 5th July 1797, after deducting £81 1s. 8d. for Diſburſements - - -	28	4	4
	1,723	11	3

We certify the above to be a juſt and true Account, to the beſt of our Knowledge and Belief.

W. Addington, Richard Ford.

CHARGES

Supplement (I. 4.)

CHARGES under the Eſtabliſhment of the PUBLIC OFFICE, BOW STREET, on the 10th October 1797.

	£.	s.	d.
To the Three Magiſtrates, viz. Sir William Addington, Mr. Bond, and Mr. Ford, One Quarter's Salary, at £400 per Annum each	300	—	—
To Mr. Lavender, the Chief Clerk, at £160 per Ann.	40	—	—
To Mr. Deavey, the Second Clerk, at £130 per Ann.	32	10	—
To Mr. James Reeves, the Third Clerk, at £100 per Annum	25	—	—
To Mr. Hudſon, the Extra Clerk, at £80 per Ann.	20	—	—
To Extra Allowance to the Three Clerks, for taking Reports of the Patrole, &c. at £67 12s. per Annum	16	18	—
To the Six Officers, at 12s. per Week, each	45	10	—
To the Patrole for One Quarter	913	10	—
To Richard Limerick, the Office Keeper, and John Sayer, Meſſenger, One Quarter's Salary, at £35 per Annum each	17	10	—
To printing the Hue and Cry, One Quarter	100	—	—
To the Houſekeeper, for Salary and incidental Expenſes	11	18	8
To One Quarter's Rent, due 29th September laſt	27	10	—
To Two Quarters Land Tax, &c. &c. due 29th September laſt	27	3	11
	£1,577	10	7

INCIDENTAL CHARGES.

	£.	s.	d.
To Mr. Lavender, Townſend, and others	14	—	—
To Townſend, Sayers, and others	5	13	—
To ſame	22	7	7
To Townſend, Fugion, and others	7	13	—
To Sayers, Carpmeal, and others	7	2	—
To Sayers	1	11	6
To Dixon	5	12	—
To Crocker and Keighly	5	5	—
To Ruthven	2	7	—
To Thomas and Chriſtopher Jones	10	10	—
	£. 82	1	1

Supplement (I. 4.) *Continued.*

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENCES.

	£.	s.	d.
To Mr. Downes, for Printing and Stationary	34	17	—
To Surgeon Andrews, for his Attendance on Abrahaham Wilkinſon and Thomas Neary (Two of the Patrole) who were wounded on the 22d May laſt, in the Execution of a Search Warrant in Parker's Lane	12	12	—
To Mr. Thornton, for Coals	39	19	—
To Mr. Webb, Upholſterer	24	13	—
To Mr. Harrington, for Oil for Lamps	6	2	—
To the Proprietors of the Morning Advertiſer	6	8	—
To Munday, for poſting Bills about ſeditious Meetings, the 31ſt July laſt	8	—	—
To the Proprietors of the True Briton	4	10	—
To Mr. Penlington, for Candles	7	16	1
To Mr. Kennedy for News-Papers	8	4	—
To Mr. Kirby, for Newgate Calendars	2	2	—
To Cuſley, for Chapman (an Extra Supernumery) 54 Nights, at 2s. 6d. per Night	6	15	—
To Stewart, for Perry and Steel, Extra Supernumeraries, Four Nights each, at 2s. 6d. per Night, each	1	—	—
To Duncan Grant, for Limerick and Six others, Extra Supernumeraries, One Day each, at 2s. 6d. per Day	—	17	6
To Mr. James Reeves, for proſecuting John Hughes for Felony, under the Vagrant Act	16	8	5
	£.180	4	—
	82	1	1
	1,577	10	7
	1,839	15	8
Balance of Fees received from 5th July 1797 to 10th October, after deducting £68. 7s. 3d. for Diſburſements	31	11	9
	£1,808	3	11

We certify the above to be a juſt and true Account, to the beſt of our Knowledge and Belief,

W. Addington,
Richard Ford.

CHARGES

Supplement (I. 5.)

CHARGES under the Eſtabliſhment of the PUBLIC OFFICE, BOW STREET, payable on the 5th January 1798.

	£.	s.	d.
To the Three Magiſtrates, viz. Sir William Addington, Mr. Bond, and Mr. Ford, One Quarter's Salary, at £400 per Ann. each	300	—	—
Mr. Lavender, the Chief Clerk, at £160 per Ann.	40	—	—
Mr. Deavey, the Second Clerk, at £130 per Ann.	32	10	—
Mr. James Reeves, the Third Clerk, at £100 per Ann.	25	—	—
Mr. Hudſon, the Extra Clerk, at £80 per Ann.	20	—	—
Extra Allowance to the Three Clerks, for taking Reports of the Patrole, &c. at £67 12s. per Annum	16	18	—
The Six Officers, at 12s. per Week each	45	10	—
The Patrole, for One Quarter	913	10	—
Richard Limerick, the Office Keeper, and John Sayers, Meſſenger, One Quarter's Salary, at £35 per Annum each	17	10	—
Printing the Hue and Cry One Quarter	100	—	—
The Houſekeeper, for Salary and incidental Expenſes	11	19	—
One Quarter's Rent, due 25th December laſt	27	10	—
One Quarter's Land Tax, Commutation Tax, &c. &c. due 25th December laſt	13	12	—
	£1,563	19	—

INCIDENTAL CHARGES.

Townſend M'Manus and Sayers	26	6	4
Townſend and Fugion	20	19	7
Fugion and Rivett	3	6	6
Crocker, Bacon, and others	5	2	6
Thomas and Chriſtopher Jones	17	10	—
Sleath	10	6	3
Mumford	3	6	—
	£86	17	2

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSES.

Mr. Downes, for Printing and Stationary	26	1	9
Mr. Harrington, for Oil for Lamps	12	1	—
Mr. Hawkes, for Smith's Work	3	2	—
Mr. Brooke, for Law Books	17	10	—
Mr. Gill, for Swords for Officers	4	17	6
Mr. Horrod, for Staves for ſame	2	2	—
Mr. Penlington, for Candles	6	15	—
Proprietors of the Morning Advertiſer	2	8	—
Mr. Kennedy, for News-Papers	7	10	—
Mr. Pewſey, for Truncheons for Officers	23	17	—
Mr. Dwerrihouſe, for a Clock for the Office	7	17	6
	114	1	9
	86	17	2
	1,563	19	—
	1,764	17	11
Balance of Fees received from the 11th October 1797 to 5th January 1798, after deducting £54. 18s. 11d. for Diſburſements, as per Account	29	5	1
	£1,735	12	10

We certify the above to be a juſt and true Account, to the beſt of our Knowledge and Belief, *W. Addington. N. Bond. R. Ford.*

Supplement (K.)

An ACCOUNT of the Extra Expenſe incurred by the Public, in the Year 1797, in the Execution of the Acts of Parliament for puniſhing CONVICTS on Board the HULKS at WOOLWICH, by Hard Labour on the River Thames.

1797.		£.	s.	d.
January 31ſt.	Paid the Conſtables and Jury on One Coroner's Inqueſt this Month	—	9	2
February 28th.	Paid the Conſtables and Jury on One Coroner's Inqueſt this Month	—	9	2
March 31ſt.	Paid the Conſtables and Jury on One Coroner's Inqueſt this Month	—	9	2
April 29th.	Paid the Conſtables and Jury on One Coroner's Inqueſt this Month	—	9	2
May 31ſt.	Paid the Conſtables and Juries on Three Coroner's Inqueſts this Month	1	7	6
June 15th.	Paid a Quarter Maſter for taking and bringing back to the Prudentia Hulk, a Convict who had eſcaped	1	1	—
30th.	Paid the Conſtables and Jury on One Coroner's Inqueſt this Month	—	9	2
July 10th.	Paid ſundry Perſons for taking and bringing back to the Prudentia Hulk, Two Convicts who had eſcaped	3	3	—
24th.	Paid Mr. Hartſhorne's Expenſes at the Old Bailey, attending the Trial of Thomas White, late a Convict	—	18	6
31ſt.	Paid the Conſtables and Juries on Two Coroner's Inqueſts this Month.	—	18	4
Auguſt 31ſt.	Paid the Conſtables and Juries on Two Coroner's Inqueſts this Month	—	18	4
Septemb. 22d.	Paid Mr. Logan's Expenſes proſecutiug Thomas Booth at the Old Bailey, for eſcaping from the Hulks	2	13	—
30th.	Paid the Conſtables and Jury on One Coroner's Inqueſt this Month	—	9	2
	Expenſe of a Lighter in removing 115 Convicts from the Hulks at Woolwich to the Barwell in Long Reach, in order to their being tranſported	5	15	—
October 31ſt.	Paid the Conſtables and Juries on Three Coroner's Inqueſts this Month	1	7	6
Decem. 30th.	Amount of Mr. Martyr's Accounts for Coroner's Inquiſitions for the Year 1797	18	8	—
	Amount of the Reverend Mr. Lorimer's Salary as Chaplain to the Convicts at Woolwich, for the Year 1797	100	—	—
	Fees at the Secretary of State's Office for Pardons to Five Convicts in the Year 1797	6	17	6
		£. 146	2	8

London, 1ſt March 1798.

Dun. and John Campbell.

AN ACCOUNT of the Expenſe of maintaining and guarding ſundry CONVICTS confined on Board the Fortunée and Lion Hulks, and Three Hoſpital Ships, in Langſton and Portſmouth Harbours, for the Year 1797; alſo of the Average Number on Board, during that Period.

	£.	s.	d.
Expenſe of maintaining, cloathing, and guarding the Convicts at Langſton and Portſmouth Harbours, for the Year 1797, including Medical Aſſiſtance -	19,721	19	10½
Contingent Charges, viz. Salaries to Chaplains—Inqueſts on deceaſed Convicts—Bounties and Cloathing to ſuch as were diſcharged at the Expiration of their Sentences, &c. from the 21ſt June 1796, to 29th April 1797. as per Account delivered to his Grace the Duke of Portland - - -	117	10	—
	£19,839	9	10½

The Average Number of Convicts on Board the Hulks in Langſton and Portſmouth Harbours, during the Year 1797, was - - - - 894

London, 2d March 1797. *A. H. Dyne.*

AN ACCOUNT of the Value of the Labour of the CONVICTS employed on Board the Hulks at Langſton and Portſmouth Harbours, during the Year 1797, ſo far as the ſame can be ſtated or eſtimated.

	£.	s.	d.
The Work done by the Convicts confined on Board the Hulks in Langſton Harbour, during the Year 1797, was performed by about 421 Convicts upon a Daily Average, and computing the Labour of each Artificer at £19 8s. 9d. per Annum, and of each Labourer at £11 13s. 3d. per Annum, it will amount to the Sum of - - - -	5,997	18	3
The Work done by the Convicts confined on Board the Hulks at Portſmouth Harbour, during the Year 1797, was performed by about 250 Convicts upon a Daily Average, and computing the Labour as above, it will amount to the Sum of - - - -	3,226	15	—
	£9,224	13	3

A great Number of the Convicts on Board the above Hulks were rejected as unfit to proceed to Botany Bay at the ſeveral Tranſportations, and many received from the Gaols are ſo emaciated by long Confinement, and Debility ariſing from former Debaucheries, that they are unable to work; to theſe add the Number neceſſarily employed in keeping the Ships and Wards clean, and they will amount to nearly One Third of the whole Number confined.

London, 17th May 1798. *A. H. Dyne.*

Supplement (L.)

AN ACCOUNT of the Periods of the future Enlargement of the ſeveral CONVICTS confined on Board the Hulks in Langſton and Portſmouth Harbours, 5th June 1798.

	1798.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.	1803.	1804.	1805.	1806.	1808.	1809.	1810.	1811	1812.	Time unknown.	Life.
January -	—	26	22	13	2	11	10	16	—				—	1		
February -	—	—	15	8	4	5	4	5								
March - -	—	35	24	31	33	32	44	11	—	1	1	1	4			
April - -	—	11	4	4	14	11	15	1	—	—	—	—	4			
May - -	—	3	7	4	4	3	7	—	1							
June - -	1	—	6	1	2	2	1									
July - -	9	36	27	10	28	20	23	—	—	—	—	—	1			
Auguſt - -	23	19	6	13	9	2	24	—	—	—	—	—	1			
September -	4	19	6	5	11	7	7									
October -	22	25	20	10	18	8	11									
November -	—	2	—	3	—	6										
December -	9	14	3	4	2	—	3									
	68	190	140	106	127	107	149	33	1	1	1	1	10	1	2	76

CONVICTS to be diſcharged in the Years

1798 -	68	1802 -	127	1806 -	1	1811 -	10
1799 -	190	1803 -	107	1808 -	1	1812 -	1
1800 -	140	1804 -	149	1809 -	1	Time unknown	3
1801 -	106	1805 -	33	1810 -	1	For Life -	76
	504		416		4		90
							504
							416
							4
							1,014

The Number on Board 5th June, 1798 -

*** The Year 1807 is omitted in the Original.

AN

Supplement (L.) *Continued.*

AN ACCOUNT of the Periods of the future Enlargement of the ſeveral CONVICTS now confined on Board the Hulks at Woolwich; ſpecifying the Number to be diſcharged in each Year.

	The Number to be diſcharged in each Month and Year.												
	1798.	1799.	1800.	1801.	1802.	1803.	1804.	1805.	1806.	1807.	1808.	1811.	Life.
January -	—	7	12	11	1	2	2	3					
February -	—	1	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	1		
March - -	—	69	56	17	9	15	14	—	1	—	—	1	
April - -	—	10	17	1	—	5	9	—	—	1			
May - -	—	17	4	—	—	2	6						
June - -	—	3	1										
July - -	4	20	15	5	10	11	14	—	—	—	—	3	
Auguſt -	11	8	1	6	1	—	7						
September	2	2	—	—	—	2	9						
October -	6	11	7	1	4	5	13						
November	—	1	—	—	—	2							
December	2	7	—	—	1	—	1						
	25	156	115	43	26	46	77	3	1	1	1	4	22

CONVICTS to be diſcharged in the Years

1798 - 25	1801 - 43	1804 - 77	1807 - 1				
1799 - 156	1802 - 26	1805 - 3	1808 - 1				
1800 - 115	1803 - 46	1806 - 1	1811 - 4				
296	115	81	For Life - 22				
			28				
			296				
			115				
			81				
			520				

Convicts on Board the Hulks at Woolwich, 4th June, 1798 - 520

Supplement (M.)

An ACCOUNT of the Annual Number of CONVICTS tranſported to New South Wales, and Norfolk Iſland, ſince the Eſtabliſhment of thoſe Settlements reſpectively; and of the Annual Expence of ſuch Tranſportation, and of the Annual Eſtabliſhment of ſuch Support, and of ſuch Settlements, as far as the ſame can be made out to the End of the Year 1797.

Years.	Number of Convicts and Children.	Expence of Firſt Eſtabliſhment of Settlement & Tranſportation of Convicts.			Expence of Victualling the Convicts and the Settlement from hence.			Expence of Cloathing, Tools, and ſundry Articles.			Bills drawn by the Governors, &c. for the Purchaſe of Proviſions for the Uſe of the Colony.			Expence of Civil Eſtabliſhment.			Expence of Military Eſtabliſhment.			Expence of Marine Eſtabliſhment.			TOTALS.		
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
* 1786	Convicts - 5765 Children - 93	28339	1	10	—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		—	—		7	1	8	28346	3	6
* 1787		23779	7	1	—	—		—	—		—	—		2877	10	0	—	—		2585	14	9½	29242	11	10½
* 1788		7393	4	4	261	5	0	—	—		4727	13	4	2877	10	0	—	—		2748	16	6	18008	9	2
1789		39588	3	4	21124	14	2	12853	1	0	890	16	5	2877	10	0	6847	1	10	3876	11	5	88057	18	2
1790		8202	13	11	1840	9	3½	18401	10	4	1341	6	10	4558	7	8	6576	7	2¾	3853	9	3	44774	4	6¼
1791		47356	0	0	25682	1	5¼	25602	10	5	13063	13	9	4758	6	3¾	9946	0	4¾	2611	7	7	129019	19	10¾
1792		34233	14	11	17261	8	11¾	31139	3	4	2842	9	6	4726	0	0	10110	6	8	4274	18	11	104588	2	3¾
1793		21410	13	7	19761	12	2	—	—		11411	0	0	4657	18	0½	10724	9	10	1996	2	11	69961	16	6½
1794		15362	11	10	25469	10	7½	12309	6	1	11216	14	11¾	4795	8	2	10228	2	3¼	—	—		79381	13	11½
1795		14909	5	1	36696	9	5½	4391	14	3	3814	8	0	5241	0	0	10228	2	2¼	—	—		75280	19	0¾
1796		16156	0	1	31080	12	8¼	7930	17	3	10019	11	5	5241	0	0	13426	16	6¾	—	—		83854	18	0
1797		7702	15	0	‡ 7091	17	5½	4030	12	7	§ 78897	15	6	5523	10	0	16906	4	2¼	219	10	0	120372	4	8¾
	† 5858	264433	11	0	186270	1	3¼	116658	15	8	138225	9	8¾	48134	0	2¼	‖ 94993	11	3	22173	13	0½	870889	1	8¾

*** By a Memorandum annexed, in Addition to the above, the Expences incurred by His Majeſty's Ships Sirius, Supply Tender, Guardian, Gorgon, nd Others, employed on the Service to New South Wales, amounting to £.146,341. 4s. 11d. muſt be added.

nd Others, employed on the Service to New South Wales, including [illegible]

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* In the Years 1786, 1787, and 1788, the Expence of Victualling is included under the Head of Tranſportation of Convicts.

† It is impoſſible to aſcertain the preciſe Number of Convicts belonging to each Year; in ſome Years there were none ſent to theſe Settlements ¶: And it is to be obſerved, that about 600 Male and Female Convicts have been ſent from Ireland, and the Expence of Tranſportation, which is included in this Account, has been in Part repaid by that Country, and the Remainder is in Courſe of Settlement. The Government of Ireland is alſo to defray their Expences after Arrival, when the ſame can be aſcertained, in proportion to the whole Numbers in the Settlements.—N. B. It appears from the laſt Returns, dated the 22d October 1796, that there were 549 Children of Convicts, born in the Settlements, victualled; and that there were 297 Free Settlers, and 23 Settlers Children, who are in Part victualled from the Public Stores; and the Settlers have alſo been furniſhed with Tools and Implements of Huſbandry.

‡ It is ſuppoſed this Expence, compared with the Numbers victualled, will gradually decreaſe, as greater Quantities of Land are Daily brought into Cultivation in the Settlements, and in conſequence of Settlers and emancipated Convicts taking the Convicts into their Service, and thereby relieving the Public Stores.

§ The Bills paid in this Year were drawn from New South Wales in the Years 1793, 1795, and 1796, the greater Part of which were not preſented at the Treaſury until the Year 1797.

‖ Upon the final Settlement of the Accounts of the Corps, the actual Charge on Account of Recruiting, Contingencies, and Poundage, beyond the Total Amount of the Eſtabliſhment, may prove to have exceeded or fallen ſhort of the Sums iſſued for thoſe Services, but in what Degree it is not poſſible at preſent to aſcertain.

Whitehall, Treaſury Chambers,
16th May, 1798.

Charles Long.

¶ This appears to have been explained in the following Statement.

Supplement (M. 2.)

LIST of CONVICTS ſent to NEW SOUTH WALES and NORFOLK ISLAND, from 1787 to 1797 incluſive; viz.

Years.	Men and Women.	Children.
1787 - - -	778	17
1789 - - -	1,251	22
1790 - - -	2,029	9
1791 - - -	408	11
1792 - - -	412	6
1794 - - -	82	2
1795 - - -	133	3
1796 - - -	279	13
1797 - - -	393	10
	5,765	93

Supplement (M. 3.)

RETURN of CONVICTS in NEW SOUTH WALES and NORFOLK ISLAND.

	Convict Settlers Victualled.		Emancipated.		Convicts.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
New South Wales, 31ſt Auguſt 1796	78	5	20	9	1,633	755
Norfolk Iſland, 22d October 1796 -	53	—	12	3	379	167

N. B.——The above is the laſt Return of Convicts received from New South Wales; all the prior Returns are in the ſame Form, without ſpecifying the ſeveral Periods of the future Enlargement of the Convicts, according to their reſpective Sentences, which are regularly tranſmitted from hence.

J. King.

Whitehall,
6th June, 1798.

ACCOUNT

Supplement (M. 4.)

ACCOUNT of LIVE STOCK in the Poſſeſſion of, and Land in Cultivation by Government, and the Officers Civil and Military, 1ſt September, 1796.

To whom belonging.	Mares and Horſes.	Cows and Cow Calves.	Bulls and Bull Calves.	Oxen.	Sheep.	Goats.	Hogs.	Land in Cultivation. Acres.	Obſervations.
To Government -	14	67	37	46	191	111	59	1,700	Our Weakneſs in public Labourers, and the many Buildings we are ſo much in want of, occaſions the Land cleared by Government to be unemployed this Year.
Officers, Civil and Military - -	43	34	37	6	1,310	1,176	889	1,172	About Four Fifths of this is now ſown with Wheat.
Total of Government & Officers	57	101	74	52	1,501	1,287	948	2,872	
To Settlers - -	—	—	—	—	30	140	921	2,547	Much Timber cut down but not burnt off.
General Total -	57	101	74	52	1,531	1,427	1,869	5,419	

N. B.—In Addition to the above Government Stock, Sixty-one Head of Cattle were diſcovered in the Year 1795, about Fifty Miles to the S. W. of the Town of Sidney, which muſt have been produced from Three Cows, which had ſtrayed from the Settlement in the Year 1788. This Circumſtance proves that at leaſt One of the Cows muſt at the Time have been big with a Bull Calf, and alſo gives the Data for calculating the Rate of the Increaſe.

(Signed) *John Hunter.*

Supplement (M. 5.)

Examination of John King, Esq. relative to the Settlement of New South Wales.

NO Flour or Grain has been ſent from hence to the Settlement at New South Wales, ſince the 17th of March 1795. It now produces more than ſufficient for its Conſumption. It will be difficult to aſcertain with any Degree of Accuracy, when the Neceſſity of ſending Salt Proviſions from hence will ceaſe; becauſe it does not only depend upon a probable Calculation of the progreſſive Increaſe of the Number of Perſons now there, and of the Live Stock, but alſo upon the Number of additional Convicts which may from Time to Time be ſent thither. It is, however, without Doubt, moſt adviſeable to promote as much as poſſible a ſpeedy Increaſe of the Live Stock, by keeping in Store a ſufficient Quantity of Salt Proviſions for the Uſe of the Settlement, although at a very great Expence, the Amount of which is ſtill more inflamed for the preſent by the Purchaſe of Live Stock from the Cape of Good Hope, &c. a contrary Syſtem, nevertheleſs, would not only entail upon us a Continuation of the preſent Expences, but a progreſſive Accumulation of them, in Proportion to the additional Number of Convicts ſent from hence. The proportionable Quantity, however, of Salt Proviſions, may be diminiſhed by Degrees, and the Commencement of ſuch Diminution, it is preſumed, may very ſoon take Place. The within Paper is an Account of Live Stock in the Poſſeſſion of, and Land in Cultivation by Government, and the Officers Civil and Military, 1ſt September, 1796.

With reſpect to Cloathing, as the fineſt Flax in the World grows there, which, with the Produce of the Live Stock, will make up every Article of their Cloathing, a Period muſt arrive when a Saving of the Cloathing now ſent out muſt take Place. A Number of Looms, and every Article and Material for their Conſtruction, have been ſent out. Some Linen Cloth has already been made, and in Order to expedite the Manufacture of Linen, a Maſter Weaver is now going out, who is to be paid in Proportion to the Number of Looms he keeps at Work for the Public. It ſhould be obſerved, that from the Mildneſs of the Climate, coarſe Linens of the Nature of Oſnaburghs and the like are a more ſuitable Wear than Woollens.

TWENTY-NINTH REPORT.

STATIONARY OFFICE.

(Ordered to be printed 26th June, 1798.)

THIS Office was eſtabliſhed in 1786*, by the Lords of the Treaſury, with a View to the ſaving of Expenſes, which had ariſen to a great Amount in the different Public Offices, and to guard againſt Abuſes in the Application of the Stationary neceſſary for carrying on the Buſineſs of Government. The Duties of this Office †, are to purchaſe Parchment, Vellum, Paper, and all other Articles of Stationary, of the Maker (when it can be done) at the beſt Price, and to deliver thoſe Articles, when required, to the ſeveral Offices at prime Coſt; to procure the ruling, binding, printing, &c. on the beſt Terms, and to charge no more than the actual Expenſe thereof to the Offices who order them; to keep the various Accounts neceſſary in ſo extenſive a Branch of Buſineſs; to receive and deliver the Stores; to take Orders at the ſeveral Offices, and execute them; to correſpond with the different Dealers, accept and pay their Bills, check and examine their Accounts; to make out Quarterly Bills, deliver them to each Office, and receive Payment. Since the Cuſtoms, Exciſe, Treaſury, and Three Secretaries of State have been ſupplied from this Office, the Quarterly Bills amount in Number to Thirty-ſix.

* Supplement (A.) † Supplement (B.)

At

At the firſt Inſtitution of this Office, it had a Superintendant with £600 per Annum; in 1789, a Comptroller was appointed with £200 per Annum, and other Clerks and Warehouſemen, &c. as ſtated in the Return of the Eſtabliſhment, and in 1797, a further Addition of Six Perſons was made to this Office from the great Increaſe of Buſineſs, occaſioned by the Cuſtoms, Exciſe in Part, Treaſury, and Three Secretaries of State, being ſupplied with Stationary from it ſince the Expiration of the Patents in July 26th, and in March 1797. In conſequence of Malverſation in Office, as appears by the Extracts from the Treaſury Minutes, the Superintendant was in February laſt diſmiſſed from the Employment: At this Time alſo a Draft of a new Eſtabliſhment was propoſed for aboliſhing the Superintendency *, conſtituting the Chief Clerk Caſhier, and giving him, jointly with the Comptroller, the Charge of the Caſh; appointing the principal Warehouſeman to be Storekeeper, into whoſe Cuſtody all the Articles ſhould be delivered, and by which Arrangement, it is ſtated, a Saving of Expenſe may be effected, without weakening in the ſmalleſt Degree the Protection againſt Abuſes. Another Perſon in this Office was alſo in the Courſe of the ſame Month diſcovered to have committed Frauds, which produced his Diſcharge; and the propoſed Eſtabliſhment was tranſmitted to the Commiſſioners for auditing the Public Accounts, with a View to obtain their Opinion upon the Subject, and to procure from them a Scale of the Salaries which ſhould be granted to the reſpective Officers. The Commiſſioners, after propoſing ſome Alteration of the Regulations, declined giving an Opinion upon the Salaries; and a Copy of the former Eſtabliſhment is annexed †, together with the new Eſtabliſhment, as it was ſettled by the Lords of the Treaſury on the 21ſt Inſtant June.

* Supplement (D.) † Supplement (A.)

The

The Regulations, however, for the Conduct of the Comptroller, Caſhier, Storekeeper, and other Officers, were received from the Treaſury by the Comptroller on the 5th of April *, and the ſeveral Perſons in his Office now act agreeably thereto. They have not indeed been communicated from the Treaſury to the ſeveral Offices ſupplied by the Stationary Office, but the 7th and the 8th Articles, relating to Requiſitions for Stores, are complied with, in conſequence of the Comptroller of the Stationary Office having communicated to each of them a printed Form for the Purpoſe. The Regulations themſelves are annexed to this Report †, together with an Article of Regulation ſince ordered by the Treaſury, by which the Quarter Days of the Office are altered to make them correſpond with the 1ſt of January, to which Day the Accounts are to be made up.

The Regulations, as altered by the Commiſſioners of Accounts, and finally approved by the Lords of the Treaſury on the 29th of March 1798, were tranſmitted by their Orders, as has been already ſtated, to the Stationary Office, to be acted upon immediately; but they were not to be printed till it ſhould be known whether Your Committee, before whom they were intended to be laid, had any Thing to ſuggeſt upon this Subject: Your Committee do not heſitate to recommend the immediate Publication of ſuch Regulations as have been approved by the Lords of the Treaſury, after undergoing a Reviſion by the Commiſſioners for auditing the Public Accounts: And with a View to procure every practicable Check upon a Buſineſs which appears to Your Committee to be very open to a Variety of Abuſes: They are of Opinion, that it would probably be better to encourage Competition among the Manufacturers and Wholeſale Dealers with reſpect to the principal Articles to be bought, by advertiſing previouſly for Offers.

* Supplement (E.) † Supplement (F.)

With reſpect alſo to the Money lodged at the Bank in the Names of the Comptroller and Caſhier of the Stationary Office, Your Committee are of Opinion, that the Bank ſhould be authorized to receive it on the public Account of that Office, and not on the perſonal Account of the Offiers, as they underſtand it to remain at preſent; and alſo, that the ſeveral Offices which are ſerved by the Stationary Office ſhould be directed to pay their Impreſt or Amount of Bills into the Bank in the Firſt Inſtance. Indeed it appears to Your Committee of eſſential Importance to the proper Management of the Stationary Office, that the ſeveral Offices dealing with it, ſhould pay their Impreſts, and diſcharge their Bills at regular and ſtated Times. This Office has no Fund of its own; but the Expenſe is provided for in the Firſt Inſtance by an Impreſt from each of the Offices which it ſerves with Stationary, equal to Six Months of their reſpective Expenditure. This Regulation was eſtabliſhed by Treaſury Minute of Auguſt 15th 1797; and it is to be regretted that it has not been ſtrictly adhered to, as appears in the Inſtances of the Secretary of State's Office and Exciſe; becauſe the Buſineſs of the Stationary Office, which is conducted in the Manner of common Trade, can only be carried forward with Advantage, upon the ſame Principles of obtaining a Competition amongſt thoſe who furniſh the Articles in which it deals.

The Offices which were ſupplied with Stationary prior to the Expiration of the laſt Patent (Fifteen in Number) conſumed to the Amount of £20,479 per Annum on an Average of Three Years *; in the Year ending October 10th, 1796, it was £17,437; in that ending October 10th, 1797, it was £24,707: The Conſumption of thoſe which have been ſupplied ſince the Commencement of that Period is eſtimated at about £16,000 a Year: And yet the total Im-

* Supplement (G.)

preſt

preſt for eſtabliſhing the Fund on which the Supply of their Stationary is to be founded, amounts at preſent only to £13,971. To theſe Circumſtances the Attention of the Lords of the Treaſury will be neceſſary from Time to Time.

One Patent is ſtill in Force for ſupplying Stationary to the Poſtmaſter General, Secretary at War, Treaſurer of the Navy, Commiſſioners of Stamps, and Part of the Exciſe Duties (Hides, Skins, &c.) which will expire January 25th, 1800*. There are alſo no fewer than Fifteen Public Offices, ſome of which are of the firſt Magnitude, which are yet ſupplied with Stationary by private Contract. This Fact appears extraordinary to Your Committee, becauſe the Savings, whatever they may be, which were meant to be produced by the Eſtabliſhment of a Stationary Office, muſt be greater in Proportion to the Number of Offices ſerved by it; and there can be no Doubt of the Propriety of extending the Effects of this Inſtitution equally to all the Public Offices, as ſoon as the Patents for ſerving them, or their own Contracts, expire; indeed the Commiſſioners of Inquiry have, in their Obſervations upon the Contingencies of the ſeveral Boards which they have reviewed, remarked continually upon the Savings which would accrue upon the Buſineſs being transferred to the propoſed Stationary Office. The Treaſury and the Secretaries of State have only been ſerved from this Office ſince April and July 1797; it is impoſſible therefore, from any Compariſon of the Sums charged for Stationary in the Accounts returned to the Commiſſioners of Inquiry, with thoſe which appear in the Account of Articles ſupplied previous to October 10th, 1797, as returned to Your Committee, to aſcertain what the Saving may be expected to be in thoſe Offices; the Comptroller, however, has returned

* Supplement (C.)

a Report from the Officers under him *, containing an Eſtimate of the Savings upon One Year's Expenditure of ſome of the common Articles ſupplied formerly by Patents, and now by the Stationary Office, from which it appears that the Saving will be very conſiderable. The Contingencies of this Office, for the Year ending October 10th, 1796, amounted to £402 15s. 11d.; and the Average of ſuch Bills is ſtated at £447. The contingent Accounts for Three Years, to October 10th, 1796, drew ſome Obſervations from the Commiſſioners for auditing the Public Accounts, which determined the Lords of the Treaſury, in their Minute of February 14th, 1798, to order that all Allowances for Coals, Candles, Turnery Wares, &c. except for the Offices and Warehouſes, ſhould be diſcontinued; it is therefore to be preſumed that the contingent Bill of this Office will in future be much reduced. The Sum of £120 is allowed for a Cart, Horſes, and Driver, and the Rent of the Houſe and Taxes are ſtated at £550 a Year. The Comptroller ſtates, that if the Premiſes could be purchaſed at a fair Price, a conſiderable Saving would ultimately be produced, and that the Proprietor is willing to treat for their Sale. The Coſt of the Purchaſe might be divided among the ſeveral Offices now ſerved by the Stationary Office in the Proportion in which they are now charged for Rent and other Expenſes; and as the Stock in the Warehouſes is of a conſiderable Value, and the Premiſes require material Additions and Alterations to enable the proper Officers to aſſort and preſerve the Stock in a ſuitable Manner, it ſeems to be no unneceſſary Part of the Inſtitution that the Premiſes ſhould belong to the Public. In eſtimating the Charge of the Stationary Office to the Public, the Intereſt of the Money impreſted to it from the different Offices ought not to be overlooked, and in Strictneſs it ſhould be eſtimated according

* Supplement (H.)

to

to the Intereſt at which Government have procured Money in the Year preceding, or according to what the Funds would produce; and perhaps it would not be an improper Regulation, that ſuch Intereſt ſhould be ſtated as an Item in the Annual Bills of Contingencies, in Diminution of the Savings to the Public.

Although this Office at the preſent Moment be an Object of minor Conſideration, yet it is one which, according to its Extent, will fulfil or diſappoint the Expectation of Government in Proportion to the Attention which the Lords of the Treaſury ſhall be able to pay to it, in procuring proper Funds for the Purpoſe of commanding the Market, and providing ſuitable Offices for the Preſervation and Arrangement of its Stores.

June 26th, 1798.

Supplement (A.)

An ACCOUNT of the ESTABLISHMENT of the STATIONARY OFFICE, as it ſtood on the 5th Day of January, 1798.

Rank of Officer.	His Name.	Salary.	Other Employments, Places, or Penſions, under Government.
		£.	
Superintendant -	John Mayor -	600	A Penſion of £.1,000 a Year for a Regulation on Paper Duties, increaſing the Revenue £.18,600 a Year. Relinquiſhed £.400 a Year in Conſequence of being appointed to this Office, at a Salary of £.600 a Year.
Comptroller - -	Lewis Wolfe -	200	
Chief Clerk - -	Joſeph Weſton	200	
Second Clerk - -	John Tull - -	100	
Third Clerk - -	F. B. Watſon -	70	
Principal Warehouſeman in Parchment Branch	J. Hitchcock -	150	
Principal Warehouſeman in Paper Branch -	P. Tempeſt - -	150	
Order Clerk - -	W. E. Barry -	100	
Houſekeeper - -	Ann Guy - -	60	
Journeyman - -	W. Goodman -	50	
Do. - - - -	J. Alder - -	50	
Porter - - - -	J. Francis - -	40	
Do. - - - -	J. Gray - -	40	
Watchman - - -	R. Wilſon - -	40	
Parchment Cutters	J. Phillips -	At 25s. per Week each, or £.195 per Ann.	
	R. Jackſon -		
	W. Hopgood		
Order Clerk - -	G. Spendlove -	100	
Aſſiſtant Warehouſeman -	S. Hunt - - -	84	
Paper Cutter and Labourer -	J. Attewell - -	60	
Aſſiſtant Parchment Cutter -	R. Jackſon, Jun.	40	
Porter - - - -	R. Hotchkiſs -	40	
Do. - - - -	J. Collins - -	40	
		£.2,409	

27th February, 1798. *Lewis Wolfe*, Comptroller.

A LIST

A LIST of OFFICES supplied by the STATIONARY OFFICE, on the 22d February 1798.

Auditors.
Comptrollers of Army Accounts.
Cuſtoms.
Do. 4½ per Cent Duty.

Exciſe Duties; viz.

Malt.
Hops.
Beer.
Britiſh Spirits.
Foreign Do.
Candles.
Soap.
Starch.
Printed Goods.
Paper.
Sweets.
Glaſs.
Spirit Licences.

General Do.
Coach Makers Do.
Hackney Coach Office.
Hawkers and Pedlars Do.
Houſe of Commons.
Houſe of Lords.
India Board.
Lord Chamberlain.
Lord Steward.
Pay Office.
Salt Office.
Stamp Office.
Secretaries of State { Home Department. / Foreign Do. / War Do.
Treaſury.
Tranſport.
Priſoners of War.
Tax Office.

27th February 1798.

Lewis Wolfe, Comptroller.

An ACCOUNT of Contingencies paid by JOHN MAYOR, Eſq. Superintendant of his Majeſty's Stationary Office, for the Year ending 10th October 1797.

	£.	s.	d.
Meſſrs. Wright and Co. Phillips, and Hance and Co. for Coals - - - - - - - - -	154	6	6
S. Jarvis, for Candles - - - - - - -	76	5	3
G. Kier, for Oil, &c. - - - - - - -	28	17	6
M. Noble, for Ironmongery - - - - -	15	12	—
Do. - - for Do. in 1792 - - - - -	12	4	7
Walkden and Co. for Ink Tub - - - -	—	9	6
Mucklow, for Glue - - - - - - -	1	1	—
Carried forward - £.	288	16	4

	£.	s.	d.
Brought over - -	288	16	4
Burton and Co. for Printing - - - - -	1	17	—
W. E. Barry, for Binding - - - - -	7	5	6
J. Fike, for grinding Penknives - - - -	—	7	3
J. Evance, for repairing - - - - -	—	14	6
J. Butt, for Waſh-hand Baſons - - - -	—	10	2
J. Price, for an Iron Cheſt, in Comptroller's Office -	3	3	—
R. Southby, for Sweeping Chimnies - -	3	3	—
J. Wilkinſon, for Canvas, Baize, &c. - -	1	13	2½
Gale and Co. for Corks - - - -	1	10	—
J. Moore, for Lamps, &c. - - - -	3	4	10
Meſſrs. Watſons, for Repairs to Deſks in Comptroller's Office - - - - - -	1	9	6
W. Bain, for Two Years News-Papers - -	8	13	3
J. Gray, for waſhing Office Towels - -	1	16	—
M. Williams, for new Towels - - -	1	5	—
W. E. Barry, for Stamps - - -	2	—	—
J. Edzard, for Glaziers Work - - -	—	8	6
J. Ankrett, for Leather to cover Deſks - -	1	2	—
J. Barnes, for Table and Steps - - -	—	19	—
G. Montagu, for Banniſter Rails - - -	—	12	9
R. Birrell, for Boxes - - - - -	—	10	3
Charles Smith, for Baſkets - - - -	1	13	6
Meſſrs. Darby, Chillcot, and Turner, for Boards -	4	19	4
J. Bunting, for Mops and Brooms, &c - -	6	18	—
J. Douglas, for cutting Paper - - -	7	—	8
W. E. Barry, for Do. - - - - -	5	4	0
W. Goodman, for Do, and grinding Cutting Knives -	1	2	4
Thomas Goodman, for Cutting Boards - -	1	3	6
J. and H. Cooper, for Plow Knives, and grinding Do.	—	19	9
J. Gray, for cutting Paper - - -	2	7	6½
James Kennett, for mending Chairs - - -	—	10	6
J. Weſton, for Stamps, to receive ſundry Office Bills -	—	11	6
Do. - - - for Fees paid on receiving Bills - -	—	7	8
Do. - - - for ſundry Street Tolls, Poſtage of Letters, and Warehouſing of Parchment - - -	38	16	7
£.	402	15	11

27th February 1798.

Lewis Wolfe, Comptroller.

ESTABLISH-

ESTABLISHMENT of His MAJESTY's STATIONARY OFFICE, ſettled by the Minute of the BOARD OF TREASURY of 21ſt June, 1798.

	Per Annum. £.	s.	d.
Comptroller - - - -	300	—	—
His Clerk - - - -	80	—	—
Caſhier - - - - -	200	—	—
Chief Clerk - - - -	100	—	—
Second Clerk - - - -	70	—	—
Storekeeper - - - -	180	—	—
Storekeeper's Clerk - - - -	70	—	—
Firſt Warehouſeman - - -	150	—	—
Second Warehouſeman - - -	100	—	—
Aſſiſtant Warehouſeman - - -	70	—	—
Order Clerk - - - -	100	—	—
One Parchment Sorter, at 27s. per Week -	70	4	—
Three Parchment Squarers, at 25s. per Week -	195	—	—
Meſſenger - - - - -	50	—	—
Two Porters, at £40 each - - -	80	—	—
Watchman - - - - -	40	—	—
Carter - - - - -	40	—	—
A Horſe and Cart, at the actual Expenſe - -			

TEMPORARY APPOINTMENTS.

Order Clerk - - - -	100	—	—
Porter - - - - -	40	—	—
Extra Parchment Squarer - - -	40	—	—

Supplement (B.)

A RETURN from the STATIONARY OFFICE, as far as the ſame relates to Attendance, Duties, Contingencies, Incidents, &c.

ATTENDANCE.

1. HOURS OF BUSINESS. — Daily Attendance from Ten till Four o'Clock.

2. HOLIDAYS.—No Holidays are allowed.

DUTIES.

1. GENERAL BUSINESS OF THE OFFICE — Is to purchaſe Parchment, Vellum, Paper, and other Articles of Stationary, of the Maker, when it can be done, at the beſt Price, and to deliver thoſe Articles when required, to the ſeveral Offices, at Prime Coſt; to procure the Ruling, Binding, Printing, &c on the beſt Terms, and to charge no more than the actual Expenſe thereof to the Offices who order them; to keep the various Books and Accounts neceſſary in ſo extenſive a Branch of Buſineſs; to receive and deliver the Stores; to take Orders at the ſeveral Offices, and execute them; to correſpond with the different Dealers, accept and pay their Bills, check and examine their Accounts; to make out Quarterly Bills, deliver them to each Office, and receive Payment. Since the Cuſtoms, Exciſe, Treaſury, and Three Secretaries of State have been ſupplied from this Office, the Quarterly Bills amount in Number to Thirty-ſix, as appears by the Liſt in Suppliment (A.)

2.—PARTICULAR OFFICES NOT EXECUTED IN PERSON.—All the Offices have been executed in Perſon, excepting the Houſekeeper.

CONTINGENCIES AND INCIDENTS.

The General Bill of Contingencies for the Year ending the 10th of October 1797, amounted to £402 15*s.* 11*d.* The principal Heads of Diſburſements were for Coals, Candles, Oil, and Turnery Ware; Furniture and Utenſils for the Office Uſe; cutting Paper; Street-Tolls, Poſtage of Letters; Stamps; Warehouſing of Parchment; and various ſmall Articles. — The Houſe Rent is £400 a Year, and the Taxes and Aſſeſſments amount to about £150 more; but the latter vary according to Circumſtances. The Sum of £120 per Annum has been allowed for a Cart, Horſe, and Carter, ſince 5th April 1789 —The Particulars of the Contingencies for 1797, appear by the Paper inſerted in Supplement (A.)

	£	*s.*	*d.*
AVERAGE.—Contingent Bills - - -	447	—	—
Rent and Taxes - - -	550	—	—
Horſes, Cart, and Carter -	120	—	—
£	1,117	—	—

The

The whole Expenſes are, in the firſt Inſtance, paid out of the Public Monies iſſued for the Service of this Office, and afterwards repaid by the reſpective Offices ſupplied with Stationary, at the ſame Time they pay their Quarterly Bills. The laſt Contingent Bill has been paid.

The Occaſion of INCREASE or DIMINUTION ſince 1782 in the Expenſes of the Eſtabliſhment, and of the CONTINGENCIES and INCIDENTS.

The Addition to the Eſtabliſhment has been neceſſary from the great Increaſe of Buſineſs occaſioned by the Cuſtoms, Exciſe, Treaſury, and Three Secretaries of State being ſupplied with Stationary from this Office ſince the Expiration of the Patents.

The Amount of Contingencies and Incidents have undergone very little Variation in the Total Amount ſince the Commencement of the Office, their Average for the laſt Six Years having been about £447.

27th Feb. 1798.

Lewis Wolfe, Comptroller.

Supplement (C.)

An ACCOUNT of the ſeveral Patents for ſupplying Stationary, which have expired during the Years 1795, 1796, and 1797; and alſo an ACCOUNT of the exiſting Patents, ſo far as the ſame can be aſcertained, and the unexpired Term thereof.

UPON Reference to the Privy Seal Office, a Patent for ſupplying Stationary to the Secretaries of State, the Lord Steward, the Cuſtoms, and Part of the Exciſe Duties, appears to have been granted in the 3d Geo. I. (20th July 1717) to Edward Caſtle, for 40 Years, and which being renewed to William Churchill, for a further Term of 40 Years, from 26th July 1757, expired on the 26th July 1797.

The ſaid Offices have been ſince ſupplied with Stationary from this Office.

The Patent Office of Uſher of the Exchequer alſo became vacant by the Death of the Earl of Orford, in March 1797. Since that Period the Treaſury have been ſupplied by the Stationary Office.

Another Patent for ſupplying Stationary to the Poſt Maſter General, Secretary at War, Treaſurer of the Navy, Commiſſioners of Stamps, and Part of the Exciſe Duties (Hides and Skins, &c.) appears to have been granted, 6th Geo. I. (25th January 1720) to Jacob Tonſon the Elder, and Jacob Tonſon the Younger, for 40 Years, which being renewed to Jacob Tonſon, the Youuger for a further Term of 40 Years, from 25th January 1760, will conſequently expire the 25th January 1800.

Stationary Office,
28th April, 1798.

Lewis Wolfe, Comptroller.

Supplement (D.)

EXTRACTS from Minutes of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury.

17th JANUARY 1798.

READ Letter from Mr. Wolfe, Comptroller of the Stationary Office, dated the 15th Inſtant, acquainting their Lordſhips, that he has received Information that a Reduction of £50 a Year has been made from the Salary of the Principal Warehouſeman in the Paper Branch of that Office, from the Time of his Appointment in the Year 1786, and paid with the Conſent and Concurrence of the Superintendant, to a Perſon not employed in the Office, and encloſing ſeveral Papers on the Subject.

Write to Mr. Mayor, Superintendant of the Stationary Office, to acquaint him with the Statement made by the Comptroller, and direct him to inform my Lords whether he has any Thing to alledge againſt that Statement.

14th FEBRUARY 1798.

Read Letter from Mr. Mayor, in Anſwer to Mr. Roſe's Letter of the 16th January, relative to an Allowance of £50 per Annum, paid by Mr. Pierce Tempeſt, Principal Warehouſeman in the Paper Branch, out of his Salary, to a Perſon not employed in the Stationary Office.

My Lords reſume the Conſideration of the Letter from Mr. Wolfe, Comptroller of the Stationary Office, on this Subject.

It

It being evident that the Superintendant was apprized of, and countenanced the Charge of £50 a Year, paid by Mr. Pierce Tempeſt (out of a Salary of £150) to a Perſon not connected with the Office, or executing any of the Duties of it, their Lordſhips are of Opinion, it is not fit Mr. Mayor ſhould continue any longer in the Situation he holds; they are therefore pleaſed to diſmiſs him accordingly from the Employment of Superintendant abovementioned. My Lords will, on all Occaſions, mark Tranſactions of this Nature with their ſtrongeſt Diſapprobation, in order to prevent, in any Inſtance whatever, a Charge being made on a Perſon holding an Employment in the Service of the Public, under their Control, except in Favour of Perſons who ſhall be obliged to retire from Situations of Labour or Reſponſibility, on account of actual Diſability to continue to perform the Duties of the ſame, from Age or confirmed ill Health, conformably to the Minute of this Board of the 13th October 1786.

Write to Mr. Mayor to apprize him of the Determination of their Lordſhips reſpecting him, and direct him to pay the Public Money at preſent in his Hands into the Bank of England immediately, in the Names of Lewis Wolfe, Eſquire, and Mr. Joſeph Weſton, the Comptroller and Chief Clerk in the Office. Let Directions alſo be given for an immediate Account to be taken by the Comptroller, Chief Clerk, and Principal Warehouſeman, of all the Articles of every Deſcription in the Cuſtody of Mr. Mayor; and when the Quantities of each Sort ſhall be accurately aſcertained, let the Whole be delivered up to the Charge and Care of Mr. Thomas Hitchcock, the Principal Warehouſeman.

Read Letter from the Commiſſioners for auditing the Public Accounts, dated the 24th January laſt, tranſmitting a Draft of Regulations for the future Management of the Stationary Office, prepared in purſuance of their Lorſhips Minute of the 10th October 1797, and ſuggeſting the ſeveral Meaſures which appear neceſſary to be adopted in order to carry the ſame into Effect.

Read alſo a Report of the Commiſſioners upon a Memorial of John Mayor, Eſquire, Superintendant of the Stationary Office, praying Allowancce of his Contingent Accounts for Three Years, to the 10th October 1796, wherein they ſtate their Obſervations on the very high Charges for Coals, Wood, Candles, &c. contained in theſe Accounts, which ſeem to have ariſen from the Superintendant, and other Perſons permitted to reſide on the Premiſes, having ſupplied themſelves with theſe Articles for their own Uſe, as well as for the Office, at the Public Expenſe.

My Lords having referred to the various Regulations eſtabliſhed from Time to Time, for preventing Abuſes in this Department, and

and conſidered the Reports of the Auditors now read, are of Opinion, with a View to the utmoſt Œconomy that can be obſerved, conſiſtently with preſerving proper Checks, it may be expedient to aboliſh the Office of Superintendant, conſtituting the Chief Clerk Caſhier, and giving him, jointly with the Comptroller, the Charge of the Caſh, appointing the Principal Warehouſeman to be Storekeeper, into whoſe Cuſtody all the Articles ſhould be delivered, by which a Saving of Expenſe may be effected without, as it appears, in the ſmalleſt Degree, weakening the Protection againſt Abuſes; return, therefore, to the Commiſſioners for auditing the Public Accounts, the Regulations tranſmitted in the Firſt of their Reports, with ſuch Alterations as ſhall be neceſſary to adapt them to the propoſed new Arrangement of the Office, and reſtraining in future all Perſons in the Department from receiving any Fee or Gratuity, or deriving any Advantage, in any Manner whatever, beyond their fixed Salaries; and in Conformity thereto, diſcontinuing all Allowances for Coals, Candles, Turnery Ware, &c. except for the Offices and Warehouſes.

Tranſmit to the Commiſſioners a Draft of the preſent Eſtabliſhment of Officers, and of the One propoſed inſtead of it, leaving the Sums in the latter Blank, in order that the Commiſſioners may ſtate the Salaries which may appear to them to be proper for each Perſon; in doing which my Lords are perſuaded they will ſee the Neceſſity of being as œconomical as poſſible, conſiſtently with a due Attention to the Labour and Reſponſibility of the Parties.

Acquaint the Commiſſioners, that the Regulations propoſed by them for the Superintendant, Comptroller, &c. appeared to my Lords extremely well calculated to regulate the Conduct of thoſe Officers; but that ſome Alterations had been made in them for the Purpoſe of adapting them to the Plan of reduced Expenſe, which my Lords deſire they will conſider attentively, in order to report, as ſoon as they conveniently can, their Opinion whether the propoſed Eſtabliſhment is a deſirable One, and if it is, whether the Alterations ſuggeſted in the Inſtructions are well calculated to render the Checks as effectual as poſſible; and if any Amendment thereto ſhould appear to them to be proper, to ſubmit the ſame for the Conſideration of their Lordſhips. Tranſmit to the Commiſſioners a Copy of the temporary Directions my Lords have given, till a permanent Arrangement ſhall be ſettled; and acquaint them that Inſtructions will be given to the ſeveral Public Offices, which are ſupplied with Stores from the Stationary Office, that as ſoon as any Payments ſhall be made from thoſe Offices reſpectively, to the Caſhier of the Stationary Office, whether by Impreſts or in Diſcharge of Bills delivered, Notice thereof ſhall be given by each of them, from

from Time to Time, to the Comptroller; and that it is intended alſo to ſuggeſt to the ſaid Offices a Caution not to pay any Bills for Stationary, &c. unleſs the ſame ſhall firſt have been counterſigned by the Comptroller, as recommended in their Report of the 24th January. Inform them likewiſe, that my Lords have hitherto appointed Perſons to the ſeveral Situations in the Stationary Office, who were repreſented to them as well qualified to diſcharge the Duties thereof, and will henceforward attend to the Suggeſtion in the Concluſion of their Report on that Subject.

20th FEBRUARY 1798.

Read Letter from Mr. Wolfe, Comptroller of the Stationary Office, dated the 15th Inſtant, ſtating the Information he has received reſpecting the Sale of ſome Parchment belonging to Government, by Mr. Hitchcock, the Principal Warehouſeman in that Department.

Read alſo a Letter from Mr. Mayor, ſtating ſome Inſtances of improper Conduct in Mr. Hitchcock; and a Memorial of Mr. Mackie, relative to his furniſhing the Stationary Office with Sealing Wax, which Articles he charged in his Bills at a higher Price than he received, for his own Benefit, and accounted with Mr. Hitchcock for the Difference.

Acquaint the Commiſſioners for auditing the Public Accounts, that ſince Mr. Roſe's Letter of the 14th, the Papers abovementioned have been received; and that if the Facts ſtated in them ſhall be eſtabliſhed, it will, in the Opinion of their Lordſhips, not only be unfit to continue Mr. Hitchcock in a Situation of Truſt, but it will probably be proper to inſtitute a criminal Proſecution againſt him; that my Lords are therefore pleaſed to direct them to enquire, without Delay, into the Allegations contained in Mr. Mackie's Memorial, their Lordſhips having directed Mr. Wolfe carefully and ſpeedily to inveſtigate the Circumſtances reſpecting the Sale of the Parchment; and acquaint the Commiſſioners alſo, that as it will of courſe be neceſſary to employ ſome other Perſon than Mr. Hitchcock to take the Stock of Stores in the Stationary Office, on Mr. Mayor's giving up the Truſt, my Lords will direct ſome Perſon qualified for the Service, and unconnected with the Office, to take the Stock with Mr. Mayor, or ſomebody on his Behalf, without Delay.

Write to Mr. Wolfe, to direct him to ſtate, without delay, as accurately as he can, all the Circumſtances which he ſhall be able to diſcover, reſpecting the Sale of Parchment by Mr. Hitchcock;

cock; and write likewiſe to Mr. Charles Knight, to requeſt him to attend at the Stationary Office, to take an Account of the Stores there on the Part of the Public.

Read Letter from Mr. Wolfe, Comptroller of the Stationary Office, dated 17th Inſtant, incloſing ſeveral Papers reſpecting the Sale of Parchment by Mr. Hitchcock, the Principal Warehouſeman of the Parchment Branch of that Office.

Read another Letter from Mr. Wolfe, ſubmitting the Appointment of Houſekeeper to the Stationary Office may be aboliſhed, as Ann Guy, who at preſent holds that Employment, has never attended or executed any Duty.

Direct Mr. Wolfe to acquaint Mr. Thomas Hitchcock, Principal Warehouſeman in the Parchment Branch, and Ann Guy, Houſekeeper in the Stationary Office, that their Services are no longer neceſſary in that Department.

Tranſmit to the Solicitor to this Board, Mr. Wolfe's Letter, with the ſeveral Papers reſpecting the Sale of Parchment by Mr. Hitchcock, and direct him to acquaint my Lords, whether there is ſufficient Ground therein to inſtitute a criminal Proſecution againſt Mr. Hitchcock.

28th FEBRUARY 1798.

Read Letter from Mr. Wolfe, dated the 21ſt Inſtant, ſtating the Amount of the Caſh in the Hands of Mr. Mayor, late Superintendant of the Stationary Office, which their Lordſhips have directed to be paid into the Bank of England, in the Names of himſelf as Comptroller, and Mr. Joſeph Weſton, Chief Clerk; and ſubmitting, as Money will in the mean Time be wanted to carry on the Public Service, whether the ſeveral Offices which have been ſupplied with Stationary from the Office, ſhould not be directed to pay the Amount of their reſpective Arrears (an Account of which is incloſed) to Mr. Weſton, to be by him placed to the Account to be opened at the Bank.

Write to the ſeveral Offices accordingly, to pay the Sums due from their reſpective Departments for Stationary, to Mr. Weſton, as ſoon as poſſible.

Read Letter from the Solicitor to this Board, dated the 22d Inſtant, returning the ſeveral Papers tranſmitted to him, relative to the Sale of Parchment by Mr. Hitchcock, Principal Warehouſeman in the Parchment Branch of the Stationary Office, with Obſervations reſpecting the Propriety of inſtituting a criminal Proſecution againſt him.

Read

Read alſo a Letter from Mr. Wolfe, dated the 19th Inſtant, accompanied by a Letter and a Book from Mr. Hitchcock, relative to that Buſineſs.

Let the Papers returned by the Solicitor, in his Letter of 22d Inſtant, be ſent back to him, with Mr. Wolfe's Letter of the 19th Inſtant, and its Incloſures, directing him to conſider the Whole, and to inveſtigate the Buſineſs further, by examining the Parties who made the Charge, ſo as to enable him to lay a Caſe before the Attorney and Solicitor General for their Opinion as to what it may be proper for my Lords to do with reſpect either to a Proſecution of a criminal Nature or a civil Suit.

Acquaint Mr. Wolfe with the Orders my Lords have given, and direct him and any other Perſons in the Stationary Office, to attend the Solicitor, when called upon for that Purpoſe, and to give every Information in their Power.

Read Letter from Mr. Wolfe, Comptroller of the Stationary Office, relative to purchaſing a Horſe and Cart for the Uſe of the Office, and propoſing other Regulations therein.

Refer the ſame to the Commiſſioners for auditing the Public Accounts, for their Conſideration, with the Papers now before them, on the propoſed Regulations in the Stationary Office.

29th MARCH 1798.

Read Report of the Commiſſioners for auditing the Public Accounts, dated the 2d Inſtant, in Anſwer to Mr. Roſe's ſeveral Letters of the 14th, 15th, and 23d Ult. tranſmitting for their Conſideration a propoſed new Eſtabliſhment for the Stationary Office, or Draught of Inſtructions for the future Government thereof; a Memorial of Mr. Mackie, and ſundry other Papers, forming a Charge againſt Mr. Hitchcock, of that Office; and a Letter from Mr. Wolfe, the Comptroller, relative to purchaſing a Horſe and Cart for the Uſe thereof; and propoſing other Regulations; and directing them to report the Salaries which may appear to them to be proper for each Perſon to be appointed to Situations in the Stationary Office; whether the propoſed Eſtabliſhment is a deſirable One, and if it is, whether the intended Inſtructions are well calculated to render the Checks as effectual as poſſible; alſo, whether it is neceſſary to purchaſe a Horſe and Cart, and adopt the other Regulations, as ſuggeſted by Mr. Wolfe; likewiſe to enquire without Delay into the Allegations contained in Mr. Mackie's Memorial, relative to Mr. Hitchcock, wherein the Commiſſioners ſtate, that they find the Regulations for the intended new Arrangement in the Stationary Office, as far as their Judgment goes, in general very proper for the Ends propoſed by them, but have ſuggeſted ſuch Alterations in Red Ink

as they think may be for the better; that with reſpect to the Salaries which may be fit to give to the Comptroller and other Perſons to be employed in the ſaid Office, it is a Subject totally out of the Courſe of their Buſineſs or Information; as little are they able to ſay whether a Horſe and Cart are neceſſary or not; therefore decline offering their Opinion on thoſe Matters, and ſubmit that an Inquiry into the Allegations of Mr. Mackie's Memorial appears to them fitter for His Majeſty's Law Officers to inſtitute than their Board; and therefore recommend that the Papers relative to Mr. Hitchcock ſhould be ſent to the Solicitor to this Board for his Conſideration and Inquiry.

My Lords approve of the Alterations propoſed by the Commiſſioners in the Regulations for the Conduct of the Comptroller and others in the Stationary Office for the preſent; let them therefore be tranſmitted to the Comptroller, with Orders to deliver Copies thereof to all the Parties to whom they relate, with ſtrict Injunctions to them to attend carefully to their ſeveral Duties, as directed by theſe Rules, but not to have them printed till it ſhall be known whether the Committee of Finance, before whom the Whole are to be laid, ſhall ſuggeſt any Thing on the Subject.

My Lords will have under their future Conſideration the Amount of the Salaries.

Tranſmit to the Solicitor the Memorial of Mr. Mackie, with Directions to examine into the Facts ſtated by him, and to ſtate his Opinion thereupon, when he ſhall make his Report on the other Charges in which Mr. Mayor and Mr. Hitchcock are implicated.

Supplement (E.)

April 24, 1798.—The EXAMINATION of LEWIS WOLFE, Eſquire, Comptroller of the STATIONARY OFFICE.

IS there any Superintendant in the Stationary Office at preſent?
None; his Office being aboliſhed on the 14th of February laſt.

Is any Part of the Emoluments continued?
None; the Superintendant having been diſmiſſed.

Is there now a regular Eſtabliſhment formed for the Stationary Office?
The intended new Eſtabliſhment is not yet formed.

Are

Are the Regulations for the Conduct of the Comptroller, Caſhier, Storekeepers, and other Officers of His Majeſty's Stationary Office, which are referred to in a Treaſury Minute, dated the 29th of March laſt, obſerved at preſent, and how long have they been ſo?

They were received by me on the 5th of April, and the ſeveral Officers in my Office now act agreeably to thoſe Inſtructions.

Are they obſerved in the ſeveral Public Offices, which are ſupplied from your Office?

They have not yet been communicated from the Treaſury to the ſeveral Offices, but comply with the 7th and 8th Articles relating to Requiſitions for Stores, in conſequence of my having communicated to them a printed Form for the Purpoſe.

May 15, 1798. — Further EXAMINATION of LEWIS WOLFE, Eſquire.

Have the Treaſury tranſmitted the new Eſtabliſhment for the Stationary Office to the Stationary Office?

No.

In what Manner are the Officers now paid?

They are not now paid according to either Eſtabliſhment, but wait the Determination of the Lords of the Treaſury.

The Premiſes in which the Office Buſineſs is now tranſacted, being at preſent hired at the Rent of £400 per Annum (as appears by your Return) does it appear to you that any Saving might be produced on this Head, with reſpect to the Office?

I apprehend, that if the Premiſes could be purchaſed at a fair Price, a conſiderable Saving would ultimately be produced to the Public; and I underſtand the Proprietor is willing to treat for the Sale of them.

May 17, 1798. — Further EXAMINATION of LEWIS WOLFE, Eſquire.

In what Manner has the Fund been provided, out of which the Stores of the Stationary Office have been purchaſed?

The Stationary Office has no Fund of its own: In the 1ſt Inſtance, the Expenſe is provided for by an Impreſt from each Office ſerved by the Stationary Office, equal upon an Average to Six Months Expenditure under a former Regulation, eſtabliſhed by Treaſury Minute of 15th Auguſt 1787.

Have all the Public Offices ſupplied with Stationary made this Advance?

The Offices of the Exciſe and Three Secretaries of State have not yet made any Impreſt towards the General Fund.

Do you know the Average Amount of the Stationary required by thoſe Offices?

Such Offices as were ſerved by the Stationary Office, prior to the Expiration of the laſt Patent; viz.

Stamp Office,
Tax Office,
Houſe of Commons,
Houſe of Lords,
Salt Office,
Pay Office,
India Board,
Hackney Coach Office,
Comptroller of Army Accounts,
Hawkers and Pedlars Office,
Lord Steward's Office,
Auditor's Office,
Lord Chamberlain's Office,
Tranſport Office, and
Upper Canada,

amounted upon an Average of Three Years to £20,479 per Annum.

The Offices ſerved by the Stationary Office, ſince the laſt Patent expired; viz.

The Treaſury,
Three Secretaries of State,
Cuſtoms,
Exciſe (in Part)

it is eſtimated will amount to about £17,000 per Annum.

Our Total Impreſt however, amounts at preſent only to £13,971.

Does any Meaſure occur to you, by which the Monies impreſted or paid on Account of the Stationary delivered, can be more effectually ſecured?

I apprehend that if the Bank were authorized to receive the Money on Account of the Comptroller and Caſhier for the Time being, and alſo if the ſeveral Offices were directed to pay their Impreſt or Amount of Bills in the Bank in the firſt Inſtance, it would tend to the further Security of the Public, this Money being now placed to the perſonal Account of the Comptroller and Caſhier, without Notice of its being Public Money.

By what Mode are the Purchaſes of Stationary Stores now made?

By Samples delivered in by the Manufacturers and Wholeſale Dealers, which undergo an Examination by ſuch Clerks in the Office as are regular bred Stationers, who certify their Opinion reſpecting the Price and Quality.

Would it not tend to increaſe the Security from Abuſe if Competition was encouraged by Public Advertiſement?

In the principal Articles I conceive it would.

May

May 21, 1798. — Further EXAMINATION of LEWIS WOLFE, Eſquire.

In what Manner would you propoſe to provide for the Purchaſe of the Premiſes where the Stationary Office is at preſent ſituated?

By each Office paying a Proportion of the Purchaſe Money, according to an Average of their Annual Conſumption of Stationary, in the ſame Manner as they are now charged for Rent and other Expenſes.

Are your preſent Warehouſes complete?

They require conſiderable Additions and Alterations for the Aſſortment and Preſervation of the Stock neceſſary to be kept, and which is of a conſiderable Value.

Have the Treaſury made any Regulations ſince your laſt Examination?

They have approved of an Article of Regulation ſuggeſted by me, for altering the Quarter Days, for the Purpoſe of making them correſpond with the 1ſt of January, to which Day the Accounts are directed to be made up.

A Copy of Mr. Long's Letter approving of the ſame, together with the Articles of Regulation alluded to, I beg Leave to deliver in. See Supplement (F.)

Supplement (F.)

REGULATIONS for the Conduct of the Comptroller, Caſhier, Storekeeper, and other Officers of His Majeſty's STATIONARY OFFICE.

1. EVERY Article ſhall be bought by the Storekeeper of the Maker or Manufacturer, when that can be done, at the uſual Credit given to Wholeſale Dealers. The Comptroller ſhall be acquainted when any Purchaſes are intended to be made, and the Warehouſeman and Order Clerk ſhall certify their Opinion to the Comptroller reſpecting the Price and Quality of Stores purchaſed.

2. All Orders for Wares to the Manufacturers and others ſhall be entered in an Order Book, and the Initials of the Comptroller be ſigned to each Entry, that none may be given without his Knowledge. The original Order to be ſigned by the Storekeeper.

3. All

3. All Bills of Parcels for Goods bought ſhall be entered at Length in a Bill of Parcels Book, which ſhall be numbered. The original Bill to be filed, and have the correſponding Number for Reference, if neceſſary, ſpecifying whether the Prices are charged as for ready Money or for Credit, and if for Credit, for what Length of Time. A Duplicate of every Bill of Parcels, with the Particulars, ſhall be delivered to the Comptroller, ſigned by the Storekeeper, as a Proof of his having received the Stores, from which Duplicates the Comptroller ſhall cauſe an Account of Stores received to be kept, as a Check upon the Storekeeper's Account.

4. The Comptroller ſhall inveſtigate carefully the Prices paid for the ſeveral Purchaſes, in order to aſcertain whether they are as low as Articles of a like Nature and Quality are bought at from the Manufacturers by Wholeſale Stationers; ſhall keep a Regiſter of all Bills of Parcels, with the Names of the Venders, the Dates and Amount of the Bills, the Time of Credit given, and when the ſame expires.

All Vouchers for the Payment of Articles ſhall be delivered to the Comptroller as ſoon as the ſame are entered in the Caſhier's Books; and if in any Caſe the Prices ſhall appear to the Comptroller to exceed the Market Price, or the Dates of the Payments ſhall not correſpond with the Expiration of the Credit, he ſhall make immediate Inquiry into the Cauſe thereof, and ſtate the Reſult of the ſame to the Treaſury.

5. The Storekeeper ſhall have the Charge of the Receipt and Delivery of all Stores, of which he ſhall keep a correct Account, by Tale, Weight, or Meaſure, according to the reſpective Nature of ſuch Stores, and ſhall render a Quarterly Account thereof to the Comptroller.

6. No Perſon employed in the Stationary Office ſhall be in any Manner whatever intereſted in, or receive any Benefit from the Manufacture or Purchaſe of Stores, or in any Work done for the Office, nor ſhall receive any Fee or Gratuity, more than his Salary, on Pain of Diſmiſſion from his Office.

7. No Article of Store ſhall be iſſued without an Order in Writing from the proper Officer in each Public Office to be ſupplied therewith, which Order ſhall be addreſſed to the Comptroller, who ſhall thereupon direct the Storekeeper or other proper Officer to iſſue the ſame accordingly. The ſaid Orders ſhall be entered in ſeparate Books, to be kept by the Comptroller for each of theſe Public Offices reſpectively, noting in the Margin when ſuch Order was executed, and by whom the Receipt returned from each Office was ſigned. Each Article ſhall be charged by the Storekeeper at prime Coſt to the ſeveral Offices. When Paper is ruled, printed,

or

or bound, the Office to which it is delivered ſhall be charged with the exact Coſt of ſuch Ruling, &c. in Addition to the Price of the Paper; and all Tradeſmen's Bills for Ruling, Binding, or Printing, ſhall be delivered to the Stationary Office at the End of every Week.

8. The Storekeeper ſhall prepare accurate Liſts of all the ſeveral Articles contained in each Delivery to the Public Offices, which Liſts ſhall be ſigned by the Perſons receiving the ſame in ſuch Offices reſpectively, as a Voucher to the Storekeeper for the Delivery. The Vouchers ſhall be delivered to the Comptroller, as ſoon as the ſame ſhall have been entered in the proper Books.

9. The Storekeeper ſhall keep Stock Ledgers, or other proper Books, for the Receipt and Delivery of each Species of Stationary Wares, which Books and Accounts ſhall be balanced Yearly on the 1ſt Day of January, when an Account of the Stock ſhall be taken by the Storekeeper, Warehouſemen, and Order Clerk, in the Preſence of ſome experienced Stationer to be employed for that Purpoſe by the Comptroller, to whom a Certificate of the Stock, ſigned by all the Parties, ſhall be delivered; the Comptroller ſhall thereupon proceed without Delay to an accurate Inveſtigation of the ſaid Stock Account, and having adjuſted the ſame to his Satisfaction, ſhall tranſmit the ſaid Account, or a Copy thereof, to the Office for auditing the Public Accounts, as a Document neceſſary for ſupporting and illuſtrating the Caſh Account of the Stationary Office.

10. The Cuttings of Parchment, Paper, and all other waſte and damaged Stores, ſhall be ſold Quarterly, under the Directions of the Comptroller, and the Produce thereof ſhall be paid by the Purchaſers thereof to the Caſhier of the Stationary Office, who ſhall carry the ſame to the Credit of the Public Account; and the Parchment Sorter ſhall deliver an Account of the Meaſure and Value of each Roll of Parchment to the Comptroller, after the ſame ſhall have been ſo cut and meaſured.

11. A Caſh Book and Ledger ſhall be kept by the Caſhier, and balanced Annually on the 1ſt of January.

12. All Monies received from Time to Time by the Caſhier ſhall be paid by him into an Account to be opened at the Bank of England, in the Names of the Comptroller and Caſhier of His Majeſty's Stationary Office, and no Money ſhall be drawn from that Account without the joint Signature of the Comptroller and Caſhier, nor ſhall the Caſhier authorize any Payment without the Comptroller's Approbation.

13. The Comptroller ſhall inform himſelf accurately of the Amount of Money paid from Time to Time to the Caſhier of the Stationary Office, by having Recourſe to the Departments making the

the ſaid Payments, and by frequent Examination of the State of the Caſh at the Bank and in the Hands of the Caſhier, who ſhall furniſh him with a Weekly Account of all Receipts and Payments, together with a Liſt of Bills becoming due in the ſucceeding Week. The Balance of Caſh ſhall be ſtruck when required by the Comptroller; but it ſhall be obſerved as an invariable Rule, that the Caſh Account ſhall be cloſed, and the Balance carried forward, on the 1ſt of January in each Year. When the Account is ſo cloſed, there ſhall be annexed a Liſt of all Arrears due from the ſeveral Offices, and the Sums owing to the ſeveral Dealers on that Day.

14. To every Quarterly Account, the proportionate Amount of the Expence of the Stationary Office for the ſaid Quarter ſhall be added, charging each Public Office according to the Proportion which the Amount of the Stationary furniſhed to each bears to the Quarterly general Expence of the Stationary Office; and the Comptroller ſhall certify the proper Sum to be paid by the ſaid ſeveral Offices. At the End of every Quarter, the Account of each Office ſhall be delivered, and Payment then demanded accordingly.

15. All Appointments of Officers, Clerks, or other Perſons, employed or to be employed in the Office or Warehouſes, ſhall be regiſtered in the Comptroller's Books, and alſo in the Office for auditing the Public Accounts The Comptroller ſhall alſo ſee that the ſeveral Officers do the Duty required of them. No Contingent Expences whatever ſhall be incurred or paid without the Concurrence and Approbation of the Comptroller. No Coals, Candles, Oil, Turnery Wares, or any other Articles, ſhall be allowed, except for the Uſe of the Stationary Offices and Warehouſes; the Allowance for private Uſe is ſtrictly prohibited.

16. The Comptroller ſhall inſpect and ſign, from Time to Time, all Books of Accounts relating to, or kept in the Office; which Books of Accounts, and all other official Books, Papers, and Accounts, ſhall be deemed public Property, and ſhall not on any Pretence whatever be taken away.

17. The Caſh Account, after being examined and counterſigned by the Comptroller, ſhall be Annually tranſmitted to the Commiſſioners for Auditing the Public Accounts, duly atteſted on Oath by the Comptroller and Caſhier, together with the Stock Account, atteſted by the Storekeeper, and all other Documents and Vouchers in Support thereof, as ſoon as the ſame can be made up, not exceeding Twelve Months from the Annual Period of ſuch Accounts; and no Payment ſhall be admitted ſubſequent to the Day on which the Account is ſtated to be cloſed, in order that the Balance of Caſh may be accurately aſcertained.

18. A Book

18. A Book ſhall be kept, in which ſhall be entered all the Regulations preſcribed for the Government of the Stationary Office The Comptroller ſhall take Care that a ſufficient Number of theſe Regulations be printed, and a Copy thereof delivered to all Officers on the Eſtabliſhment, with an Injunction to govern themſelves accordingly, ſo far as they are reſpectively concerned. All Officers and Servants are hereby enjoined to obey ſuch further Injunctions as the Comptroller may from Time to Time think it neceſſary to iſſue for the better conducting the Buſineſs of the ſaid Office.

COPY of Treaſury Letter to Mr. WOLFE, approving of a further Article of Regulation for the STATIONARY OFFICE.

SIR,

HAVING laid before the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury, your Letter, ſtating that by the 11th and 13th Articles of Regulations for the Stationary Office, the Accounts are directed to be made up and balanced Annually on the 1ſt of January in each Year; and ſubmitting the Propriety of directing, by a further Article of Regulation (a Draft for which you incloſed) all Accounts and Bills of that Office to be cloſed and made up to the 1ſt of every Three Months, inſtead of the 5th Day, according to the Old Stile; I am commanded by their Lordſhips to acquaint you, that they approve of the Regulations by you ſuggeſted.

I am, Sir,

Your moſt humble Servant,

(Signed) *Charles Long.*

Treaſury Chambers,
15th May, 1798.

COPY of Regulation approved by the Lords of the Treaſury, by Mr. LONG's Letter of 15th May, 1798.

ALL Accounts, Bills, and Payments, directed to be made up, delivered, and paid Quarterly, and which have heretofore been uſually made up, delivered, and paid agreeably to the Old Stile, ſhall, from and after the 5th Day of April, 1798, be made up, delivered, and paid on the 1ſt Day of July following, and from thence at the End of every Three Months, ſuch Quarter Days to end on the 1ſt Day of every Three following Months reſpectively.

Supplement (G.)

AVERAGE AMOUNT of STATIONARY, ſupplied by the STATIONARY OFFICE to the ſeveral undermentioned Public Offices, for Three Years, ending 10th October 1797, excepting thoſe marked thus *.

	Supplied.	
	£.	£.
* Stamp Office	13,786	
Tax - Do-	2,239	
Houſe of Commons	1,275	
Do. - Lords	585	
Salt Office	552	
Pay Do.	257	
India Board	231	
Hackney Coach Office	103	
Comptrollers Army Accounts	64	
Hawkers and Pedlars Office	103	
Lord Steward's - Do.	190	
Auditors - - - Do.	169	
Lord Chamberlain's Do.	128	
Tranſport - Do.	458	
Upper Canada	339	
		20,479
The following Offices have not been ſerved Three Years, but it is ſuppoſed their Average will be as under; viz.		
Treaſury	600	
Secretary of State, Home Department	500	
Do. - - War - Do	500	
Do. - - Foreign Do.	500	
Cuſtoms	5,000	
* Exciſe	9,000	
		16,100
	£.	36,579

* A Part is ſtill ſerved by Patent.

A STATE-

A STATEMENT of the Particulars comprized under the Article SMALL STORES, ſupplied from His Majeſty's STATIONARY OFFICE to ſundry Offices, for the Years ending the 10th of October, 1796, and the 10th of October, 1797.

Almanacks.
Alphabets.
Bags—Holland, Serge, Canvas, and Money.
Boxes—Ivory, Paper, Chip, and Sand.
Bottles—Leather and Stone.
Books.
Ditto Printed.
Baize.
Bruſhes.
Black Lines.
Boards covered with Paper.
Bodkins.
Calendars.
Cloth, green.
Corks.
Coals (Scotch, for the Houſe of Lords only.)
Caſes for Paper and Pencils.
Cords of Silk.
Cotton.
Candleſticks and Candle Shades.
Covers and Canniſters.
Copper Plates.
Colours.
Deſks.
Endorſements.
Eraſers.
Folders, Ivory.
Files.
Frames.
Glue, and Glue Pots.
Gall Stones.
Hones.
Ink—Black and Red.
Do. Powder and Cake.
Do. Stands and Glaſſes.
India Rubbers.
Japan Boxes.
Iron Cheſts.
Laces.
Maps.
Mathematical Inſtruments.
Needles.
Pins.
Pencils.
Do. Hair and Caps.
Pens.
Pen Knibbers and Pen Knives.
Pounce.
Pocket Books, and Port Folios.
Preſſers of Lead.
Packthread.
Plummets.
Pummice Stones.
Preſs and Plows, for cutting Paper.
Do. for ſewing Paper.
Quills.
Rulers.
Reels.
Ribbons.
Sciſſars.
Strops.
Do. Leather.
Slates.
Stamps.
Sand—common and ſhining.
Sponge.
Skins of Leather.
Seals.
Sheaths.
Signet Papers, and Do. Wafers.
Stamp Tables.
Scuttle Bones.
Snuffers.
Tape, Thread, and Twine.
Trunks.
Wax, and Wafers.
Wax Tapers and Candles.
Do. Taper Stands.

Lewis Wolfe, Compt.

Supplement (H.)

LETTER from the STATIONARY OFFICE reſpecting Savings.

Office for Stationary, 21ſt May, 1798.

SIR,

AGREEABLE to your Order, we have examined into the Prices charged by this Office to the Exciſe, and having compared it with the late Patentee's Charges, we find a conſiderable Saving has been already made to the Public.

Upon the Number of Octavo and Quarto Books, for the Uſe of the Officers of Exciſe (of which there are upwards of 110,000 per Annum) there will be a great Difference in the Charge, in conſequence of a Reduction we have obtained in the Price of the Paper, of more than 20 per Cent, of which theſe Books are compoſed.

The large Books of Accounts alſo appear to be charged much leſs; a Diſtribution Book of Two Quires Imperial, bound and ruled, was formerly charged £5. 1s. preſent Charge £2. 11s. 5d. Saving per Book £2. 9s. 7d.

The Charge alſo for binding the Permit Books at the Exciſe Office will be greatly decreaſed, as may be ſeen, with ſome of the common Articles of Stationary, by the annexed Statement, which appears to be One Year's Expenditure, as nearly as the ſame can be eſtimated at preſent.

P. Tempeſt, Warehouſeman.
W. E. Barry, Order Clerk.
Geo. Spendlove, Do.
Shep. Hunt, Warehouſeman.

An ESTIMATE of the SAVINGS on One Year's Expenditure upon ſome of the common Articles of STATIONARY ſupplied the EXCISE; diſtinguiſhing the different Prices charged by the late Patentee, and by the Stationary Office, as far as the ſame can at preſent be made up.

ARTICLE.	Quantity.	Charged by the Patentee.	Amount.	Charged by the Stationary Office.	Amount.	Saving, per Annum.
			£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Binding Permits, Folio -	128 doz.	at 13s. 6d. per doz.	86 8 —	at 2s. 10d. per doz.	18 2 8	68 5 4
Do. - Do. Quarto	2,157 doz	at 3s. 3d. per doz.	350 10 3	at — 8d. per doz.	71 18 —	278 12 3
Pens - - - -	344,000	at 3s. — per 100.	516 — —	at 1s. 6d. per 100.	258 — —	258 — —
Sealing Wax - -	4,840 lbs.	at 2s. 6d. per lb.	605 — —	at 1s. 6d. per lb.	363 — —	242 — —
Ink - - - -	288 gall.	at 4s. — per gall.	57 12 —	at 2s. — per gall.	28 16 —	28 16 —
Red Tape - - -	2,072 doz.	at 4s. 11d. per doz.	509 7 4	at 3s. 6d. per doz.	362 12 —	146 15 4
Black Lead Pencils -	500 doz.	at 1s. 10d. per doz.	45 16 8	at 1s. 3d. per doz.	31 5 —	14 11 8
			2,170 14 3		1,133 13 8	1,037 — 7

P. Tempeſt.
W. E. Barry.
Geo. Spendlove.
Shep. Hunt.

THIRTIETH REPORT.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT OF SCOTLAND.

(Ordered to be printed 26th June, 1798.)

IN the View which Your Committee have taken of this Subject, They have not thought it neceſſary to inquire (otherwiſe than for the Purpoſe of general Illuſtration) what was the Nature or Extent of this Eſtabliſhment under the ancient Monarchy of Scotland, or previous to the Union of the Two Kingdoms. Such Reſearches might properly employ the Labours of the Hiſtorian or of the Antiquary, but would not afford any ſubſtantial Advantage or uſeful Information to thoſe whoſe Object muſt be to analyze the preſent Syſtem, as it is found to prevail; to point out ſuch Defects in it as call for Obſervation; and to conſider how the Means of the Country may be applied moſt profitably to the great Ends of a wiſe and œconomical Government.

THE CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT IN SCOTLAND, as an Arrangement of Offices (except what regards the Change which has been made in the Heretable Juriſdictions, and the Sums Annually voted for the Repair of Military Roads and Bridges) ſtands at preſent nearly as it had been conſtituted before the UNION; and conſiſts of various Branches, all connected with the State and Dignity of the Crown, the Public Adminiſtration of Juſtice, or the Local Police and Improvements of the Country.

By

By the Act of Union, the MINT of Scotland, with the then Officers of that Eſtabliſhment, is continued under the ſame Rules as the Mint of England, ſubject to ſuch Regulations and Alterations as the Sovereign or the Parliament of Great Britain ſhould think fit. The Courts of SESSION, JUSTICIARY, EXCHEQUER, and ADMIRALTY, are ſolemnly recognized and confirmed; The HERETABLE RIGHTS OF ADMIRALTY and Vice Admiralty are reſerved to the reſpective Proprietors, but ſubject to Alteration by the Parliament of Great Britain. The Continuance of all OTHER COURTS is provided for, and the Subordination of all inferior Courts to the Supreme Courts of Juſtice is fixed. By the ſame Act, the PRIVY COUNCIL of Scotland is recognized, until altered by the Parliament of Great Britain: An Event which took Place in the ſucceeding Year (by the 6 Anne, c. 6.) when One Privy Council for both Kingdoms was eſtabliſhed. By the ſame Act of Union all HERETABLE OFFICES, SUPERIORITIES, HERETABLE JURISDICTIONS, OFFICES FOR LIFE, and JURISDICTIONS FOR LIFE, are reſerved to the Owners thereof as Rights of Property: And, notwithſtanding it is hereby enacted that there ſhould be ONE GREAT SEAL FOR BOTH KINGDOMS, different from the Great Seal then uſed in either, to be uſed for ſealing Writs to elect and ſummon the Parliament of Great Britain, for ſealing all Treaties with Foreign Princes and States, and all Public Acts, Inſtruments, and Orders of State which concern the whole United Kingdom, and in all other Matters relating to England, as the Great Seal of England was then uſed; A SEPARATE GREAT SEAL FOR SCOTLAND is directed to be kept and uſed, in all Things relating to private Rights and Grants which had uſually paſſed the Great Seal of Scotland, and which only concerned Offices, Grants, Commiſſions, and private Rights within that Kingdom. By the ſame Act, the PRIVY SEAL, SIGNET, CASSET, SIGNET OF THE JUSTICIARY COURT, QUARTERLY SEAL, and SEALS OF COURTS, then uſed in Scotland, are continued, to be altered and adapted to the

State

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THE CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT IN SCOTLAND, as an Arrangement of Offices (except what regards the Change which has been made in the Heretable Juriſdictions, and the Sums Annually voted for the Repair of Military Roads and Bridges) ſtands at preſent nearly as it had been conſtituted before the UNION; and conſiſts of various Branches, all connected with the State and Dignity of the Crown, the Public Adminiſtration of Juſtice, or the Local Police and Improvements of the Country.

By

By the Act of Union, the MINT of Scotland, with the then Officers of that Eſtabliſhment, is continued under the ſame Rules as the Mint of England, ſubject to ſuch Regulations and Alterations as the Sovereign or the Parliament of Great Britain ſhould think fit. The Courts of SESSION, JUSTICIARY, EXCHEQUER, and ADMIRALTY, are ſolemnly recognized and confirmed; The HERETABLE RIGHTS OF ADMIRALTY and Vice Admiralty are reſerved to the reſpective Proprietors, but ſubject to Alteration by the Parliament of Great Britain. The Continuance of all OTHER COURTS is provided for, and the Subordination of all inferior Courts to the Supreme Courts of Juſtice is fixed. By the ſame Act, the PRIVY COUNCIL of Scotland is recognized, until altered by the Parliament of Great Britain: An Event which took Place in the ſucceeding Year (by the 6 Anne, c. 6.) when One Privy Council for both Kingdoms was eſtabliſhed. By the ſame Act of Union all HERETABLE OFFICES, SUPERIORITIES, HERETABLE JURISDICTIONS, OFFICES FOR LIFE, and JURISDICTIONS FOR LIFE, are reſerved to the Owners thereof as Rights of Property: And, notwithſtanding it is hereby enacted that there ſhould be ONE GREAT SEAL FOR BOTH KINGDOMS, different from the Great Seal then uſed in either, to be uſed for ſealing Writs to elect and ſummon the Parliament of Great Britain, for ſealing all Treaties with Foreign Princes and States, and all Public Acts, Inſtruments, and Orders of State which concern the whole United Kingdom, and in all other Matters relating to England, as the Great Seal of England was then uſed; A SEPARATE GREAT SEAL FOR SCOTLAND is directed to be kept and uſed, in all Things relating to private Rights and Grants which had uſually paſſed the Great Seal of Scotland, and which only concerned Offices, Grants, Commiſſions, and private Rights within that Kingdom. By the ſame Act, the PRIVY SEAL, SIGNET, CASSET, SIGNET OF THE JUSTICIARY COURT, QUARTERLY SEAL, and SEALS OF COURTS, then uſed in Scotland, are continued, to be altered and adapted to the State

State of the Union at the Diſcretion of the Sovereign, and ſubject, as well as their reſpective Keepers, to ſuch Regulations as the Parliament of Great Britain ſhould after make; and it is directed, that the CROWN, SCEPTER, SWORD OF STATE, RECORDS OF PARLIAMENT, AND ALL OTHER RECORDS, ROLLS, AND REGISTERS whatſoever, both public and private, general and particular, and Warrants thereof, ſhould continue to be kept as they then were in Scotland, and ſo to remain in all Time coming, notwithſtanding the Union.

I.

CHARGES OF THE CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

THESE are principally, 1ſt. Such as are connected with the Support of the Courts of Juſtice; 2dly. Such as belong to the Maintenance of the Offices of State, &c.

§ 1. IT appears by the Laws paſſed immediately after the Union, that the Revenues of Cuſtoms and Exciſe, as they were then collected in the Kingdom of Scotland, had been ſpecially charged, and were thenceforward to continue to be charged, with the Support of the COURTS OF SESSION, JUSTICIARY, and EXCHEQUER, on the expreſs Suggeſtion, that "ſince the Union the Expenſe of keeping up the ſaid Courts "could no otherwiſe be provided for than out of the ſaid "Duties;" and the Legiſlature ſhews a very natural and laudable Anxiety for the Support of thoſe Offices in a certain and honourable Manner, by enacting "that the Fees, Sa- "laries, and other Charges allowed or to be allowed by her "Majeſty, her Heirs or Succeſſors, for keeping up the ſaid "Courts, and charging the ſame on any Parts of the ſaid "Cuſtoms and Exciſe, ſhould be paid preferable to all other "Payments whatſoever, the Charge of Management only "excepted; but ſo as not anyways to prevent any Applica-

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" tion of the Excreſcence out of the ſaid Cuſtoms and Exciſe, " appointed by any former Laws."

To this Parliamentary Proviſion, the Amount of which appears at that Time to have been diſcretionary in the Crown, was added the Annual Intereſt ariſing from a Fund called " The Stock of the Court," which had grown out of Grants before the Union, and was in the Poſſeſſion of the Lords of Seſſion until the Year 1786; when, upon the Augmentation of the Salaries paid to the Judges of the Three Courts of Seſſion, Juſticiary, and Exchequer, that Stock, with the Intereſt then remaining due thereon, amounting together to the Sum of £23,835 Sterling, was directed " to be paid to the Receiver General of the Land Rents in " Scotland, in order to be by him remitted to the Exchequer " in England, for the Uſe of the Public;" and from that Time to the preſent the Salaries of the Judges of theſe Three Courts have continued according to the Proviſions of that Act: The Preſident of the Court of Seſſion and the Chief Baron of the Exchequer having each a Salary of £2,000 per Annum; the other Lords of Seſſion, and the other Barons of the Exchequer, a Salary each of £1,000 per Annum; the Lord Juſtice Clerk £600, and each of the other Lords Commiſſioners of Juſticiary £300 per Annum: Theſe reſpective Salaries were " granted in Place of the different Salaries " and Allowances which the Judges of the ſaid Courts did " then, or had been in uſe to enjoy, whether by ſtated Salary, " Additions by Privy Seal, or Intereſt of the aforeſaid Money;" with the Exception of any additional Yearly Sum which might be granted by His Majeſty, by Warrant under the Privy Seal in Scotland, to One of the Puiſne Barons of the Exchequer, when appointed to that Office from the Bar of England; and excepting alſo the Sums iſſued in every Year for defraying the Expenſes of the Juſticiary Judges at their Circuits. To theſe Three Courts of ſuperior Juriſdiction are

to be added, the HIGH COURT OF ADMIRALTY, and COMMISSARY COURT, both of an ancient Eſtabliſhment, which appear to have been ſupported until the Year 1787, without any Charge on the Public Revenue; the Judges and other Officers having been paid wholly by Fees of various Denominations, ariſing on the Buſineſs tranſacted in thoſe Courts. At that Period (by the Act of 26 Geo. 3 c. 47.) a Salary of £400 per Annum was ſettled on the Judge of the Admiralty Court, and a Salary of £100 per Annum on each of the Judges of the Commiſſary Court, in lieu of Fees then before received by them, and which were thenceforth to be aboliſhed; except as to certain Allowances to the Judges of the Commiſſary Court out of the Biſhops Rents, and their cuſtomary Dues on the Confirmation of Teſtaments, and except alſo the cuſtomary Dues and Perquiſites of the Clerks and Fiſcals, under the Name of Sentence Money, the aſcertaining and Regulation of which is left to the Judge and Judges of the ſaid Two Courts: And it is further by the ſaid Act provided, that no Perſon ſhall be appointed to the Office of the Judge of either of the ſaid Two Courts, unleſs he has, during Three Years immediately preceding his Appointment, attended the Court of Seſſion regularly and *bonâ fide* as a Practitioner in the Time of Seſſion. The new Salaries are expreſsly directed to be paid in the ſame Form and on the ſame Eſtabliſhment as the Salaries of the Three Courts of Seſſion, Exchequer, and Juſticiary, had been paid by the Acts of the 7th and 10th of Queen Anne, and by the Act of the 26th Geo. 3. c. 46. above recited. By the 6th of Anne, c. 6. it is provided that the CIRCUIT COURTS ſhall be held Twice in the Year, that is, in the Months of April or May, and in the Month of October.

From the Time of paſſing the ſeveral above recited Acts, the Salaries therein reſpectively mentioned have been charged excluſively on the Revenues of Cuſtoms and Exciſe ariſing

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in Scotland *; and by a Reference to thoſe Acts, and to the ſeveral Papers and Documents which have been laid before your Committee, and to which they beg Leave to refer, it will appear what has been the Eſtabliſhment of theſe Courts reſpectively, including the Appointment of the Lord Juſtice General, and the additional Charges attending the Juſticiary Court on the Circuits: And in particular by the Privy Seal of the 19th of June 1761 is ſet forth, the Authority given to the Barons of the Exchequer in Scotland for the iſſuing of Warrants to anſwer theſe and many other conſiderable Payments, including not only ſuch as are ſtrictly connected with the Adminiſtration of Juſtice and the Civil Government, but extending to others of a more undefined Nature, ariſing from the Bounty of the Crown, and which do not appear to have any other Limitation as to their Amount, than that which the Crown in its Wiſdom may preſcribe. From a Statement which has been made to your Committee by the Barons of the Exchequer, it will further appear what Methods have been purſued by them in the iſſuing of theſe Warrants, and in making up the Quarterly Accounts of the Scottiſh Eſtabliſhment: And by the ſame Statement, many other important Lights are thrown on this Subject.

The COURT of SESSION is the ſupreme Court in Civil, as that of Juſticiary is in Criminal Matters: The Lords of Seſſion are Fifteen in Number, including the Lord Preſident: The Judges of the Juſticiary Court are Six in Number, including the Lord Juſtice Clerk: And the Barons of the EXCHEQUER are Five in Number, including the Chief Baron.

In reſpect to the Eſtabliſhments of the Courts of Seſſion, Juſticiary, and Exchequer, Your Committee are inclined to think, that the Salaries aſſigned to the Perſons who reſpec-

* Supplement (A. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, &c.)

tively fill the various important Situations of actual Buſineſs therein, are not greater, in general, than is neceſſary to ſupport the Dignity of thoſe Stations: But Your Committee having no Return from the Court of Seſſion of the Contingencies and Incidents which accrue in that Court, or of the Fees of the Clerks and their Deputies, have not been able to aſcertain what are the other Emoluments of the ſeveral Officers of that Eſtabliſhment. It has been repreſented, however, to Your Committee, that the Fees upon Extracts of Decreets obtained before this Court are extremely burthenſome to the Suitors, and that it would be highly beneficial to the Public, if ſome other Mode could be deviſed for providing an adequate Compenſation to the Clerks and their Deputies, who might ſuffer by the Abolition or Diminution of theſe Fees.

The Judges of the Court of Juſticiary are ſtated to have no Fees or Emoluments* of any Kind beyond their reſpective Salaries eſtabliſhed by Act of Parliament, except the Allowances for defraying the Expence of the Circuits, and an additional Payment of £100 per Annum to the Lord Juſtice Clerk, by Virtue of a Treaſury Warrant, for his Trouble and Expence in correſponding with the Treaſury on the Affairs of the Public: But Your Committee remark, that the Lord Juſtice Clerk, and the Five other Judges of the Juſticiary Court, are alſo Lords of Seſſion†.

As a Matter eſſentially connected with the preſent Eſtabliſhment of the Court of Seſſion, Your Committee think it their Duty to obſerve, that the Stock of that Court amounting, as above ſtated, to the Sum of £23,835, and which was paid over on the 5th of April 1787, to the then Receiver General of the Land Rents in Scotland, agreeably to the Directions of the Act of the 26th of the preſent King, c. 46,

* Supplement (A. 2.) † Supplement (A. 1.)

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" in order to be by him remitted to the Exchequer in Eng-
" land, for the Uſe of the Public;" had continued in his Hands to the Time of his Death, in the Month of February 1795, and was reported upon by Your Committee in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament *, as a Charge then remaining againſt the Eſtate of that Receiver, without any Part of the ſame having been ſo remitted: Your Committee is warranted in ſtating, which they do with extreme Concern, that ſince that Period no Part of the above Sum has been paid into the Exchequer, agreeably to the Directions of the Act of Parliament; but they conceive that the Executive Government will not have done its Duty, if the moſt active Meaſures have not been purſued for the Purpoſe of recovering the ſame.

The Eſtabliſhment of the Court of Exchequer in Scotland, beſides the Chief Baron and the Four Puiſne Barons, comprehends a Variety of Offices connected with the Fiſcal Duties of that Court, and ſtill continued as neceſſary to the Management and Controul of the ſame Objects †: Without a very particular Examination of all theſe Offices in their various Relations and Functions, it would be difficult for Your Committee to determine how far any Retrenchment could be made in them. It is ſtated to Your Committee, that the Buſineſs is well executed, that no additional Checks or Regulations, in the Opinion of the Barons, are wanted, and that, except in the Inſtance of the Auditor, the Salaries are not high: Your Committee, however, obſerve, that the Emoluments of theſe Offices are enhanced conſiderably by Fees; that the Four principal Offices, including that of Auditor, are executed by Deputy, and that Six others are granted abſolutely for Life, and Two of them for Life or during good Behaviour.

* See Report viii. Supp. (E.) Vol. II. P. 28. and Report xxiii. Supp. (G.) Vol. III. P. 167. † Supplement (A. 3.)

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The Commiſſary Court appears to be one of thoſe, which, by the Act of Union, are reſerved and confirmed in general Terms*, and without particular Specification, and having been left to be regulated by the Parliament of Great Britain, appears to have been thought an Object of public Attention in the Year 1787, when the Salaries above ſtated were granted (in lieu of Fees) to the Judges of that Court; their Situations are deſcribed to be *ad vitam aut culpam:* This Court has Cognizance of Marriages, Divorces, and Teſtamentary Matters.

At the Head of the Court of Juſticiary is placed the Lord Juſtice General, with a Salary of £2,000 per Annum: But it does not appear, from the Report delivered in to Your Committee relative to that Court, that there are any ſpecified Duties annexed to that Station. And the Office of Vice Admiral is of the ſame Deſcription, though the Salary annexed to that Situation is not comprized in the Eſtabliſhment framed in 1761; nor does it appear to Your Committee on what Funds the ſame is charged.

§ 2. In adverting to the Offices of State, all of which Your Committee obſerve are executed by Deputy, and, excepting that of Keeper of the Great Seal, are granted for Life, Your Committee regret that the Returns which have been made are in ſome Points unſatisfactory.

In the Report which has been made to Your Committee on the Office of Keeper of the Great Seal †, it is ſtated, that the Deputy has no Salary; it is therefore to be preſumed that he is paid wholly by Fees; nor is it denied that theſe are received both by him and his Principal; but the Amount of them is withheld, on the Plea that it is impoſſible to form what is called "a permanent Average of Sums dependent

* Supplement (A. 6.)

† Supplement (A. 7.)

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"on the Viciſſitude in the Changes of Property;" and that, "being paid by the Lieges, according as the Buſineſs "occurs, no Part thereof affects the Public Revenue." But Your Committee conceive, that it is an eſſential Part of the Object of their Appointment to aſcertain generally the Amount of thoſe Emoluments, from whatever Source they may ariſe, which Perſons in Public Offices derive to themſelves from thoſe Situations, with a View to their being known and ſanctioned if juſt, or to their being retrenched if otherwiſe. "The Viciſſitude," as it is expreſſed, "in the Changes "of Property," may be a good Ground for requiring an Average on a longer Period, but by no Means increaſes the Difficulty of forming a correct Average from their total Amounts upon any ſtated Periods.

The Office of KEEPER OF THE PRIVY SEAL *, granted for Life to its preſent Poſſeſſor in the Year 1766, with a Salary of £3,000, charged on the Civil Eſtabliſhment (ſubject to a Deduction of 1s. 6d. in the Pound) is executed by a Deputy, who has a Subſtitute likewiſe under him: To theſe Offices are added the principal Clerk or Writer, appointed by the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal for Life in 1795; and a Deputy Writer, who has his Appointment from the principal Clerk; The Inferior Officers of the Privy Seal are paid wholly by Fees, a very ſmall Portion of which accrues to the Lord Keeper beſides his Salary. The Average of the Fees received by the principal Clerk, for the Three laſt Years, appears to have been £218. 10s. 11d. and of his Deputy Clerk, for the ſame Period, £114. 13s. 10d. Of the Lord Keeper, during the ſame Period. £43. 11s. 5⅓d. of his Deputy, £70. 0s. 4d. and of his Subſtitute, £17. 3s. 4⅓d.

The Office of LORD REGISTER is alſo held for Life †, with a Salary of £1,200 to himſelf (ſubject to a Deduction of 1s. 6d.

* Supplement (A. 8.) † Supplement (A. 9.)

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in the Pound) and £50 each to his Two Deputies, all charged on the Civil Eſtabliſhment. Beſides the Salary above ſtated, the Lord Regiſter receives certain Fees on various Matters of Buſineſs ariſing in his Office: The Amount of theſe in 1797 was £594. 5s. 4d. The Net Receipt of all his Emoluments, ariſing from this Office in the ſame Year, was £1,641. 6s. 6d. and for the Three laſt Years on an Average, £1,618. 14s. 7d. As connected with the Preſervation of the Public Records, this is an Office of very conſiderable Truſt, and of the utmoſt Importance to the Public; and it is neceſſary that it ſhould be filled by ſuch a Perſon as from Education, Character, and Rank, may give complete Aſſurance to the Country, that the valuable Depoſits in his Hands are preſerved and arranged with that Fidelity and Care which the great Intereſts connected with them ſo eſſentially require. Whether theſe Objects are likely to be inſured where the practical Duties of the Office are performed by Deputy, and at a Diſtance from the immediate Controul of the Principal, Your Committee think may deſerve Conſideration. Much, it is true, may be done in Matters of this Sort, by diſtinct and ſalutary Directions proceeding from the Principal, upon the Reports made to him from Time to Time by his Deputies, and by the perſonal Reſponſibility of a high and reſpectable Character.

As an Evidence that this Office has been conſidered of the greateſt Importance, and the Objects connected with it deſerving the Public Protection, Your Committee obſerve, that it has been thought right to appropriate the Annual Sum of £500, chargeable on the Funds provided for the Civil Eſtabliſhment of Scotland, for the Support and Preſervation of the Regiſter's Office. This Sum was granted by Warrant under the Privy Seal in 1792, and is included in thoſe drawn for by Barons' Warrants for the Support of the Courts of Juſtice.

The Office of KEEPER OF THE SIGNET*, another high Office in the Civil Eſtabliſhment of Scotland, is held for the joint Lives of the preſent Keeper and his Son. This Office is executed by Deputy, and is paid wholly by Fees as to the Principal; and as to the Deputy by Fees and a Salary of £100 (ſubject to a Deduction of 1s. 6d. in the Pound) charged on the Civil Eſtabliſhment. The Fees of the Keeper of the Signet amounted, upon their Net Receipt in 1797, to the Sum of £1,751. 16s. 10d. after deducting Taxes to the Amount of £25. 0s. 4d. and £138. 13s. 8d. to his Deputy and Clerks; and on an Average of the laſt Three Years, to £1,746. 19s. 8d.; the Net Emoluments of the Deputy (Salary and Fees included) are ſtated at £331. 3s. 8d.; and, on the ſame Average, at £329. 12s. per Annum: Your Committee think it neceſſary to ſupply an Omiſſion in the Return relative to this Office, by referring to that of laſt Seſſion †, from the Secretary of State for the War Department, in which the other Offices held by the Keeper of the Signet are ſet forth. This Office, however proper to be maintained on Account of ſome of the Duties belonging to it, is ſubject to all the Obſervations which apply to Offices executed by Deputy, and to the general Reaſons which may exiſt for their Continuance, grounded on political and other Motives, to which, in the Courſe of their Inquiries, Your Committee have repeatedly referred. The Commiſſion, appointing the preſent Keeper of the Signet, bears Date the 31ſt of July 1782; by a Reference to which it will appear, that the Keeper of the Signet is impowered to appoint many Officers of various Deſcriptions under him.

The Return which has been made to Your Committee from the Court of CHANCERY ‡, is not ſatisfactory. The

* Supplement (A 10.) † See Report xvi. of this Committee, Sup. (B.)
‡ Supplement (A. 11.)

Director of this Office is appointed by the King for Life, with a Salary of no more than £25. per Annum (ſubject to a Duty of £5. per Centum) paid out of the Civil Eſtabliſhment, and executed entirely by Deputy: The other Emoluments of this Office are ſtated to ariſe from Fees, but no Account of them has been given, in Anſwer to the repeated Requiſitions of Your Committee; although they are ſtated to have decreaſed conſiderably ſince 1782, and the Reaſon of that Decreaſe is aſſigned in the Return.

As to the MINT*, it will appear how the Sum, which has been reſerved under Two ſpecial Acts of Parliament to be paid out of the Exchequer, has been applied; and Your Committee can hardly conſider this Eſtabliſhment at preſent, in any other Light than as an additional Means of providing for Perſons of various Deſcriptions by Salaries, for which it is acknowledged no Duties are performed.

In many Points of View, the Sum which has now for many Years been Annually voted by Parliament, and charged on the general Revenues of the Country, for the Purpoſe of maintaining the Military ROADS AND BRIDGES of Communication in North Britain, is to be conſidered as liable to the ſame Obſervation as Your Committee have applied to the Eſtabliſhment of the Mint: There are others, indeed, of a different Deſcription, peculiarly connected with the Object itſelf. The Reaſons which firſt gave Occaſion to this Vote of Parliament have long ſince ceaſed, and the political Circumſtances which prevailed in leſs fortunate Times, have been happily done away by the acknowldged Loyalty of the People of Scotland. Add to this Conſideration the rapid Improvements in the Country itſelf, which prove that their Ability has kept Pace with their Enterprize; and Your Committee think themſelves warranted in ſaying, that a

* Supplement (A. 12)

Charge

Charge of this Nature, if proper to be incurred at all, might gradually be transferred to local Funds, as the Money is to be applied to local Purpoſes, rather than be brought to the general Account, contrary to the true Principal by which Grants of Public Money of this Sort ought to be regulated. Your Committee further conceive, that a more diſtinct Account from Time to Time ſhould be laid before Parliament, of the State of theſe Roads and Bridges, as well as a more minute Detail of the Expenditure of the Monies granted.

There are ſome Obſervations which Your Committee have yet to make on the general Mode of providing for the Payment of theſe Eſtabliſhments and Offices: But they cannot forbear to remark in this Place upon the obvious Diſtinction which muſt occur between ſuch of theſe various Offices as are of real Buſineſs, performed by the Perſons to whom as Principles the Salaries and Emoluments accrue, and eſſentially connected with the good Government and Proſperity of the Country, and thoſe other Offices upon the Eſtabliſhment, which have been retained as Appendages of an ancient and ſeparate Monarchy, the Duties whereof having either ceaſed long ago, or being now wholly diſcharged by Deputy, they might reaſonably be conſidered as Objects of Retrenchment. The Union, however, has provided for the Continuance of all the chief Offices; and Your Committee are aware that it might be deemed impolitic on the other Hand, even if it were practicable, to propoſe any material Change, which ſhould tend to obliterate the Veſtiges of a Conſtitution once having a diſtinct Exiſtence, but now happily contributing to the general Strength of the Britiſh Empire, by a wiſe Conſolidation of Powers, and a free Communion of Intereſts. If ſuch is the Impreſſion which Your Committee felt on attending to theſe Two great Claſſes of official Situations, which form the principal Part of the Civil Eſtabliſh-

ment of Scotland, They are no leſs ſenſible of the Delicacy with which another Branch of the Expenditure ſhould be touched, as it concerns the Munificence and Bounty of the Sovereign, applied to the Encouragement of Learning and Religion, to the Remuneration of national Services, in the rewarding of public Merit, and in the Support of thoſe Branches of noble and reſpectable Families, which the Policy and Principles of the Britiſh Conſtitution cannot ſuffer to fall into Indigence. And unqueſtionably the Exiſtence of the various Offices upon this Eſtabliſhment will not be conſidered as foreign to the Ends of a juſt and wiſe Œconomy, wherever they are beſtowed as honorary Proviſions for theſe Purpoſes.

II.

REVENUES APPLICABLE TO THE SUPPORT OF THE CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

It will be obſerved, that in the Inſtrument under which the Charges of the Civil Eſtabliſhment in Scotland are at preſent paid, and alſo in the Accounts * rendered from the Offices of Customs and Excise, and from the Salt Office in Scotland; a Diſtinction is kept up between ſuch as are made on Account of the "Three Courts," of Seſſion, Juſticiary, and Exchequer (to which are now added the Expenſes of the Admiralty and Commiſſary Courts) and thoſe which have "no relation thereto," ſuch as Salaries, Penſions, and other Payments, of that Nature: That all theſe are paid either by Warrants from the Barons of the Exchequer in Scotland, by virtue of the general Authority given to them under that Inſtrument, or by the King's Authority under His Sign Manual, or by Warrant of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, from

* Supplement (A. 13, 14, 15.)

Time

Time to Time directed to the ſaid Barons; that the Revenues of Cuſtoms and Exciſe are ſpecially charged with the Maintenance of the Three ſuperior Courts; and alſo of the Admiralty and Commiſſary Courts, by the ſeveral Acts already referred to; and that, as connected with the Adminiſtration of Public Juſtice, and, as is ſtated, for Want of any other ſpecial Proviſion for the ſame, the Payments made to the Sheriff's Depute and the Sheriff's Subſtitute, have, ſince the Abolition of the Heretable Juriſdictions, been alſo paid out of the ſame Revenues. In like Manner the Sum of £10,600 to the Equivalent Company, and £2,000 for the Encouragement of the Fiſheries and Manufactures of Scotland, are drawn for by Barons' Warrants, and charged on the Exciſe Revenues of Scotland, though not making Part of the Civil Eſtabliſhment. The Manner of iſſuing theſe Warrants, and of directing theſe Sign Manuals, are more particularly ſet forth in the Papers above referred to. The total Amount of the Monies drawn out of the Public Revenues of Scotland under the Authority of the Barons of the Exchequer, within the Year 1797, was £108,307. 2s. 7½d. In the Funds, alſo made applicable to theſe Purpoſes, are included the HEREDITARY REVENUES AND SUCH OTHERS AS ARE deemed to have been RESERVED to the Crown, and to have continued at the King's Diſpoſal by the Civil Liſt Acts, paſſed at the Commencement of the laſt and preſent Reigns.

Upon this Statement of Facts, as they are connected with the Œconomy of the Civil Eſtabliſhment, Your Committee muſt remark, that no ſpecial Proviſion having been appointed for the Sheriff's Depute and the Sheriff's Subſtitute, by the Act for aboliſhing the Heretable Juriſdiction, which only directs, that "they ſhall have competent Salaries;" it appears to have been underſtood, that their Salaries were to be paid out of the Cuſtoms and Exciſe, in the ſame Manner as the Judges of the Three

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Superior Courts. But in appointing the Payment of theſe Salaries out of the ſame Funds as thoſe of the other Courts, without any expreſs Parliamentary Authority as to their Amount, or the Funds from whence they ſhould be paid, Your Committee think it right to remark, that a ſpecial Act of Parliament was thought neceſſary for aſcertaining the Amount of the Salaries granted to the Judges of the Admiralty and Commiſſary Courts; and Your Committee are of Opinion that the latter is the more proper Mode to be adopted in all ſuch Caſes.

In reviewing the State of the Revenues provided for the Civil Eſtabliſhment of Scotland, Your Committee think it their Duty to obſerve alſo that upon the Formation of the Civil Liſt of His preſent Majeſty, the Revenue ariſing to the Crown in England by Rents of Lands, and for Fines of Leaſes of the ſame, were given up to the Aggregate Fund, the Woods and Foreſts only being retained; whereas in Scotland all the Crown Rents and Caſualties of whatever Deſcription were reſerved: That in like Manner the Monies ariſing to the Crown in England from the Poſt Fines were thrown into the Aggregate Fund: And the ſame Obſervation applies to the Monies ariſing by Compoſitions in the Exchequer, and Seizures of prohibited and uncuſtomed Goods, and the Duty of Tonnage and Poundage (commonly called The New Subſidy), and the Royal Share of Fines and Forfeitures ariſing in the Exciſe. Upon this laſt Point indeed, with reſpect to Scotland, the Commiſſioners of Exciſe in Scotland have thought it neceſſary to take a legal Opinion, which, though it determines nothing as to the Policy of the Diſtinction itſelf (a Circumſtance which could not properly be ſubmitted to the Law Officers of the Crown) proves at leaſt that Doubts had ariſen, as to the Fact, whether theſe Fines and Forfeitures had been ſo reſerved. That an accurate Judgment may be formed, to what Extent this Reſervation of Duties and Revenues, not particularly ſpecified, and which had been

been payable to His Majeſty's Predeceſſor, was intended to operate, Your Committee think proper, without giving any Opinion, to refer to the Clauſe itſelf, which is expreſſed in the following Terms: "Provided nevertheleſs, and be it "Enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, that the ſeveral Duties "and Revenues which were payable to his late Majeſty King "George the Second, in that Part of Great Britain called "Scotland, for and during his Life, ſhall be continued, "raiſed, levied, and paid, from the Demiſe of his ſaid late "Majeſty, during the Life of his preſent Majeſty, in the "ſame Manner, and ſubject to the ſame or the like Charges "thereon, as the ſame were liable or ſubject to during his "ſaid late Majeſty's Life." The like Clauſe is inſerted (mutatis mutandis) in the Civil Liſt Act of his Majeſty George the Second. Your Committee have thought it neceſſary to ſay ſo much on this Part of the Subject, becauſe they conceive that at the Time of eſtabliſhing the Civil Liſt Revenue, and ſubſequent to it, and at other ſucceſſive Periods, it might have been uſeful to aſcertain theſe Matters with more Particularity and Preciſion.

In looking to the Application of theſe reſerved Revenues, and the Exerciſe of that Power which is ſuppoſed to have continued in the Crown by the Act of Union, or to have been recognized by ſubſequent Acts of Parliament, for maintaining the Eſtabliſhments of the Courts of Juſtice out of the general Revenues of Scotland; Your Committee find, from the Papers which have been laid before them, that in Point of Fact the Charges of the Civil Eſtabliſhment of Scotland, which, on the 5th of April 1761, amounted in all its different Branches to the Sum of £52,830. 2s. 4d. had been increaſed at Chriſtmas 1797, to no leſs a Sum than £88,585. 19s. 3d. For the clearer underſtanding of this Statement, Your Committee have thought that it might have its Uſe to draw out a Compariſon of theſe two Accounts, and to ſhew in what particular Articles, and to what Extent on each,

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this Increaſe has taken place. This Compariſon will be found among the other Papers in the Supplement * to this Report, with ſuch Explanations as Your Committee conceived to be neceſſary.

In Addition to the Inference naturally to be drawn from this Statement, by which it will appear that in the Article of Penſions alone, the increaſed Charge has been no leſs than the Sum of £17,922, Your Committee have thought it their Duty to ſtate, in the Way of a comparative Average, the Amount of the Sums Annually paid under the Warrants of the Barons of the Exchequer in Diſcharge of ſuch Fees Salaries, and Allowances, as have no Relation to the Courts of Seſſion, Juſticiary, and Exchequer, but are equally charged on the Revenues of Cuſtoms and Exciſe. By an Account which has been tranſmitted to Your Committee from the Exchequer in Scotland, it appears that in the Eight Years, from 1783 to 1790, both incluſive, there had been paid out of thoſe Revenues, under the Authority of ſuch Warrants, and on the Accounts ſo ſpecified, the total Sum of £186,509. 2s. 3½d.; and that in the Seven Years, from 1791 to 1797 both incluſive, there had been paid in like Manner the Sum of £222,144. 11s. 2½d. being an Exceſs in the latter (though ſhorter) Period above the former, of no leſs a Sum than £35,635. 8s. 11d.; which, upon a Compariſon of the Averages of the Two Periods, will be found to be an Annual Increaſe in the Charge of £4,454. 8s. 7¼d. Adverting to the great Increaſe of Penſions on the Civil Eſtabliſhment, and to the comparatively ſmall Duties performed by many of the Perſons holding ſome of the Offices above alluded to, Your Committee think it an Object well deſerving Conſideration, whether, inſtead of their being granted, as in ſome Inſtances they appear to have been, the Emoluments thereof ſhould not, on future Occaſions, and

* Supplement (A. 16.)

as

as Inſtances may offer, be applied in Favour of Perſons who may have diſtinguiſhed themſelves by great Public Services, or in Eaſe of the Funds applied to the Penſion Liſt, if the preſent Charges thereon, on a due Examination, ſhould be found neceſſary.

In further Illuſtration of this Part of the Subject, Your Committee have alſo thought it proper, from the Materials which have been laid before them, to annex a Statement of the Sums drawn in the Year 1797, by Barons' Warrants, whether by Privy Seal or Sign Manual, towards the Support of the Eſtabliſhment in Queſtion, the particular Funds on which ſuch Warrants were charged, diſtinguiſhing not only the general Public Revenues of Cuſtoms and Exciſe from thoſe which are reſerved to the excluſive Diſpoſal of the Crown, but alſo the Objects to which theſe Payments are applied, agreeably to that Diſcrimination which is made in the Inſtrument under His Majeſty's Privy Seal before referred to. The Amount of theſe, in the Year ending the 10th of October 1797, will be found to be £88,852. 15s. 9d. In Addition to the Sums comprized in theſe Warrants, it appears that further Sums within the ſame Period, to the Amount of £7,180, have alſo been drawn for by Virtue of Barons' Warrants, to ſatisfy other Charges, not included in the regular Eſtabliſhment, though many of them appear to be for Services of a ſimilar Nature. Your Committee have ſubjoined to their Report a Particular of theſe Sums alſo, with a Reference to the Documents from which they have been taken. The Sums laſt alluded to, it will appear are paid out of the General Revenue of Cuſtoms and the General Revenue of Exciſe, and not out of the appropriate Revenues of the Crown.

It appears from an Account which has been laid before Your Committee, that the Net Receipt of the New Subſidy for the Year ending the 10th of October 1797, ſubject

to Payments by Barons' Warrants, was £18,539. 12s. 3¾d. although the Amount of the Sums drawn for by the Barons' Warrants on that particular Fund, during the ſame Period, is no more than £8,373. 4s. 10¼d.; and although in the mean Time under ſimilar Warrants, and particularly for Objects of a mixed Nature, not included in the fixed Eſtabliſhment, the Sum of £7,180 had been drawn out of the General Revenues of Cuſtoms and Exciſe.

In Addition to theſe Sources of Revenue, Your Committee muſt notice the Income derived from Land Rents and Caſualties, Rents of Lordſhip of Dunbar and Ettrick Foreſt, and Biſhopricks Rents, and Compoſitions on Tacks of Tythes. Theſe together appear to have amounted, in the Year 1797, to the Sum of £4,024. 13s. 7½d. and to have been diſpoſed of by Barons' Warrants in various Objects of the Royal Bounty, or Services of a mixed Nature. Among the former are to be noticed the Sum of £1,000 to the Earl of Leven, as Commiſſioner to the General Aſſembly of the Church of Scotland, with an Addition of the Sum of £500 mentioned in another Part of this Report, and charged on the General Revenues of Exciſe in Scotland; and a ſimilar Sum of £1,000 "to be diſtributed among Itinerant "Preachers and Cathechiſts, in order to prevent the Growth "of Popery and Ignorance in the Highlands." But Your Committee are bound to remark, that Sums paid in the laſt Years exceed the Receipt by the Sum of £803. 6s. 1d. and that the Salary of £500 per Annum to the Chamberlain of the Lordſhip of Ettrick Foreſt, nearly equals the whole Receipt from that Fund, and that the various Expences attending the Perception of the Biſhop's Tythes, come very little ſhort of the Sums received on that Account; but it is not ſtated to Your Committee, what have been the Charges of Management, or other Deductions made from theſe ſeveral Funds, previous to the bringing forward the ſeveral Sums

mentioned

mentioned in the Charge of the Receiver General under theſe Three Heads.

The Variety of important Matters here ſtated, appears in the Opinion of Your Committee to demand further Regulation, inaſmuch as there appears to be no preciſe Limitation either by the Civil Liſt Act, or by the Inſtrument under the Privy Seal, in reſpect to the Extent to which theſe Warrants may be iſſued; and with whatever Accuracy the Accounts of the Revenues themſelves may be made up, or with whatever Regularity the Balances may be remitted, there can be no actual Security to the Public that they will be productive to any certain Extent, as long as they may be anticipated at Pleaſure, on the Plea of their being mixed in the Receipt with other Revenues over which the Crown claims an excluſive and irreſponſible Controul. Your Committee think proper to obſerve, that they have received no diſtinct Return as to the actual Produce of any of the Revenues ſtated to have been reſerved to the Crown, except of the New Subſidy for the Years 1795, 1796, and 1797, above referred to. But Your Committee obſerve, that it is ſaid in the Statement from the Barons of the Exchequer above referred to, that the Amount of the Revenues reſerved to the Crown for the Year ending the 10th of October 1797, and including the Compoſitions in the Exchequer, and Seizures of prohibited and uncuſtomed Goods, had amounted to £24,551. 14s. 5d. Whether theſe Revenues have increaſed ſince the Period of their Firſt Reſervation, and in what Degree, or what may have been their Average Amount for any given Number of Years, Your Committee have not been able to aſcertain, as the Whole of this Buſineſs is under the Direction of the Barons of the Exchequer in Scotland; and there are no Accounts of theſe Revenues in any Office in London.

WITH a View to the more clear Explanation of the Amount of the ſeveral Duties of Cuſtoms and Exciſe, as they are ſeverally applicable to the Public Services of both Parts of the united Kingdom, Your Committee have annexed to their Report* ſuch Accounts as have been laid before them, ſhewing the Produce for the Year 1797 of the Cuſtoms, Exciſe, and Salt Duties in Scotland, the Charges to which they have been made ſubject under the Warrants iſſued by the Barons of the Exchequer, to anſwer the ſeveral Objects of this Eſtabliſhment, or otherwiſe, and the Net Amount on each, as reſting under the Direction, or in the Hands of the reſpective Commiſſioners of each Department, or remitted to the Exchequer in England. By a Compariſon of theſe Revenues, their Management and Appropriation, with thoſe of a ſimilar Denomination in England, many Circumſtances may ſuggeſt themſelves worthy of the future Conſideration of the Legiſlature, by which the general Revenues of the Country may be improved, and a more uniform Plan may be adopted, as well in their Appropriation to particular ſpecified Services, as in the more ſpeedy Remittance of Balances of every Deſcription to the Exchequer, free from thoſe Anticipations which tend to complicate the Account, and prevent Parliament from bringing clearly within its own View a complete, diſtinct, and particular Statement of all the Public Revenues, unconnected with extraneous Matters, and unembarraſſed with the Details of various Offices.

26th June, 1798.

* Supplement (A. 13, 14, 15.)

REPORT

Supplement (A. 1.)

REPORT concerning the HIGH COURT of SESSION in SCOTLAND.

THE Fifteen Judges of the Court of Seſſion are,
Right Honourable Ilay Campbell, Lord Preſident.
Right Honourable Robert M'Queen, Lord Juſtice Clerk.
Honourable John Campbell, Lord Stonefield.
Honourable James Burnet, Lord Monboddo.
Honourable David Roſs, Lord Ankerville.
Honourable David Rae, Lord Eſkgrove.
Honourable John Swinton, Lord Swinton.
Honourable Sir William Nairne, Lord Dunſinnan.
Honourable William Craig, Lord Craig.
Honourable William Baillie, Lord Polkemmet.
Honourable David Smyth, Lord Methven.
Honourable Sir William Miller, Lord Glenlee.
Honourable Allan M'Conochie, Lord Meadowbank.
Honourable Robert Cullen, Lord Cullen, and
Honourable William Honyman, Lord Armadale.

They are appointed by the Crown, in the Form of a Letter from His Majeſty, addreſſed to the Court, but they muſt paſs Trials before they can be admitted.

They have their Offices for Life. By the Conſtitution of Scotland they have Title of Lord, and they, and the other Judges of the Supreme Courts, take Rank and Precedence next to Lords Barons.

The preſent Preſident was admitted to the Chair in November 1789; the other Judges have been appointed at different Times as Vacancies occurred.

The Office muſt be executed in Perſon, and not by Deputy.

The Salary of the Lord Preſident is £2,000 per Annum; but from which the Office Tax of 7½ per Cent. is deducted, with ſome ſmall Dues in Exchequer, ſo that the Net Sum which he receives Yearly is £1,844. 8s.

The Salary of each of the other Judges is £1,000 Yearly; but after making the ſame Deductions, each receive only about £922.

Theſe Offices being upon the Civil Liſt of Scotland, the Salaries are paid Quarterly, by Precepts iſſued by the Barons of Exchequer upon the Receiver General.

Neither

Neither the Preſident nor the other Judges have any Emoluments, Perquiſites, or Benefits whatever, except their Salaries. They are not at Liberty to exerciſe any other Profeſſion or Occupation; and there are no Fees or Dues of Court belonging to them.

Six of them, however, viz. the Lord Juſtice Clerk, Lord Eſkgrove, Lord Swinton, Lord Dunſinnan, Lord Craig, and Lord Methven, are alſo Judges of the Courts of Juſticiary, which is the Supreme Criminal Court of Scotland. The Allowances which they have in that Character will be ſtated in the Lord Juſtice Clerk's Report.

Lord Stonefield, who is the Senior Judge in the Court of Seſſion, was for ſome Years alſo a Juſticiary Judge; but in 1791, being in bad Health, he reſigned his Seat in the Court of Juſticiary, and in lieu thereof obtained a Penſion from His Majeſty of £300 Yearly.

None of the other Judges enjoy any Places or Penſions whatever.

The preſent Salaries were fixed in the Year 1786, (vide 26 Geo. III. ch. 46.) For many Years preceding that Period the Lord Preſident received by Privy Seal Warrants, and otherwiſe, about £1,842, ſo that the Salary of the Lord Preſident's Office was not at that Period augmented.

Preceding the ſame Period, the ordinary Judges received only about £640 Yearly, including their Shares of the Intereſt of the Sum of £22,700, called the Stock of the Court, which was then in their Hands, and let out at Intereſt, but which by the ſaid Act was ordered to be paid out into the Hands of the Receiver General of His Majeſty's Land Rents in Scotland, which was accordingly done; the ordinary Judges therefore received, in the Year 1786, an Augmentation of £282 each.

The Deduction of the Office Tax has already been ſtated; and the Judges are alſo liable to all other Taxations and public Burdens in common with the Reſt of his Majeſty's Subjects. Before the Union they had an Exemption from Taxes by repeated Statutes of the Parliament of Scotland, but ſince that Time no ſuch Exemption has been claimed.

The Court of Seſſion being the Supreme Civil Court of Scotland, and a Court of Review, over all the inferior Courts, the Office of the Judges is very laborious. They have Two Seſſions of Terms in the Year, viz. the Winter Seſſion, which laſts Four Months, from 12th November to 11th March, both incluſive, with a Receſs of Three Weeks at Chriſtmas; and the Summer Seſſion, which laſt for Two Months, from the 12th May to 11th July, both incluſive. They ſit five Days in the Week, Sunday and Monday being

being excepted. They have no other Holidays, except the King's Birth Day and the 30th of January; and when there happens to be a national Faſt or Thankſgiving. Their Hours of Attendance are from Nine in the Morning in the Outer Houſe, and Ten in the Morning in the Inner Houſe, till Dinner Time; but there is no ſtated Time of riſing, as this muſt always depend upon the Buſineſs of the Day.

The Judges of the Court of Seſſion are alſo Commiſſioners of Tythes, and meet once a Week during Seſſion Time for the Purpoſe of ſettling a Variety of Queſtions between the Clergy and the Laity, in conſequence of an Act of the laſt Parliament of Scotland, 1707, Ch. 9.; but for which Duty they have no Salaries or Allowances of any Kind, though the Tythe Court is ſeparate from that of the Seſſion.

In the Time of Vacation the ordinary Judges of the Court of Seſſion, by Rotation (One of them each Week) muſt attend in what is called the Bill Chamber, to carry on the certain Parts of the Buſineſs of the Court, which do not admit of Delay. All the Judges have likewiſe a good deal of their Time occupied in the Vacation in reading printed and written Pleadings, which, by the Forms of the Court, are neceſſary to be delivered into them before the Cauſes are heard or diſcuſſed in Seſſion Time.

The Principal Clerks of the Court are Six in Number, appointed by Commiſſion from the Crown, but their Emoluments conſiſts entirely of Fees of Court, which are regulated by Statute, for they have no Salaries from the Public, except One of them (Robert Sinclair) who is Clerk to the King's Proceſſes, and has a Salary of £40 per Annum.

The Amount of their Fees is caſual, and depends on many Circumſtances, which can only be explained by the Clerks themſelves, and the Collector of their Dues.

The Names of the preſent Clerks are, Alexander Menzies, Sir James Colquhoun, Baronet, George Home, Robert Sinclair, Charles Gordon, and John Pringle. If the Dates of their Appointment are wanted, they themſelves muſt furniſh them.

There are likewiſe Six Depute Clerks, who are appointed by the Principals. But both Principals and Deputes do and muſt officiate. The Principals act as Clerks in the Inner Houſe, where a Quorum of Nine Judges muſt always attend. The Depute Clerks act in the Outer Houſe, where One or more of the ordinary Judges muſt attend by a certain Rotation, to do that Part of the Buſineſs which comes before them as Ordinaries.

The Depute Clerks are likewiſe paid by Fees of Office, and none of them have any Salaries, except One (viz. Alexander Stevenſon)

venſon) who has £10 as King's Depute Clerk. The Names of the preſent Depute Clerks are, Alexander Roſs, Alexander Stevenſon, George Bruce, Keith Dunbar, George Jeffry, and David Murray.

There are a Number of Extractors and Clerks Aſſiſtants, who are appointed by the Clerks, and are paid by ſtated Fees of Office, but none of them have any Salaries, except the Extractor to the King's Proceſſes (Samuel Shaw) who has £10 of Salary.

There is an Officer called King's Writer to the Signet, who has £50 per Annum of Salary; the Name of the preſent Officer is William Riddel.

The Macers of Court are Four in Number, who are chiefly paid by Fees of Court, viz. Robert Moffat, John Graham, John Ritchie, and Thomas Brodie, One of them, John Graham, acts as Deputy to Moncrieff, of Reddie, who has an hereditary Right to One of the Macerſhips of the Court of Seſſion. All the other Macers act by themſelves under Commiſſion from the Crown, and have no Power or Deputation. Each of the Four Macers has £10 per Annum of Salary from the Public, and their Fees of Office, which are caſual.

The principal Clerks of the Bill Chamber, Two in Number, have their Commiſſion from the King, with a Power of Deputation. They act by Deputies, Four in Number, and do not officiate themſelves. The Names of the Principles are, Sir Robert Anſtruther, Baronet, and Thomas Smith. The Deputies are, James Mercer, James Kerr, Andrew Miller, and William Scott.

Neither Principals nor Deputies have any Salary from the Public; they are paid entirely by Fees of Office, which are fluctuating and uncertain. If the Average Amount of them is wiſhed to be known, Application ought to be made to One or other of the Clerks in the Office.

The Lord Clerk Regiſter (Lord Frederick Campbell) may be conſidered as an Officer connected with the Court of Seſſion. He is an Officer of State, has the Cuſtody and Care of all the Regiſters in Scotland, and there are a Number of Deputies under him, ſome of whom are appointed by the Crown, and others not; but his Lordſhip is the moſt proper Perſon to give an Account of that Department.

The ſame Thing is to be ſaid as to the Lord Advocate of Scotland, and the Solicitor General.

One of the Queſtions put by the Honourable Committee is, what Contingencies and Incidents there are?—The Anſwer is, none with which the Public Revenue is concerned.

Another

Another Queſtion is, what Retrenchment may be made in the Expenſe, and what Improvements in its Checks, Regulations, or otherwiſe? — Anſwer. There can be no Room for Retrenchment, whatever there may be for Addition.

As to Improvements, or new Regulations, if this means to allude to the Forms of Proceeding, nothing can well be ſaid upon it, without going into a very wide Field of Diſcuſſion; and perhaps it is better that no material Change ſhould be thought of for the preſent, eſpecially as it is believed the People of Scotland, in general, are ſatisfied with the Adminiſtration of Juſtice there, and it would be extremely difficult to make Alterations. The Court of Seſſion itſelf has a Power by Statute to regulate its Forms.

The Court of Commiſſion of Tythes, which is connected with the Court of Seſſion, in ſo far as the ſame Perſons are Judges in both, has already been mentioned. There is a Principal Clerk alſo belonging to that Court, who has his Commiſſion from the Crown, and who names a Deputy and other Officers in his Department, but neither the Principal Clerk, nor any of theſe Officers, have Salaries from the Public, their Emoluments ariſing entirely from Fees of Office. The Name of the Principal is Joſeph Williamſon. All of them officiate in Perſon.

There is a King's Solicitor likewiſe belonging to this Court (Mr. Andrew Balfour) who has £.80 per Annum, but not on the Eſtabliſhment. It is believed his Salary is paid out of the Biſhop's Rents, in the Hands of the Barons of Exchequer. He has ſome Emoluments ariſing from the Fees of Office, which are caſual.

By Order of the Court,

Edinburgh,
10th April, 1798.

John Pringle,
One of the Principal
Clerks of Seſſion.

Supplement (A. 2.)

REPORT relative to the HIGH COURT of JUSTICIARY in SCOTLAND.

THIS is the Supreme Criminal Court in Scotland, and to whoſe Review the Sentence of every inferior Judge in Criminal Matters is ſubject.

It can ſit any Time throughout the whole Year, when the Buſineſs of the Country requires it. It conſiſts of,

The Lord Juſtice General - -	The Duke of Montroſe.	
The Lord Juſtice Clerk - - -	Robert M'Queen Lord of Braxfield.	
David Rae, Eſquire - - -	Lord Eſkgrove,	Lord Commiſſioners of Juſticiary.
John Swinton, Eſquire - -	Lord Swinton,	
Sir William Nairne, Baronet -	Lord Dunſinnan,	
William Craig, Eſquire - -	Lord Craig,	
David Smyth, Eſquire - -	Lord Methven.	

They are all appointed by the Crown and for Life.

The Salary of the Lord Juſtice General is - - £2,000 per Annum.
- - - - - of the Lord Juſtice Clerk is - - 600 per Annum.
- - - - - each of the aforeſaid Five Commiſſioners is - - - - - - 300 per Annum.

But the above Sums are liable in a Tax to Government, at the Rate of 7½ per Cent.

There are Three Circuit Courts in Scotland, held Twice in the Year. Two of the Judges of Juſticiary go each Circuit. What is called the North Circuit is held at Perth, Aberdeen, and Inverneſs; the Weſt Circuit, at Glaſgow, Stirling, and Inverary; and the South, at Jedburgh, Dumfries, and Ayr.

The Judges are bound by Act of Parliament to attend at each of theſe Places Three full Days at leaſt, and as much longer as is ſufficient for diſcuſſing the Buſineſs, both Civil and Criminal, which may come before them. Beſides Criminal Buſineſs, Civil Cauſes under £12 Value may be brought before them by Appeal from the inferior Civil Juriſdictions.

Each of the aforeſaid Six Judges is allowed £150 Sterling, for defraying the Expenſe of each Circuit, and as the North Circuit is more extenſive than the others, the Judges on that Circuit are allowed £180 Sterling; but the above Sums are ſubject to a Tax to Government, at the Rate of 6*d.* per Pound.

Beſides the above, the Lord Juſtice Clerk enjoys £100 Sterling per Annum, in Virtue of a Treaſury Warrant, for the Trouble and Expence of correſponding in the Affairs of the Public. This was firſt granted in the Year 1755, and has been enjoyed by the Lord Juſtice Clerk ſince that Period.

Beſides the above Sums, the Judges of the Court of Juſticiary draw no Fees or Emoluments of any Kind.

The Public Buſineſs before the Court is carried on by the Lord Advocate, Robert Dundas, Eſquire, of Arniſton, and the Solicitor General, Mr Robert Blair. The Lord Advocate has a Salary of £1,500 per Annum, and the Solicitor General a Salary of £600 per Annum.

The

The Lord Advocate, at whoſe Inſtance all Crimes are proſecuted in Scotland (or with his Concourſe where there is a private Complainer) appoints an Advocate for each Circuit, with a Salary of £50 each Circuit, payable from the Exchequer.

There are Two Clerks who officiate in the High Court of Juſticiary at Edinburgh, the One called the Principal Clerk, and the other the Depute.

Robert Dundas M'Queen is Principal Clerk, to which he was appointed by the Lord Juſtice Clerk, (who has that Power in virtue of his Office) with a Yearly Salary of £200, and Joſeph Norris is Depute Clerk, with a Salary of £150 per Annum. He was appointed alſo by the late Lord Juſtice Clerk; and both theſe Officers hold their Offices for Life.

There are Three Circuit Clerks, alſo appointed by the Lord Juſtice Clerk, who have each a Salary of £50 each Circuit, or £100 per Annum, viz. Henry Johnſton Wyllie, Campbell Adie, and Alexander Guthrie.

Beſides the Salaries above-mentioned, the Clerks have no Fees on the Public Buſineſs, but enjoy certain Perquiſites and Emoluments, which are not paid by the Public, but by the Litigants in Court, the Extent of which is uncertain and precarious.

There are Three Macers belonging to the Court of Juſticiary, viz. Andrew Muriſon, John Grant, and Alexander M'Dougal. Theſe Three Officers are appointed by the Lord Juſtice General; they hold their Commiſſions for Life, with a Salary of £30 each, payable from Exchequer; beſides which they have £10 each Circuit, alſo payable from Exchequer.

There are Six Trumpeters appointed by the Crown, who have each £10 each Circuit. Theſe Officers, though they officiate at the Circuits, yet they are underſtood to be his Majeſty's Trumpets, and act on other Occaſions, ſuch as Proclamations, &c. The Six Trumpets are, Joſeph Reinagle, Alexander Napier, Nathaniel Gou, William Shepherd, William Napier, and Daniel Dewar.

John Whittet and Edward Innes are Houſekeepers, appointed by the Court of Seſſion and City of Edinburgh jointly, with a Salary of £4. 3*s*. 4*d*. each, payable from Exchequer.

John High is Dempſter or Doomſter of Court, with a Salary of £5 per Annum.

The above is a juſt and true State of the High Court of Juſticary in Scotland.

Joſ. Norris, Deputy Clerk.

I think it proper further to obſerve, that the Treaſury Warrant above-mentioned, for £100 per Annum, is revokable at the Pleaſure of the Crown. *R. M.*

Supplement (A. 3.)

An ACCOUNT of the ESTABLISHMENT of the COURT OF EXCHEQUER, in NORTH BRITAIN, for the Year 1798.

RANK.	NAME.	Duration of Intereſt.	Net Receipt for 1797.	Other Employments, Places, or Penſions, under Government.
			£. s. d.	
King's Remembrancer - -	Sir Peter Warrander	Life.	455 10 —	Deputy enjoys Two other Places. £.70.
Lord Treaſurer's Remembrancer	A. Campbell, and A. Ferrier	Their joint Lives.	230 9 —	
Auditor - -	J. T. Oſwald	Life.	1,060 — —	Secretary & Clerk to the Leeward Iſlands, 200*l.* Deputy, as Auditor, a Penſion of 100*l.* and the Office of Inſpector of Seizures of Cuſtoms, 71*l* per Annum.
Clerks of the Pipe	J. Walker, and A. Murray	Their joint Lives.	333 13 10	Mr. Walker enjoys a Compenſation as Deputy Secretary of the late Board of Police, 92*l.* per Ann.
Solicitor - -	John Buchan	Pleaſure.	82 2 6	Has an Employment from the Barons of Exchequer, 80*l.*
Preſenter of Signatures - -	J. Montgomery	Life.	312 14 4¼	
Examiner - -	Thomas Tod	Life.	50 — —	Deputy Uſher, 80*l.*
King's Attorney -	H. Mackenzie	Life & Good Behaviour.	492 16 5	300*l.* as a Compenſation for Loſs of Fees by Laws paſſed for ſuppreſſing of Smuggling.
Defendant's Attorney - -	W. Walker	Life & Good Behaviour.	582 5 —	200*l.* as a Compenſation for Loſs, by Laws paſſed for ſuppreſſing Smuggling.
Clerk to Port Bonds - -	J. Sommers	Good Behaviour.	47 — —	
Regiſter of Reſignations - -	A. Longmore	Good Behaviour.	67 8 4	
Deputy Uſher and Doorkeeper -	Thomas Tod	Life	78 14 10	Examiner, 50*l.*
Macers - -	Colin Roſs, D. Stewart, and W. M'Millan	Good Behaviour.	74 8 0	
Meſſenger - -	G. Williamſon	Good Behaviour.	6 13 4	

Exchequer Chambers, Edinburgh, 30th April, 1798.

Framed and certified per
James Baird, D. K. R.

An

Supplement (A. 4.)

An ACCOUNT of the ESTABLISHMENT of the ADMIRALTY COURT, in NORTH BRITAIN, for the Year 1798.

RANK.	NAME.	Duration of Intereſt.	Net Receipt for 1797.	Other Employments, Places, or Penſions, under Government.
			£. s. d.	
Judge Admiral	Geo. Buchan Hepburn, Eſq.	For Life.	370 — —	
Deputy Judge Admiral	Alex. Kidd	Pleaſure.		
Principal Clerk of Court	William Campbell, Eſq.	For Life.	Uncertain.	
Deputy Clerk	James Dickſon	Pleaſure.	Do.	
Procurator Fiſcal	W. Richardſon	Do.	Do.	
Macers of Court	Jo. Brown	Do.	Do.	
	G. Williamſon	Do.	Do.	
	Alex. Law	Do.	Do.	

Supplement (A. 5.)

LETTER from the JUDGE of the HIGH COURT of ADMIRALTY of SCOTLAND, to CHARLES ABBOT, Eſq. dated Edinburgh, 9th March, 1798.

SIR,

I HAVE had the Honour to receive an Order from the Select Committee of Finance, of Date the 1ſt Curt. ſigned by you as Chairman of that Committee, with a Draft accompanying that Order, containing ſundry Queſtions relative to the Eſtabliſhment of the Court of Admiralty of North Britain, to be anſwered; and which, in obedience to that Order, I have the Honour to return herewith, anſwered as far as the Circumſtances of the Court would admit.—One of theſe Particulars, however, I could not anſwer; and it becomes therefore neceſſary for me to inform you and the Committee, that from the firſt Inſtitution of the Court of Admiralty of Scotland, down to a very late Period, the Judge of that Court received no fixed Salary; his Emoluments depended upon certain Fees paid by the Suitors in Court, which was the ancient Practice of every Court in Scotland; but in the Year 1787 theſe Fees to the Judge were aboliſhed, and a Salary of £400 a Year was then annexed to that Office.

The

The Admiralty Court of Scotland poſſeſſes by ſpecial Statute an excluſive Juriſdiction, in the firſt Inſtance, in all Maritime Cauſes, whether Civil or Criminal, but with the Power in Court of Seſſion (the ſupreme Civil Court in Scotland) to review the Decrees of the Court of Admiralty in Civil Queſtions.—That Court alſo poſſeſſes a cumulative Juriſdiction with the Court of Seſſion in Mercantile Queſtions; and as the Proceedings in the Court of Admiralty are more ſummary, and leſs expenſive to the Suitors than in the Court of Seſſion, it is frequently reſorted to for the Trial of thoſe Queſtions.

I decide every Cauſe, and I direct every material Part of the Proceedings myſelf; but I employ a Deputy for the miniſterial Part, that is, in ſuch preliminary Steps of the Cauſe which paſs as a Matter of courſe under the Signature of the Judge.

Theſe Particulars I have thought it my Duty to lay before you; and I have the Honour to remain, with Reſpect,

SIR, Your obedient humble Servant,

Geo. Buchan Hepburn,

Judge of the High Court of Admiralty in Scotland.

Supplement (A. 6.)

An ACCOUNT of the ESTABLISHMENT of the COMMISSARY COURT, in NORTH BRITAIN, for the Year 1798.

RANK.	NAME.	Duration of Intereſt.	Net Receipt for 1797.	Other Employments, Places, or Penſions, under Government.
			£. s. d.	
Four Commiſſaries, Judges of the Court	A. Balfour,	Ad Vitam aut Culpam	147 15 1 8/12	Senior Commiſſary is His Majeſty's Solicitor for Tythes and Valuation of Tythes, Salary 100*l.*
	G. Fergusſon		142 4 0 4/12 each.	
	R. H. Cay			
	G. Wallace			

REPORT

Supplement (A. 7.)

REPORT from the Office of the GREAT SEAL in SCOTLAND.

IN obedience to an Order of the Select Committee of Finance, under the Signature of Charles Abbot, Esq, of the 1st March, the Deputy Keeper of the Great Seal in Scotland, having in view the Draft transmitted along with the Order, begs Leave, in conformity thereto, so far as compatible with the Nature of the Office, humbly to report,

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1. That the Duke of Gordon is Principal Keeper of the Great Seal, appointed in 1794, by Commission, during His Majesty's Pleasure, at an Annual Salary of				3,000	0	0
Subject to the following Deductions:						
7½ per Cent. Tax - -				225	0	0
Fees at the Exchequer for the Quarterly Receipts, 15s. each -	3	—				
Fees at the Receiver General's Office, at receiving Payment, with Stamps. 17s. Quarterly - -	3	8				
				6	8	0
			£.	231	8	0
To Lord William Gordon, in Compensation of the Office of Vice Admiral of Scotland, formerly held by his Lordship, but conferred on Lord Cathcart when his Grace was appointed Keeper of the Great Seal, an Annuity, payable Quarterly in London, of - £.1,200	—	—				
Exchange on Remittance of the Quarterly Payments with Stamps, £1. 12s. 8d. each Quarter - -	6	10	8			
				1,206	10	8
						1,437 18 8
Net Receipt by the Lord Keeper - £.						1,562 1 4

2. The Lord Keeper acts by Charles Gordon, of Braid, as Deputy, whom he appointed by Commission during Pleasure, in 1794.

3. The

3. The Deputy has no Salary.

4. There are Fees of Office payable to the Lord Keeper, and alſo to his Deputy, which ariſe from the caſual and contingent Tranſmiſſion of Land Rights in Scotland. Fees ſo dependant on the Viciſſitude of the Changes of Property can admit of no permanent Average, and being paid by the Lieges, according as the Buſineſs occurs, no Part thereof affect the Public Revenue.

All which is reported by

Edinburgh, 22d March, 1798.

Charles Gordon, Deputy Keeper of the Great Seal in Scotland.

Supplement (A. 8.)

An Account of the Eſtabliſhment of the PRIVY SEAL OFFICE in NORTH BRITAIN, for the Year 1798.

THE Right Honourable James Stewart Mackenzie, &c. Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal of Scotland, was appointed by His Majeſty during Life, by Commiſſion under the Great Seal of Scotland, of Date the 28th Day of Auguſt, 1766.

The Duty of the Office of Keeper is executed by Alexander Menzies, Eſquire, Deputy to the Lord Keeper, and his Subſtitute.

Beſides theſe, the other Officers belonging to the Privy Seal Office are, James Stewart Oliphant, Eſquire, Principal Clerk or Writer to the Privy Seal, and Robert Menzies, Deputy Writer.

The Writs which paſs the Privy Seal are very numerous, and may be divided into Two Claſſes.

1ſt. Gifts of Penſion, Preſentations to Churches and Profeſſorſhips, Commiſſions to inferior Officers.

2d. Precepts directed to the Keeper of the Great Seal, for expeding the Charters or Grants of Lands in Scotland, alſo Jacks of Jiends, Gifts of Baſtardy, &c.

The Duty of Writer to the Privy Seal and his Deputy is to write out theſe Grants, Gifts, and Jacks, and when iſſued to record them in the Privy Seal Regiſter; and the Duty of the Deputy Keeper and his Subſtitute is to keep the Seal, and append the ſame to theſe Grants, Gifts, and Jacks, when preſented to them.

	£.	£.
The Lord Keeper's Salary is paid out of the Civil Eſtabliſhment for Scotland, being -	3000	2775
Subject to the Deduction of 1s. 6d. per Pound -	225	

The

The other Officers have no Salary whatever; their Emoluments arise altogether from certain casual professional Fees upon the Grants of Land, and other Gifts and Jacks passing the Seal, which Fees were regulated as far back as the Year 1731, and are paid by the Individual who gets the Grant or Gift.

Supplement (A. 9.)

An ACCOUNT of the Establishment of the LORD REGISTER'S OFFICE in NORTH BRITAIN, for the Year 1798.

THE Lord Clerk Register of Scotland was originally Clerk of Parliament, and of the other great Courts and Councils, in which Capacity he had the Charge or Superintendency of all the Public Records in the Kingdom; and most of the subordinate Officers in that Department, such as Deputy Keepers of Registers, Clerks of Session, and others, were named by him.

Those other Officers, with Exception of Two Deputies in the General Register House, are now named by the Crown, and so far his Office has undergone a considerable Variation, and his Duty as Clerk of Parliament is of course superseded, but in other Respects it continues nearly the same. The spacious Fabrick in which the National Records, including an infinite Number of Writings of various Kinds, connected with the Land Rights of that Country, are lodged, is under the immediate Inspection and Care of the Lord Clerk Register, and of the Two Deputies named by him, and he is responsible to the King and to the Public for the Preservation of the Whole.

"Rank of Officer."——His Title is Lord Clerk Register, so stiled in the Union Parliament, and since. He is one of the Officers of State in Scotland, and ranks next to the Lord Privy Seal.

"His Name."——Lord Frederick Campbell. The Names of his Deputies are, William and Alexander Robertsons.

"Net Receipt for 1797."——£1,641. 6*s*. 6*d*.

"Other Employments, Places, or Pensions, under Government;" "And, their Value."——None connected with the Public Revenue of this Country.—Lord Frederick Campbell has a Lease from His Majesty of certain Feu Duties or Quit Rents, payable out of the Island of Ilay, in Argyleshire, Value, after paying the ancient reserved Rent, about £455; and he holds a Pension in Ireland, in lieu of the Office of Vice Treasurer, but it is presumed this falls not under the Inquiry.

Supplement (A. 10.)

COPY COMMISSION to the Right Honourable HENRY DUNDAS, as KEEPER of the SIGNET in SCOTLAND, 31ſt July 1792.

GEORGIUS, Dei Gratia, Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ, Rex, Fideique Defenſor, omnibus probis Hominibus ad quos preſentes Literæ pervenerint, Salutem. Quandoquidem Nos per Warrantum de Data Vigeſimo Tertio Die Junii, in Decimo Nono Anno Regni Noſtri, nominabamus, et conſtituabamus, et ordinabamus fidelem et prædilectum noſtrum Henricum Dundas, Armigerum, Dominum Advocatum pro Scotia, Cuſtodem Noſtri Signeti in illa Parte Regni Noſtri Magnæ Britanniæ Scotia vocata, durante bene placito noſtro tantum, et Nos bene ſatisfacti de Integritate et Animi Dotibus dicti Henrici Dundas, et de ejus magna Sufficientia in dicto Officio, per quæ omnimodo apte qualificatus eſt pro dicto Munere fungendo, igitur, Nos nominavimus, conſtituimus, et ordinavimus, ſicuti Nos Tenore Preſentium nominamus, conſtituimus, et ordinamus dictum Henricum Dundas, Dominum Advocatum, Cuſtodem Signeti Noſtri dicta Parte Magnæ Britanniæ ſpectan. duran. omnibus ejus Vitæ Diebus, et dedimus et conceſſimus ſicuti Nos per Preſentes damus et concedimus dicto Henrico Dundas, Domino Advocato, durante Spatio prædict. dict. Locum, Munus, et Officium Cuſtodis Signeti Noſtri, cum omnibus Feodis, Proficuis, Beneficiis, Caſualitatibus, Libertatibus, et Immunitatibus ad dict. Locum et Officium legitime ſpectan. et pertinen. cum plena Poteſtate recipiendi, intromittendi, cum et cuſtodiendi omnia Signeta hujus Partis Magnæ Britanniæ Scotia vocat. et applicandi Beneficia et Proficua exinde ſequen. ad Uſum ſuum proprium, ac etiam appunctuandi Deputatos ſub ſeipſo, et admittendi, recipiendi omnes Clericos et Scribas ad Signetum et Vicecomitatuum Clericos intra dict. Limites, et dandi illis Commiſſiones ad tenend. et gaudend. dict. Officiis duran. omnibus Diebus Vitarum dict. Clericorum, et hoc tam ſæpe quam dict. Officia devenient vacan. quocunque Modo, ac recipiendi Compoſitionem et Beneficia quæ oritura ſunt per Admiſſionem dict. Clericorum, quæ applicabit in ſuum proprium Uſum. In cujus Rei Teſtimonium Sigillum Noſtrum per Unionis Tractatum cuſtodiend. et in Scotia Vice et Loco Magni Sigilli ejuſd. utend. ordinat. Preſentibus appendi mandavimus, apud Aulam Noſtram apud St. James's, Trigeſimo Primo Die Menſis Julii, Anno Domini Milleſimo Septingenteſimo et Octogeſimo Secundo, Regnique Noſtri Anno Vigeſimo Secundo.

REPORT reſpecting the SIGNET OFFICE, in NORTH BRITAIN.

BEFORE the Union, His Majeſty's Signet for Scotland was in the Cuſtody of one of the Secretaries of State; but ſince the Union of the Two Kingdoms it has been committed to the Cuſtody of a Keeper appointed by His Majeſty, and the Keeper has Power to appoint Deputies.

The Writes paſſing the Signet are eſſential Requiſites in the Diſcharge and Execution of almoſt every Part of the legal Proceedings of that Part of the united Kingdom. All Summonſes to a Defendant to appear before the Court of Seſſion, the ſupreme Civil Judicatory in Scotland, proceed on Writes iſſued in the King's Name under the Signet. The Decrees of that Court, as alſo of the inferior Courts of Scotland, the Attachment of Effects, or of the Perſons of Debtors, are all put in Execution by Writes iſſuing from the Signet.

All Signatures and Grants flowing from the Sovereign, iſſued by the Barons of Exchequer, for granting Charters of Eſtates holden in chief under the Crown, are lodged at the Signet Office, and warranted by a Precept from thence, before they can paſs the Privy or Great Seal.

To ſeal and authenticate theſe various Writes, and to take Care that none paſs the Signet that are not drawn up in legal Form, and in Conformity to the Warrants whereon they proceed, there is daily Attendance of the Deputy or Subſtitute Keeper with an Aſſiſtant or Meſſenger. All the Writes are daily entered in a Regiſter, and the Warrants, except as to ſome few Claſſes, remain at the Signet Office.

The Fees of the various Writes payable to the Keeper for the Trouble of ſealing and recording of them, was fixed by an Order of the Council of Scotland as far back as 4th February 1606, ratified by Act of Parliament, 4th Auguſt 1621, 23d of King James VIth. Cap. 19. and there has been no Increaſe of the Rates ſince that Time. In 1732, there was indeed ſome Alteration as to the Rule by which the Fees on Precepts, iſſuing on Signatures from Exchequer were to be calculated, but that occaſioned no Difference in the general Amount; and beſides, that Claſs bears a ſmall Proportion to the other Writes iſſuing from the Signet.

The Fee of each Write is ſmall, being from Ten Pence to Three Shillings, Two Thirds of a Penny, and it is paid by the Perſon in whoſe Name the Write is iſſued.

The Writes paſſing the Signet are prepared and ſubſcribed by a Writer or Clerk to the Signet; theſe Clerks are nominated by the Keeper; but to entitle them to be nominated, it is requiſite to have

been Five Years under Articles with a Member of the Society of Writers or Clerks to the Signet, and before their Admiſſion in virtue of the Keeper's Nomination, a Trial has to be undergone before the Society; and it is alſo requiſite to have a liberal Education, and to have been at leaſt Two Years at an Univerſity. A Fee of £33. 6s. 8d. is payable at the Admiſſion of each Member.

The Deputy named by the Keeper preſides at the Meetings of the Society of Clerks to the Signet, who form a conſtituent Part of the College of Juſtice.

The Fees ariſing from Writes paſſing the Signet, and from the Admiſſion of Clerks to the Signet, conſtitute the Emoluments drawn by the Keeper. He has no Salary from the Public.

Before the Union, the Deputy Keeper of the Signet had a Salary of £100 per Annum on the Scots Eſtabliſhment, and which ſince the Union has been continued to be drawn by that Officer. He is entitled alſo to £8. 6s. 8d. at the Admiſſion of each Clerk to the Signet; and as he draws no other Emoluments, the Keeper, judging the Recompence inadequate, allows to the Deputy a certain Share of his own Fees.

With theſe Obſervations, Reference is made to the annexed Schedule, containing a Return to the Requiſition from the Committee of Finance, in Conformity to the Mode preſcribed.

An ACCOUNT of the ESTABLISHMENT of the SIGNET OFFICE, in NORTH BRITAIN, for the Year 1798.

RANK.	NAME.	Duration of Intereſt.	Net Receipt for 1797.	Other Employments, Places, or Penſions, under Government.
			£. s. d.	
Keeper - -	Right Hon. Henry Dundas	During Life.	1,751 16 10	Do not know.
Deputy - -	Hugh Warrender	Pleaſure.	331 3 8	

N. B. By the Commiſſion to the Keeper, it will be obſerved, that he is authorized to grant Commiſſions to the Sheriff Clerks when they fall vacant; but this Part of the Commiſſion has nothing to do with the Execution of any Part of the Buſineſs of the Signet Office; and when any Vacancies occur, the Commiſſions are granted agreeable to ſuch Directions as Mr. Dundas may give on the Occaſion.

Edinburgh,
13th April, 1798.

Hugh Warrender, Deputy Keeper.

An

Supplement (A. 11.)

AN ACCOUNT of the ESTABLISHMENT of the COURT of CHANCERY in NORTH BRITAIN, for the Year 1798.

RANK.	NAME.	Duration of Intereſt.	Net Receipt for 1797.	Other Employments, Places, or Penſions, under Government.
			£. s. d.	
Director of Chancery -	Sir James St. Clair Erſkine, of Sinclair, Baronet.	During his Life.	25 — —	Major General in the Army, Lieut. Col. of the 12th Reg. of Light Dragoons, and Member of the Britiſh Houſe of Commons.

Supplement (A. 12.)

RETURN of the ESTABLISHMENT of the MINT OFFICE, in SCOTLAND.

AS the Circumſtances of the Eſtabliſhment of this Office cannot be properly expreſſed in the Draft accompanying the Order, the following Account is humbly ſubmitted, in which the various Particulars required are ſtated, ſo far as applicable to the Mint Office.

The Rank of the various Officers, with their Names, are particularly ſtated below. They hold ſeparate Appointments from His Majeſty, by Special Commiſſions of the different Dates under noted. It is well known, that no Buſineſs has been done in the Mint of Scotland for a conſiderable Period, and none of the Officers have Deputies. The entire Salary, which is paid by an Iſſue from the Exchequer through the Hands of the Maſter, and the Proportions paid to each Officer (there being no ſeparate Emoluments) are under noted, and the Total and Net Receipt for 1797, with the Deductions, deſcribed. The Annual Receipt ſuffers no Alteration, ſo that there has been no Increaſe or Diminution ſince 1782.

By Act of 7th Ann, cap. 24. ſ. 3. which is made perpetual by Act 9th George III. cap. 25. the Lord Treaſurer is authorized to iſſue from the Exchequer £.1,200, for the Purpoſes therein mentioned.

The Total Sum iſſued from the Exchequer, in virtue of the above Statutes, to the Maſter of the Mint is -	£.1,200	— —
Deduct—paid at Treaſury and Exchequer -	108	7 2
Total Balance for Diviſion among the Officers -	£.1,091	12 10

This

This Sum is proportioned as under:

Officers.	Names of Officers.	Dates of Commiſſions.	Total Salaries.	Net Salaries.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
The Governor -	Admiral Elliot -	1760	300 — —	287 12 6
Maſter - -	Robert Hepburn, Eſq.	12th Jan. 1792	200 — —	192 4 —
Warden - -	Lawrence Craigie, Eſq.	11th May, 1795	150 — —	144 7 6
Aſſay Maſter -	Alexander Gardner -	26th June, 1767	100 — —	96 4 —
Counter Warden	James Garthſhore -	27th April 1761	60 — —	57 15 —
Engraver - -	William Jameſon -	13th April 1785	50 — —	48 — 6
Clerk - -	William Bell - -	9th Dec. 1789	40 — —	38 9 —
Smith - -	Alexander Boog -	26th July, 1793	30 — —	28 13 —
Porter - -	Andrew Elliot - -	No Commiſſion	3 6 8	3 6 8
		£.	933 6 8	896 12 2
Paid by the Maſter for inſuring the Buildings			- -	4 3 6
Allowance for keeping the Buildings in Repair			- - -	190 17 2
				£.1,091 12 10

Note.—The Sum of £.36. 14s. 6d. is deducted from the Total Salaries, viz.

	£.	s.	d.
For Commiſſion -	9	6	—
Civil Liſt -	23	5	—
Inſurance -	4	3	6
£.	36	14	6

None of the Perſons above named hold any other Employment, Place, or Penſion, under Government, except Admiral Elliot, who is Admiral of the Blue, and as ſuch receives Half Pay; Mr. Hepburn, who is a Lieutenant in the Firſt Regiment of Fencible Cavalry; and Mr. Bell, who receives £.30 per Annum, as Clerk to the Works in Scotland.

Supplement (A. 13.)

An ACCOUNT of the Groſs and Net Amount of the REVENUE of CUSTOMS, levied in SCOTLAND, under the Management of the Commiſſioners of Cuſtoms, in the Year 1797 (ending 5th January 1798.)

	£.	s.	d.
Groſs AMOUNT of the Revenue of Cuſtoms, from 5th January 1797 excluſive to 5th January 1798 inclusive - - - - - -	274,569	5	4
PAYMENTS, &c. - - - - - -	154,933	11	11
Net Amount of the Revenue of CUSTOMS	£.119,635	13	5

An

Supplement (A. 14.)

An ACCOUNT of the GROSS and NET AMOUNT of the DUTIES of EXCISE, together with His MAJESTY'S SHARE of FINES and FORFEITURES in the Year 1797.

	£.	s.	d.
Cash resting to be accounted for in the Hands of the Commissioners of Excise, at 5th January 1797 -	106,398	15	4¾
Total Gross Amount of the Duties of Excise, and of His Majesty's Share of Fines and Forfeitures in the Year 1797 - - - - - - - - - -	837,556	18	10¾
Total Gross Amount - - - - - - - - -	943,955	14	3½
Net Amount, after deducting the Charges of Management, &c. - - - -	808,468	13	—¾

Supplement (A. 15.)

An ACCOUNT of the Gross and Net Amount of the DUTIES on SALT, in Scotland, in the Year 1797 (ending 5th January 1798.)

	£.	s.	d.
Gross Amount of the Duties on Salt, from 5th January 1797 to 5th January 1798 - - - -	22,463	7	11¾
PAYMENTS, &c. - - - - -	9,639	4	5¾
Net Amount on the Duties on Salt - - -	12,824	3	6

Supplement (A. 16.)

Comparative STATEMENT of the CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT of SCOTLAND in 1761 and 1797, with a View to the Increase thereof at the latter Period.

Charges on the Civil Establishment.	1761.			1797.			Increase.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
To the Keeper of the Great Seal -	3,000	—	—	3,000	—	—			
To the Keeper of the Privy Seal -	3,000	—	—	3,000	—	—			
To the Lord Register - - -	444	16	8	1,200	—	—	755	3	4
To the Court of Sessions, the Hereditary Usher not included - -	9,936	13	4	16,170	—	—	6,233	6	8
To the Court of Justiciary, including the Lord Justice General - -	3,713	6	8	4,553	6	8	840	—	—
* To Do. for Expenses of the Circuits	2,980	—	—	2,700	—	—	—		
Carried forward - £.	23,074	16	8	30,623	6	8	7,828	10	—

* The Expence of the Circuits, £.280, is the only Decrease since 1761.

Charges on the Civil Eſtabliſhment.	1761.			1797.			Increaſe.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - £.	23,074	16	8	30,623	6	8	7,828	10	—
To the Court of Exchequer - -	9,400	18	10	12,295	12	1	2,894	13	3
To the King's Advocate - -	1,000	—	—	1,500	—	—	500	—	—
To the King's Solicitor - -	400	—	—	600	—	—	200	—	—
To the Clerk and Keeper of the Regiſter of Seizures - - -	200	—	—	200	—	—			
To the Deputy Keeper of the Signet -	100	—	—	100	—	—			
To the Secretary and Chief Clerks of the Treaſury - - - -	100	—	—	100	—	—			
To the Sheriffs Depute - - -	4,850	—	—	6,550	—	—	1,700	—	—
To Receiver Gen. of Land Rents, &c.	650	—	—	650	—	—			
To the Director of the Chancery - -	25	—	—	25	—	—			
To Lyon King at Arms - - -	300	—	—	600	—	—	300	—	—
To Heralds and Purſuivants - -	250	—	—	250	—	—			
To the Knight Marſhal - - -	400	—	—	400	—	—			
To Six Trumpeters - - -	100	—	—	100	15	—		15	—
To Hereditary Uſher of the Court of Seſſion - - - - -	250	—	—	250	—	—			
To Three Chaplains in 1761, increaſed to Ten in 1797 - - - -	150	—	—	530	—	—	380	—	—
To the King's Almoner - - -	41	13	4	41	13	4			
To the King's Limner - -	100	—	—	100	—	—			
To the Maſter of the Wardrobe - -	55	11	4	55	11	4			
Under Keeper of Do. - -	40	—	—	40	—	—			
2nd Under Keeper of Do. -	20	—	—	20	—	—			
Clerk of Do. - - -	30	—	—	30	—	—			
To the Hereditary Keeper of Holyrood Houſe - - - - -	46	—	—	46	—	—			
Under Keeper of Do. - -	50	—	—	50	—	—			
Porter of Do. - - -	37	15	6	37	15	6			
To the King's Under Falconer - -	50	—	—	50	—	—			
To the Firſt Phyſician - -	100	—	—	100	—	—			
2nd. Do. - -	50	—	—	50	—	—			
Apothecary - -	40	—	—	40	—	—			
To the Keeper of Phyſic Garden in 1761, changed to a Profeſſor of Botany in 1797 - -	50	—	—	50	—	—			
To the Maſter of the Works - -	400	—	—	400	—	—			
Clerk to Do. - -	30	—	—	30	—	—			
To the Procurator of the Churches -	500	—	—	500	—	—			
To Charities and Bounties of the King, to be diſtributed by the Barons of the Exchequer - -	2,000	—	—	2,000	—	—			
To the Conſervator of the Privileges of Scotland in the Netherlands - -	200	—	—	200	—	—			
To the Secretary of the Order of the Thiſtle - - -	300	—	—	300	—	—			
To the Profeſſors in the Univerſity of St. Andrews - -	210	—	—	210	—	—			
To Do. of Glaſgow - -	210	—	—	210	—	—			
To Do. of Edinburgh - -	210	—	—	210	—	—			
Carried forward - £.	46,021	15	8	59,545	13	11	13,803	18	3

Charges on the Civil Eſtabliſhment.	1761.			1797.			Increaſe.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - £.	460,21	15	8	59,545	13	11	13,803	18	3
To Do. K. Coll. Aberdeen -	105	—	—	105	—	—			
To Do. Marſhall's Coll. Do. - -	105	—	—	105	—	—			
To Do. of Aſtronomy, at Edinburgh -	50	—	—	50	—	—			
To W. Kirkpatrick in 1761, and to Patrick Miller in 1797, for certain Services incurred or to be incurred, during Pleaſure - -	100	—	—	100	—	—			
To the Secretary, Chamberlain, Receiver General of the Rents and Revenues of the Principality of Scotland - -	400	—	—	400	—	—			
To Amount of Penſions paid to ſundry Perſons - - - -	5,940	—	—	23,862	—	—	17,922	—	—
	52,721	15	8						
To the King's Almoner, a further Sum charged as paid to him in 1761, which does not appear to have been continued in 1797 - - - -	108	6	8						
Total of Civil Eſtabliſhment in 1761 -	52,830	2	4	84,167	13	11			
Charges added to the Civil Eſtabliſhment, between 1761 and 1797, either by Act of Parliament or by the Authority and Bounty of the King.									
To the Judge of the Admiralty Court by Act of Parliament -	400	—	—						
To the Four Judges of the Commiſſary Court, by Do. - -	400	—	—						
To the Support of the Regiſter's Office, by the Bounty of the King - -	500	—	—						
To the Sheriffs Subſtitute, by the Authority of the King - -	2,300	—	—						
To the King's Clock Maker, by the Bounty of Do. - - -	8	5	4						
To the Profeſſor of Natural Hiſtory and Keeper of the Muſeum at Edinburgh, Do. - - -	70	—	—						
To Two Profeſſors of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres, at Do. Do. - -	70	—	—						
To the Profeſſor of Aſtronomy at Glaſgow, Do. - - -	120	—	—						
To the King's Hiſtoriographer, Do. -	200	—	—						
To the Uſher of the Order of the Thiſtle, Do. - - -	100	—	—						
To the Dean of Do. Do. - -	50	—	—						
To the Royal Academy, for teaching Exerciſes at Edinburgh, Do. - -	200	—	—						
				4,418	5	4	4,418	5	4
Total of Civil Eſtabliſhment in 1797 -	—	—		88,585	19	3	36,144	3	7

THIRTY-FIRST REPORT.

ADMIRALTY, DOCK YARDS, AND TRANSPORTS.

(Ordered to be printed 26th June, 1798.)

THE Eſtabliſhments connected with the Public Expenditure for MILITARY Services, of which Your Committee treated in their ſeveral Reports during the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, were; — The ADMIRALTY, NAVY BOARD, NAVY PAY OFFICE, MARINE PAY OFFICE, and the TRANSPORT BOARD; — The WAR OFFICE, the Office of PAYMASTER GENERAL of the Forces, and the Office of COMPTROLLERS of the ARMY ACCOUNTS; the BARRACK OFFICE, and the ORDNANCE.

They have now proceeded to reſume the ſame Branch of Inquiries, with a View to ſuch Meaſures as may be moſt conducive to the Ends of Public Œconomy, reſpecting the Adminiſtration of the DOCK YARDS, and the TRANSPORT SERVICE—the VICTUALLING OFFICE—the Office for SICK AND WOUNDED Seamen—CHATHAM CHEST, and the ROYAL HOSPITALS OF GREENWICH—AND CHELSEA: They have alſo extended their Inquries into ſome of the Details of Expenditure connected with ARMY SERVICES, which laſt Year They were unable to inveſtigate; and, at the ſame Time, They have taken into their Conſideration the preſent State of the Offices of the SECRETARY OF WAR, of the JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL,

GENERAL, of the COMMISSARY GENERAL OF MUSTERS, and alſo the ſeveral MILITARY GOVERNMENTS in Great Britain.

ADMIRALTY, DOCK YARDS, AND TRANSPORTS.

YOUR Committee, in continuation of their former Inquiries into the Naval Departments*, have proceeded, in the preſent Seſſion, to call for "an Eſtimate of the expected "total Amount of the Expenſe of the Navy for the Year ending 31ſt December 1798," framed in the ſame Manner as that for 1797, which was laid before Your Committee in the laſt Seſſion, it being thought likely to preſent to the Houſe and to the Public, a more diſtinct and detailed View of the ſeveral Articles † which form the eſtimated Amount of this moſt important and extenſive Branch of the Public Expenditure, than the uſual Practice of voting the Navy Supply has generally afforded.

From this Eſtimate it appears, that the Expenſe of the NAVY for the preſent Year, is expected	£.	s.	d.
to be - - - - - - - - - -	7,614,000	—	—
Of the VICTUALLING - - - -	3,411,768	—	—
Of the TRANSPORTS - - - - -	891,348	10	—
Of the SICK AND WOUNDED - -	427,000	—	—
Total - -	£.12,344,116	10	—
Add to which, For 10,000 additional Seamen, voted ſince the Date of the preceding Eſtimate - - -	910,000	—	—
Making in the whole	£.13,254,116	10	—

* See Reports i. and xxiv. of this Committee. † Supplement (A.)

A Charge like this, from its Magnitude, moſt evidently requires the ſtricteſt Controul of the moſt vigilant Œconomy: And Your Committee have already ſtated how far the Eſtimate for 1797 was found to correſpond with the Expenſe actually incurred for the Service of that Year; noticing, at the ſame Time, the principal Cauſes which produced an Exceſs in the Expenditure.

ADMIRALTY.

YOUR Committee, in the next Place, have deſired to be informed, whether any Thing had been done by the Admiralty Board ſince the cloſe of the laſt Seſſion, on the Foundation of His Majeſty's Order in Council, referred to them on the 12th of January 1792; and mentioned laſt Year in the 17th Report of Your Committee: In Anſwer to which it has been ſtated by the Secretary of the Admiralty *, in a Letter dated February the 28th 1798, That "a Report upon the Admiralty Office, including the Marine Pay Office, is preparing, in order to its being laid before the Lords of His Majeſty's Council; and that it is not in immediate Contemplation to report on any other Branches of the Naval Department; it appearing to the Board, that the Attention which ſuch an Inveſtigation muſt neceſſarily require, could not be paid at this Time without material Detriment to the Public Service."

Your Committee preſume, that the Report on the Admiralty and Marine Pay Offices will not be delayed much longer. But hitherto, as appears by another Letter of the Admiralty †, dated 9th June 1798: "No Alteration has taken Place in the Eſtabliſhment of the Admiralty Office, or in reſpect to the Fund out of which the Salaries are paid."

* Supplement (B.) † Supplement (C.)

With

With reſpect to the other multifarious and extenſive Branches of the Naval Service, it certainly does appear difficult, if not impracticable, during the urgent Preſſure of Public Buſineſs in theſe Departments, at preſent to proceed with any detailed, laborious, and calm inveſtigation, ſuch as the Subject ought to receive. But your Committee think, that the Houſe and the Public have Reaſon to expect that, on a Return of Peace, many Months will not be ſuffered to elapſe without a ſteady Determination being ſhewn to examine into, and report upon all the different Departments to which the Attention of the Admiralty Board was pointed ſo long ago as the 12th of January 1792, by his Majeſty's Order in Council, ſo often before alluded to, and which have not been ſince regulated.

§ 1. PERHAPS, after the Opinion of the Admiralty Board above ſtated, and the Hopes held out by them of a ſpeedy Report in ſome Points, and ultimately of a complete Inveſtigation of the whole Subject at a Time of more Leiſure, Your Committee might have been excuſed from inquiring further into the Matter at preſent: But as the Anſwer of the Board is in general Terms; and as it appeared more than probable that, although no full and entire Examination and Arrangement had taken place, ſince the Reports of the Commiſſioners of Inquiry, on all the Topics referred to by them, yet in fact many uſeful Regulations and Improvements had been made, particularly in His Majeſty's Dock Yards, of late Years; and further, that it might be ſatisfactory to the Houſe to know the Opinions of able and eminent Sea Officers, on ſome of the Points more particularly adverted to by the Commiſſioners of Inquiry in their Report on the Dock Yards, and even tend, in ſome Meaſure, to expedite the future Proceedings of the Admiralty Board on this Head of Inquiry, Your Committee proceeded in the Firſt Place to requeſt the Attendance of Sir Andrew Snape Hamond, Baronet, Comptroller of the Navy,

Navy, a Member of the Houſe, and examined him, in detail, upon the Matter of thoſe Suggeſtions: A Copy of his Examination is annexed*; and the Houſe will obſerve, with Pleaſure, that ſeveral uſeful Regulations have been already adopted in His Majeſty's Dock Yards, to enforce Order and to prevent Waſte, in conſequence of thoſe Suggeſtions.

Among the ſeveral Regulations which have been already adopted by the Navy Board, in conſequence of the Recommendations contained in the Report of the Commiſſioners of Inquiry, are the following:

The Standing Orders, made from Time to Time for the good Government of the Dock Yards (except thoſe which relate to the Ships in Ordinary) have been reviewed and properly arranged:

The Maſter Attendant, or the Maſter Shipwright, with the Clerk of the Survey, is now employed to inſpect the Quality of all Stores delivered; and One Clerk Officer attends the Receipt of the Quantity:

When Ships of War in Commiſſion are ſupplied with Stores, a Liſt of ſuch Stores is ſent from the Yard; and an Officer on Board compares it with the Stores brought:

The Portſmouth Plan of keeping Account of the Receipt, Iſſues, and Remains of Stores, which was particularly recommended by the Commiſſioners of Inquiry, has been ſince generally adopted throughout the other Dock Yards; with additional Regulations, tending to the ſame Objects; beſides which, a conſiderable Improvement has lately been made in the Department for examining Storekeepers Accounts at

* Supplement (D. 1.)

the

the Navy Office; and although no periodical Survey at present is made, yet the Accounts are so kept, that the general Quantity in Store may be known at any Time when it is required. At Chatham, upon the Appointment of a new Storekeeper in 1797, an actual Survey was made, which proved satisfactory.

The Lots of old Stores also are now weighed, counted, or measured, when laid apart for Sale, and a Tally is fixed to each; and the Delivery is attended by a Clerk Officer. It is stated to Your Committee on this Head, that there never was a greater Degree of Attention to prevent Embezzlement of stores; and that an Inspecting Officer has been established at some of the Ports, with Authority to search Boats and Vessels, and keep Watch on Persons suspected of dealing in Stores embezzled from the Dock Yards; and that this Regulation has not only been the Means of detecting and bringing to Justice several Offenders, but is believed to have prevented much of the Practice. This Establishment is to be extended to the other Yards, when proper Persons can be found for the Employment; and their Continuance is to depend upon the Commissioners certifying to their Diligence and Utility.

§ 2. Your Committee in the next Place, according to the Tenor of their Instructions, have required "An Account of "what Increase or Diminution has taken Place since the "Year 1782, in the Numbers or in the Amount of the "Salaries and Emoluments of different Officers in His "Majesty's Dock Yards;" and They have called likewise for "An Account of any Offices in the Naval Departments "which are at present permitted to be purchased; or of "which the Profits are paid over to any Persons whatever, "other than such as appear to hold the same."

The

The Anſwers produced by theſe Requiſitions are inſerted in the Supplement *. Upon theſe Papers Your Committee have only to remark, that the Increaſe of Eſtabliſhment in the Dock Yards, appears to be no more in general than might reaſonably be expected during a State of War; but that it will be proper, on the ultimate Examination and Arrangement of all theſe Offices, to prevent in future any of the Clerks' Places from being ſold, as has been hitherto the Cuſtom; and alſo, that it is not adviſable in general to allow any Perſons to pay over a Part of their Emoluments to others, for performing that which it is their Duty to execute.

§ 3. With regard to the further Meaſures, which it may be expedient to adopt for the Regulation of the Dock Yards, Your Committee find that moſt of thoſe recommended by the moſt unqueſtionable naval Authority, as ſtill fit to be carried into Execution †.

In the Opinion of the Comptroller of the Navy, beſides placing the Officers of Maſter Attendant, Clerk of the Survey, and Clerk of the Rope Yard, upon a Footing more ſuited to their Truſt and Importance, it would be proper,

That no Place in the Dock Yard ſhould be ſold:

That Fees and Gratuities to the Dock Yard Officers ſhould be aboliſhed, and a Salary ſubſtituted in their Stead; and that in order to reimburſe the Public for the additional Expenſe which will be incurred by the Increaſe of Salaries, a Poundage Rate of £1. per Cent. ſhould be paid by the Contractor on all Money received by Bills in courſe for Stores ſupplied, or Services performed:

* Supplement (E. 1, 2, 3, 4.) † Supplement (D. 1, 2.)

That

That the Officers ſhould have the Nomination of their own Clerks, ſubject to the Commiſſioner's Power of rejecting, ſuſpending, or diſmiſſing them:

That Ships afloat ſhould be paid, in Time of War, by a Sea Officer, nominated by the Navy Board; and in Time of Peace by the Commiſſioner, or in his Abſence by One of the Maſters Attendant:

That Aſſignment Notes ſhould be made out for the Workmen free from any Expenſe, except Stamps:

That Officers in general, who receive Annual Salaries, ſhould not be allowed to take Apprentices; except that with regard to the Maſter Shipwright, it is ſtated to Your Committee ſome further Regulation may be required, as he is expected to train up Draftſmen:

That on the Death or Removal of any Maſter, his Apprentices ſhould be turned over to ſuch other Artificer as the Commiſſioners ſhall think fit; the Apprentice to be in the ſame Yard with his Maſter, &c.

That Clerk Officers, upon any Vacancy, ſhould be appointed from the moſt intelligent Clerks, in their reſpective Offices; which, though not eſtabliſhed as a Rule, appears in Fact to have taken Place in Two recent Inſtances:

That the Captain's Clerks ſhould have the Pay and Prize Money of a Warrant Officer, and be put on a better Footing than they now are; but it is conceived, that they ſhould nevertheleſs remain as the Inſtrument of the Captain, who ſhould ſtill be reſponſible for all Errors and Frauds which may be committed by their Clerks:

That the Clerk of Cheque ſhould occaſionally attend in Perſon the Muſters of the Workmen, &c.

That further Regulation is wanting in reſpect to the meaſuring of Timber, Sawyers, and Painters Work, which ſhould not be done by Shipwrights:

That the Surgeon ſhould be reſident, and have an Aſſiſtant paid by the Public; that when abſent he ſhould alſo pay his Aſſiſtant for executing the whole Duty; and that if abſent for Three Months, he ſhould forfeit his Office:

That the Attendance of the Clerks ſhould be enforced by Penalties; and that they ſhould take Oaths, and give Bonds of Fidelity.

That Dealers in Junk, old Rope, old Iron, Canvas, and other Species of old Ship Chandlery Wares, ſhould take out an annual Licence; and the Renewal of it to be refuſed on Complaint from the Commiſſioner:

That with reſpect to Prize Money, unleſs any better Mode could be adopted, it would be fit, that Agents for Prizes appointed abroad, ſhould recal their Prize Liſts at Home, by public Advertiſement in the Gazette, for the Space of One Year, before the unpaid Shares ſhould be forfeited to Greenwich Hoſpital, the Hoſpital giving Notice of all the Prize Liſts which it may receive from abroad, and keeping open Payment for Twelve Months after it receives them:

That regular Eſtabliſhments ſhould be formed at each Foreign Station in the Naval Service: Upon which Subject it is repreſented to Your Committee, that there is at preſent a Reſident Commiſſioner at Halifax, with a regular Eſtabliſhment; and the Comptroller of the Navy agrees in Opinion with the Commiſſioners of Inquiry, that wherever any Squadron of His Majeſty's Ships may be ſtationed, a Temporary Commiſſioner of the Navy ſhould always be appointed, who ſhould have Control over the Victualling,

as

as well as Naval Department, with ſuch a general Form of Eſtabliſhment as the Commiſſioners of Inquiry have propoſed, and with ſuch particular Directions in reſpect to the Naval Eſtabliſhments in the Eaſt Indies, as they have pointed out for that Branch of the Service.

Your Committee having alſo received much valuable Information from Admiral Lord Keith, Vice Admiral Sir Thomas Paſley, and Samuel Bentham, Eſquire, Inſpector General of Naval Works, on ſeveral Points connected with this Subject *, They have thought proper to ſubjoin Extracts of their Examinations reſpecting many Points of Public Œconomy. viz. as to the peculiar Defects of the Modes now in Uſe for the Receipt, Cuſtody, and Application of Stores, particularly Timber; as to the maintaining Ships incapable of Repair, and Ships upon unprofitable Services, particularly Church Ships, Slop Ships, and Priſon Ships; and as to the Loſs of Intereſt upon Monies expended on Public Works between their Commencement and Completion, more eſpecially wherever their Execution is unneceſſarily protracted

Upon the Expediency of aboliſhing the Practice of Chips, Your Committee have annexed a Statement of the particular Meaſures for this Purpoſe which have been formerly in Contemplation, and a further Repreſentation upon the ſame Practice under its preſent Circumſtances.

Your Committee have thought it alſo their Duty to call for ſeveral Papers reſpecting the preſent State of the Works in the principal Dock Yards; which, although they appear to contain ſeveral very important Suggeſtions of Improvement in the Modes of building and arming Ships of War, and conſtructing the Storehouſes, Docks, Baſons, Embank-

* Supplement (D. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.)

ments, and other local Accommodations requiſite for the Dock Yards of Portſmouth and Plymouth, and are all of them highly deſerving the fulleſt Conſideration of the Board of Admiralty, yet, as well from the Nature of many of the Subjects to which thoſe Suggeſtions relate, as from the Incompetency of Your Committee to form a confident Opinion thereon, They have not thought it expedient to introduce into this Report.

Your Committee, however, are ſupported by the concurrent Teſtimony of all thoſe Opinions, Civil and Military *, in repreſenting to the Houſe, that Diſpatch and Œconomy in the Dock Yards would be moſt eſſentially promoted, if the Duties of the reſident Commiſſioners in each Yard were fixed, and their Powers extended over the operative Buſineſs; ſuperadding, at the ſame Time, ſuch an individual Reſponſibility as ſhould enſure a faithful, ſkilful, and active Diſcharge of the Truſts properly belonging to this moſt important Situation.

TRANSPORTS.

During the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, Your Committee, in the Courſe of their Inquiries, called for an Account of the Amount of the Sums paid for the Tranſport Service ſince the Inſtitution of the Board: But as that Account did not comprize the total Expenſe incurred, they have called for a complete Account of the Expenditure in this Department during the Four laſt Years †, which appears to have amounted to no leſs than £.5,690,547. 12s. 10d.

An Explanation has been laid before Your Committee, of the Cauſes which have occaſioned ſo large a Diſburſement of the Public Money; diſtinguiſhing the Average Tonnage of regular Tranſports, and the Average Tonnage of Ships on Freight; diſtinguiſhing alſo the ſeveral Rates of Freight in each Year reſpectively, and ſpecifying ſuch Circumſtances as

* Supplement (D. 1, 3, 4.) † Supplement (F.)

contributed

contributed to produce this Expenditure; noticing alſo how far, in the Opinion of the Tranſport Board, they ſtill continue to operate.

Your Committee being deſirous of obtaining ſtill further Lights upon the preſent Mode of conducting the Tranſport Service, and of aſcertaining what Degree of Probability there exiſts of reducing the Expenſe of this extenſive Branch of the Public Charge, have examined Captain Schank, one of the Commiſſioners of the Tranſport Board, upon the ſeveral Articles, in detail, which contribute to enhance this Expenditure *: A Copy of his Examination, together with other Papers tending to illuſtrate various Parts of it, is annexed; from the Peruſal of which much Information may be derived, reſpecting the Comparative Rates of Freight at which Tranſports were hired during the laſt War, and the preſent; and particularly during the Year 1797, according to the various Stations on which they were employed: Much valuable Information may alſo be derived from the ſame Documents, reſpecting the Modes which have been practiſed in the arming and fitting up of Tranſports; the Employment of Agents in the Tranſport Service; the tranſporting of Ordnance Stores, and the great Loſſes which have been occaſioned by too heavily loading the Veſſels in which they are carried †; and alſo reſpecting other more œconomical and expeditious Modes of loading Stores in general, and embarking Troops, with ſome ſpecific Suggeſtions of a better Mode of executing this Service in the River Thames.

Amongſt other Points of general Importance it is repreſented to Your Committee, that it would greatly contribute to the more œconomical and regular Conduct of this Service, that all the Tranſports which may be wanted, ſhould be procured excluſively through the Intervention of the Tranſport Board alone; and that it would be preferable to employ a known Agent, paid by the Public, and reſponſible to it, to take up the Ships and

* Supplement (F. 2.) † Supplement (F. 3.)

the

the Veſſels as there might be Occaſion for them; and no longer to make uſe of Brokers for the Purpoſe, as at preſent, who may be more inclined to favour the Merchants or Owners, in particular Caſes, than to do Juſtice to the Government.

The Application of Ships of War, of particular Deſcriptions, to this Service, ſo far as may be conſiſtent with the Military Uſe to be made o them, is alſo a Meaſure recommended by repeated Evidence, with a Detail of the Reaſons for its general Adoption *: This, indeed, as Your Committee find, has already been and now is practiſed to a certain Extent: But, during Peace, it undoubtedly ſeems capable of being carried to a ſtill greater extent with Advantage to the Public, in relieving the Garriſons of His Majeſty's diſtant Poſſeſſions, and in other ſimilar Operations.

Upon the whole, Your Committee cannot but conſider the Tranſport Board, in Time of War, to be a uſeful Eſtabliſhment; and although the Expenſe attending this Branch of Service has been very conſiderable, and in ſome Inſtances, the Rates of Freight have been extraordinary high, yet there are ſolid Reaſons for believing, when the peculiar Nature of the Military Operations of this Country is taken into Conſideration, that had it been conducted altogether as it was in the laſt War, by all the different Military and Naval Departments which had Occaſion to employ Tranſports, concurrently, and with all the Diſadvantages of Competition, the Charge would probably have been ſtill heavier: And it is very ſatisfactory to obſerve, that Circumſtances have enabled the Board to lower the Price per Ton, in the preſent Year, from Fifteen to Thirteen Shillings, on the general Rate of hiring Veſſels of the Deſcription uſually employed as Tranſports; which does not exceeed the Medium Rate paid for the Hire of Tranſports during the laſt War, even when the Prices of all Naval and Victualling Stores were conſiderably lower.

* Supplement (G.)

June 26th, 1798.

AN

Supplement (A.)

AN ESTIMATE of the expected TOTAL AMOUNT of the EXPENSE of the NAVY, for the Year ending the 31st December 1798, as far as the same can be ascertained or estimated in the several Offices; distinguishing the different Heads of Service.

NAVY.	£.	£.	s.
For the Purchase of Hemp, Timber, Masts, Iron, Canvas, and all other Naval Stores; building Ships in Merchants Yards; Hire of Armed Ships, and Vessels, manned and victualled by the Owners; Freight of Storeships and Tenders; and various other Services, paid for in Bills at Ninety Days Date	3,200,000		
Wages to Officers and Men serving in His Majesty's Ships at Sea	2,145,000		
Wages to the Artificers, &c. employed in the several Dock and Rope Yards	750,000		
Half Pay to Officers unemployed	140,000		
Pensions to Officers, &c. superannuated, and to those who have been wounded, &c.	55,000		
Bills of Exchange that may be drawn from the several Stations Abroad and at Home, with Impress and various other Services	600,000		
Bounty to Seamen, Expense raising Men, Flag Officers Pay, Pilotage, &c.	250,000		
Salaries to the Admiralty, Navy, and Navy Pay Offices, and to the Stations Abroad, &c.	76,000		
For Levy Money, Subsistence, Cloathing, &c. of the Marines, exclusive of what is paid on Ships Books	398,000		
Expense of the Navy		7,614,000	—
Carried forward		7,614,000	—

	£.	s.	£.	s.
Brought forward -			7,614,000	—
VICTUALLING,				
As per Account from Commiſſioners; viz.	£.			
Proviſions and Victualling Stores - -	2,407,438			
Do. - by Bills of Exchange and Impreſts	782,000			
Neceſſary and extra neceſſary Money and Contingencies - - - - -	72,000			
Wages to Officers, Coopers, Labourers, &c. at the ſeveral Ports - - - - -	122,100			
Widows Men borne and muſtered on Board His Majeſty's Ships in Sea Pay - -	18,230			
Expenſe of the Victualling			3,411,768	—
TRANSPORTS.				
As per Account from Commiſſioners; viz.				
Freight of regular Tranſports, and of Ships hired on Freight for the Conveyance of Troops, Proviſions, Ordnance, Stores, and Baggage - -	£. 613,348	s. 10		
Pay to Officers employed as Agents of Tranſports - - - - -	14,000	—		
Wages to the Crews of ſeveral of His Majeſty's Ships, employed as Armed Tranſports - - - - -	24,000	—		
Expenſe of building Cabins and other Accommodations on Board Tranſports, furniſhing them with Stores, Beds, Hammocks, Fumigating and Hoſpital Stores, repairing Tranſports, Pilotage of them, and other incidendal Charges	20,000	—		
	£. 671,348	10		
PRISONERS OF WAR IN HEALTH.				
HOME SERVICE.				
For Subſiſtence, Bedding, Cloathing, Buildings and Repairs, Rents, Salaries, and Incidentals	80,000			
FOREIGN SERVICE.				
For Subſiſtence, Hire of Priſon Ships, Salaries, & Incidentals*	140,000			
	220,000	—		
Expenſe of Tranſports and Priſoners			891,348	10
Carried forward -			£. 11,917,116	10

* In this Sum is included £.65,000 for Subſiſtence, &c. of Engliſh Priſoners in France.

	£.	s.	£.	s.
Brought forward - -			11,917,116	10
SICK AND WOUNDED.				
As per Account from thoſe Commiſſioners; viz.				
For Quarters, Cure, Conduct Money, Funerals, &c. of Sick and Wounded Seamen, ſet on Shore from His Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels in Great Britain and Ireland - - - - - - - -	160,000			
Do. - - for Do. - - Abroad, and on Board His Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels - -	185,000			
	£. 345,000			
SICK PRISONERS.				
Charges attending the Subſiſtence, &c. of Sick Priſoners at Home and Abroad - - -	65,000			
Charges attending the Subſiſtence of Britiſh Priſoners in France - - - - - - - -	17,000			
		82,000		
Expenſe of Sick and Wounded Seamen and Sick Priſoners -			427,000	—
		£.	12,344,116	10

The expected Total Expenſe of the Navy for the Year 1798, Twelve Million Three Hundred and Forty Four Thouſand One Hundred and Sixteen Pounds Ten Shillings.

A. S. Hammond, C. Hope,
W. Rule, Geo. Rogers, S. Gambier,

Supplement (B.)

LETTER, dated Admiralty Office, 28th February 1798, reſpecting the REPORT preparing to be laid before the Privy Council.

SIR,

HAVING communicated to my Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty the Precept of the Select Committee of Finance, dated the 26th Inſtant, ordering that there be laid before the Committee a Statement, whether it is in the immediate Contemplation of the Board of Admiralty to conſider of and report upon the different Regulations propoſed by the Commiſſioners of Inquiry for ſuch of the Naval Departments as have not hitherto been examined, as directed by His Majeſty's Order in Council of the 12th of January 1792, and if not, for what Reaſons; I have their Lordſhips Commands to acquaint you, for the Information of the Committee, that a Report upon this Office, including the Marine Pay Office, is now preparing, in order to its being laid before the Lords of His Majeſty's Council; and that it is not in their Lordſhips immediate Contemplation to report upon any other Branches of the Naval Department, it appearing to them that the Attention which ſuch an Inveſtigation muſt neceſſarily require could not be paid at this Time without material Detriment to the Public Service.

I am, Sir,

Your moſt obedient humble Servant,

Evan Nepean.

Supplement (C.)

LETTER from Mr. NEPEAN, reſpecting the Admiralty Eſtabliſhment; dated Admiralty Office, 9th June 1798.

SIR,

HAVING laid before my Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty the Precept of the Select Committee on Finance, dated the 17th of laſt Month, and alſo the Precept of Yeſterday's Date, the latter received at Half paſt Elven this Day, requiring that there be laid before the Committee an Account of the preſent Eſtabliſhment of the Admiralty Office, diſtinguiſhing the Officers, their Salaries and Emoluments, from what Fund paid, the Deductions therefrom, and their Net Annual Receipt reſpectively, ſo far as the

ſame

ſame can be aſcertained; I am commanded by their Lordſhips to acquaint you, for the Information of the Committee, that no Alteration has taken Place in the Eſtabliſhment of the Admiralty Office ſince the Year 1796, a Statement of which is already before the Committee; that the Salaries are preciſely the ſame, but that the Emoluments ariſing from Fees (though not at this Moment to be exactly aſcertained) have ſince that Time in ſome Degree decreaſed.

With reſpect to the particular Fund, out of which the Salaries above mentioned are paid, I am to acquaint you, that all the Salaries, excepting the additional Salary to the Firſt Commiſſioner, and the Marine Salaries to the Secretaries, are paid out of Money Annually voted by Parliament on the Ordinary Eſtimate of the Navy; the additional Salary of Two Thouſand Pounds per Annum to the Firſt Commiſſioner is paid out of the Monies ariſing from the Sale of old Stores, and the Marine Salaries of the Two Secretaries, out of the Marine Poundage and Stoppages.

I am, Sir,

Your moſt obedient humble Servant,

Evan Nepean.

Supplement (D.)

ANSWERS of Sir ARDREW SNAPE HAMOND, Baronet, a Member of the Houſe, to certain Queſtions reſpecting the Meaſures recommended by the Commiſſioners of Inquiry in their 6th Report; viz. upon the Dock Yards.—Extracted from the Octavo Edition.

Recommended.—The Maſter Attendant, or the Maſter Shipwright, with Clerks of Survey, to inſpect the Quality of all Stores delivered; and One Clerk Officer to attend the Receipt of Quantity. ——*Anſwer.* Adopted—by Authority of the Navy Board.

Recommended.—Tranſports or Storeſhips for Hire, &c. to be meaſured, valued, and reported, by One of the Surveyors Aſſiſtants and Two Sea Officers, and the Officer of the Yard to be relieved from this Duty.——*Anſwer.* This Matter is now under a diſtinct Board, and proper to be adopted if it ſhould revert to the Navy Board.

Recommended.—Officers and Commiſſioners not to receive Fees or Gratuities, nor to ſell Places to thoſe who do.——*Anſwer.* This remains as it was, but fit to be altered as here recommended.

Recommended.—Fees and Gratuities to be aboliſhed, and a Salary to be ſubſtituted and paid Quarterly.——*Anſwer.* The ſame.

Recommended—Officers to have the Nomination of their own Clerks, ſubject to the Commiſſioners Power of rejecting, ſuſpending, or diſmiſſing them.——*Anſwer.* The ſame.

Recommended.—Inſtructions to be prepared for the Commiſſioner of each Yard, and no Correſpondence on Public Buſineſs between the Navy Board, and any Officer belonging to a Dock Yard, but through the Hands of the Commiſſioner, except the Secret Service entruſted to the Comptroller.——*Anſwer.* The ſame—*vide ſupra.*

Recommended.—The Commiſſioners to be Sea Officers choſen from the Sea Commiſſioners at the Navy Board; their Salary to be, &c.——*Anſwer.* Very proper (when it can be adopted without Inconvenience to the Board) on Account of their Knowledge of every Branch of the Duty. At preſent they are taken from the Senior Captains of the Navy. Thoſe Abroad have £.1000, thoſe in Great Britain now have £.800 and Half Pay, and Benefit of 40*s.* per Diem when they go to pay a Ship.

Recommended.—Ships afloat to be paid in Time of War by a Sea Officer nominated by the Navy Board; in Time of Peace to be paid by the Commiſſioner, or in his Abſence by One of the Maſters Attendant.——*Anſwer.* Remains as it was, but fit to be altered accordingly.

Recommended.—Clerks of Commiſſioners to have Salaries; viz. &c.——*Anſwer.* Remains as it was, but fit to be altered, and the Salaries muſt be proportionate to the Duty, and Truſt repoſed in them.

Recommended.—The Maſters Attendant, their Salaries to be &c. and to have Two Servants each, being Sea Boys, and the Indentures of ſuch Servants to be transferred to their Succeſſors in Office. ——*Anſwer.* Remains as it was—the Salaries muſt be higher, and proportioned to the Salaries of the other principal Officers—as to Sea Boys fit to be adopted.

Recommended.—The Commiſſioner to allow occaſional Aſſiſtance to the Maſter Attendant—his Clerk's Salary to be, &c.——*Anſwer.* It is now done (in any Caſe of additional Aſſiſtance being required) by the Authority of the Navy Board, on Reference to the Commiſſioner, and upon his Report.

Recommended.

Recommended.—Clerk to make out Aſſignments and Admiſſion Notes free from any Expenſe, except Stamps.——*Anſwer.* Remains as it was, becauſe the Clerk remains at his former Rate of Salary, but fit to be done.

Recommended.—Salaries of Maſter Shipwrights at all the Yards (Sheerneſs excepted) to be, &c; at Sheerneſs all the Officers to have One Fourth leſs than at the other Yards.——*Anſwer.* This Salary, as in other Inſtances, muſt probably be higher, and ſhould be nearly proportioned to the Salaries of the other principal Officers; as to Sheerneſs this may be proper.

Recommended.—No Officer receiving an Annual Salary to be allowed to take any Apprentices.——*Anſwer.* Remains as it was, and fit to be adopted, but may require ſome further Regulations as to this Officer, who is expected to train up Draftſmen.

Recommended.—Apprentices to be allotted to the moſt deſerving, able, and diligent Shipwrights and Artificers, at the Pleaſure of the Commiſſioner:——*Anſwer.* This is done already. Wages for Apprentices to be reduced.—Not done.

Recommended.—On the Death or Removal of the Maſter, Apprentices to be turned over to ſuch other Artificer as the Commiſſioner ſhall think fit; the Apprentice to be in the ſame Yard with his Maſter.——*Anſwer.* Remains as it was, but fit to be done.

Reccommended.—The Officers at preſent having Apprentices to remain upon the old Salary; Salaries afterwards to be increaſed to, &c.; if any chuſe to turn over their Apprentices, they may be put upon the new Eſtabliſhment at once.——*Anſwer.* See *ante.*

Recommended. Clerk Officers upon a Vacancy to be appointed from the moſt intelligent Clerks in their reſpective Offices.——*Anſwer.* Remains as it was, but fit to be done, and has been in Two recent Inſtances.

Recommended. The Clerk of the Cheque occaſionally to attend in Perſon the Maſters of the Workmen, &c.——*Anſwer.* Remains as it was—fit to be adopted.

Recommended.—Commanding Officer on Board at the Time of the Muſter to deliver to the Muſtering Clerk a Liſt of Abſentees who are entitled to Proviſions, and not checked: ſuch Liſts to be tranſmitted Weekly as his Vouchers.——*Anſwer.* Inſtructions have been given, and required to be enforced.——Remains as it was, but fit to be done.

Recommended.—Every Perſon delivering Stores to be entitled to his Certificate or Bill in Three Days; the Clerk of Cheque to pay him at the Rate of £.5 per Cent. per Annum for every further Day's Delay; and on the Clerk refuſing to pay it, the Commiſſioner to iſſue his Warrant

Warrant to the Treaſurer's Clerk to pay, and charge it againſt the Salary of ſaid Clerk.——*Anſwer.* This Regulation only applies upon the Suppoſition of Fees being aboliſhed as above recommended by the Report of theſe Commiſſioners. Should any improper Delay appear to the Commiſſioners, he ſhould have Power to redreſs the Perſon aggrieved, but the Time muſt depend upon the Nature of the Bill to be made out.

Recommended.—Clerk of the Cheque to make out the Aſſignment Notes of the Workmen, free of Charge (except Stamps.)——*Anſwer.* Remains as it was, as the Clerk remains at his former Rate of Salary, but fit to be done.

Recommended.—Meaſuring Timber, Sawyers, and Painters Work, to be done by a Clerk in the Cheque Office, and not by Shipwrights.——*Anſwer.* The Duty is an important One—ſome further Regulations is deſirable.

Recommended.—Muſtering Clerks, and all Officers and Clerks who attend at extra Hours, to be allowed 7½*d.* a Tide for ſuch Attendance.——*Anſwer.* This is done; but this Allowance does not bear a Proportion to the Service and Situation of the Officer, as the Truſt is an important One.

Recommended.—Storekeeper to have a Salary and Houſe, and to keep his Accounts of the Receipt, Iſſue, and Remains of Stores, in the Mode adopted at Portſmouth.——*Anſwer.* The Portſmouth Plan ſpoken of by the Commiſſioners has been generally adopted throughout the other Yards, with additional Regulations tending to the ſame Object, and a conſiderable Improvement has lately been made in the Office for examining Storekeepers Accounts at the Navy Office.

Recommended.—A Quarterly Survey to be made; Balance of Storekeeper's Books to be ſtruck every Three Months; Storekeeper, Clerk of Survey, &c. to examine, ſurvey, and certify how far the Stores remaining agree with the Storekeeper's Ledger; and in every Fourth Quarter, another Clerk in the Store Department and the Timber Meaſurer to attend the Survey.——*Anſwer.* No periodical Survey at preſent is made, but the Accounts are ſo kept that the General Quantity in Store may be known at any Time when it is required; and at Chatham, upon the Appointment of a new Storekeeper, an actul and ſatisfactory Survey was made in 1797, but it took above Three Months.

Recommended.—The Number of Clerks to be according to the Stores generally kept, and their Salaries to be, &c. and proportioned in Gradation.——*Anſwer.* Remains as it was.

Recommended.—And all to give Security, and to be entitled to Extra, when required to attend at extra Hours.——*Anſwer.* All Clerks to the

the Storekeepers give Security.—The extra Pay of $7\frac{1}{2}d.$ a Tide extends to these Persons.

Recommended.—Where the Business is considerable, One Clerk for the Receipt of the In-Stores and One for the Out-Stores; One Clerk for the Issues, Two or Three for examining Bills, abstracting Accounts, and keeping the Books.——*Answer.* Remains as it was, with extra Assistance according to Occasion, but the Storekeeper allots the Duty to each as he thinks proper.

Recommended.—The Commissioners occasionally to call for and inspect the General Store Account.——*Answer.* Remains as it was—fit to be done.

Recommended. The Clerk of the Survey to have a Salary of, &c. and a House, and to compare the Storekeeper's Books with his own, and to make occasional Representations to the Commissioner. ——*Answer.* He should rank in Salary as a principal Officer on Account of the Importance of his Situation. Remains as it was——fit to be done.

Recommended.—Clerks in the Office of Clerk of the Survey to be Four or Six, and to have Salaries of, &c.——*Answer.* This may be regulated by the Navy Board according to Circumstances.

Recommended.—Purveyor to have a fixed Salary, &c. no Fees to be received by him.——*Answer.* Remains as it was—fit to be done.

Recommended.—Surgeon to be resident, and to have an Assistant paid by the Public; when absent to pay his Assistant for executing the whole Duty 10*s.* 6*d.* per Day; and if absent Three Months together to forfeit his Office.——*Answer.* Remains as it was—fit to be done.

Recommended.—The Clerk of the Rope Yards to have his Salary increased, and a House; his Clerk's Salary to be, &c.——*Answer.* Remains as it was, but fit to be done, being now very inadiquately paid.

Recommended.—Master Rope Maker's Salary to be, &c. his Apprentices to be distributed amongst the most deserving Rope Makers.——*Answer.* See what is said upon the Apprentices to Officers having Salaries.

Recommended.—The Botswain's Salary to be, &c. and a House. ——*Answer.* Remains as it was.

Recommended.—The Porter to be permitted to keep a Tap, but no Alehouse.——*Answer.* Remains so, and fit to be so.

Recommended.—The Clerk of the Survey at Deptford not to be a Commissioner of the Lottery——*Answer.* Such an Employment incompatible with the Duties of Clerk of the Survey.

Recommended.

Recommended.—The Maſter's Attendant and Maſter Shipwright at Chatham not to be Governors of the Cheſt.——*Anſwer.* Remains as it was, and whether fit to be altered will deſerve further Conſideration.

Recommended.—Clerks to be compelled to Attendance under Penalties, to take Oaths of Fidelity, and give Bonds; and no Premium to be received for their Appointment.——*Anſwer.* Remains as it was—fit to be adopted, when the other propoſed Regulations take Place.

Recommended.—Any Officer or Clerk retiring from Age or Infirmities to have an Annuity.——*Anſwer.* Very proper to be ſo—it is the preſent eſtabliſhed Cuſtom of the Service in all the Offices of the Navy, but there is not any ſpecific Fund for the Purpoſe in any of the Naval Departments; it is therefore put on the Ordinary Eſtimate.

Recommended.—A Poundage-Rate of £1 per Cent. to be paid by the Contractors on all Money received by Bills in Courſe for Stores ſupplied or Service performed, as a Fund to make good any Increaſe of Salaries in lieu of Fees.——*Anſwer.* Such a Regulation would be expedient.

Recommended.—A Surveyor of Civil Architecture to be appointed, and to have a Salary of, &c. beſides his actual travelling Charges, and a Clerk.——*Anſwer.* A Board has been ſince eſtabliſhed for this and other Purpoſes.

Recommended.—The Shipwright and Clerk Officers to aſſiſt the Surveyor of Civil Architecture, and to be a Check upon him.——*Anſwer.* They do aſſiſt, and are Checks; when Works are planned and directed, they are carried on by Contract under their Inſpection.

Recommended.—Copy of the Monthly Accounts of Outdoor Stores uſed in building or repairing Ships, which is carried to the Maſter Shipwright's Office, to be lodged in the Office of the Clerk of Survey.——*Anſwer.* This is adopted.

Recommended—Clerk of Survey to join in the Maſter Shipwright's Notes for any Articles wanted for Officers Houſes.——*Anſwer.* This is adopted.

Recommended.—Removes of ſuperior Officers, if permitted for private Convenience, ought not to occaſion any Expence to the Public.——*Anſwer.* They do not, to any Amount.

Recommended.—When Ships of War in Commiſſion are ſupplied with Stores, a Liſt of ſuch Stores to be ſent from the Yard, and an Officer on Board to compare it with the Stores brought.——*Anſwer.* This is adopted.

Recommended

Recommended.—When Stores are to be completed, a Liſt of the Stores remaining on Board, ſhould be ſigned by the Commanding Officer of the Ship, and lodged in the Office of the Clerk of Survey.——*Anſwer.* This is adopted.

Recommended.—Lots of old Stores ſhould be weighed, counted, or meaſured, when laid apart for Sale, and a Tally fixed to each; the Delivery to be attended by a Clerk Officer.——*Anſwer.* This is adopted; nor was there ever a greater Degree of Attention to prevent Embezzlement of Stores; and an Inſpecting Officer has been eſtabliſhed at ſome of the Ports, with Authority to ſearch Boats and Veſſels, and keep a Watch on Perſons ſuſpected of dealing in embezzled Stores from the Dock Yards. This Regulation has already not only been the Means of detecting and bringing to Juſtice ſeveral Offenders, but is believed to have prevented much of the Practice. This Eſtabliſhment is intended to go to the other Yards, when proper Perſons can be found for the Employment; and their Continuance will depend upon the Commiſſioners certifying to their Diligence and Utility.

Recommended.—Dealers in Junk, old Rope, old Iron, Canvas, and other Species of old Ship Chandlery Wares, to take out an Annual Licence, and the Renewal of it to be refuſed on Complaint from the Commiſſioner.—*Anſwer.* A Regulation fit to be adopted.

Recommended.—Navy Agents to take out an Annual Licence.—*Anſwer.* Fit to be appointed.

Recommended.—Agents for Prizes appointed abroad to recal their Prize Liſts at Home by public Advertiſement in the Gazette for the Space of One Year, before the unpaid Shares ſhould be forfeited to Greenwich Hoſpital; the Hoſpital to give Notice of all the Prize Liſts they receive from Abroad, and to keep open Payment for 12 Months after they receive them.——*Anſwer.* This Meaſure would be an Improvement, if no better ſhould be adopted, but the Matter very much requires Amendment.

Recommended.—Money to carry on Payment and Recals at the Out Ports to be ſent, not by Sea, but by Land, or to be ſupplied by Remittances.——*Anſwer.* This is adopted.

Recommended.—A Stream to be brought into Plymouth Dock Yard, for watering Ships in Time of War, &c.——*Anſwer.* This has been adopted, but wants further Regulation.

Recommended.—Perquiſite of Chips to be aboliſhed, and in lieu thereof 5*d.* a Day to be added to the Pay of the Shipwrights, and 2*d.* to Houſe Carpenters.——*Anſwer.* Chips ſhould be aboliſhed.

Recommended.—Regulations and Standing Orders to be reviewed.——*Anſwer.* So far as relates to the Dock Yards, has been done: but not as to Ships in Ordinary.

NAVAL and VICTUALLING Departments at Foreign or diſtant Ports; 9th Report.

Recommended.—The Number of Servants attached to each Officer to be reduced, and an Addition made to their Pay of 6*d* per Day for every Servant ſo reduced.——*Anſwer.* The Bearing of Servants to Officers has been diſcontinued from 21ſt April 1794, and they are allowed a Compenſation of £11. 8*s.* 2*d.* per Annum for each, and inſtead thereof an Eſtabliſhment of Boys, Three-fourth in Number, took Place, in Three Claſſes of £4, £5, and £6 per Annum each, of certain Ages.

Recommended.—Boys to be taken for a Term of Years as Servants, or as Apprentices to a Ship, and to be borne upon a ſeparate Liſt.——*Anſwer.* The above Arrangement appears to be ſufficient.

Recommended.—Regular Eſtabliſhments to be formed at each Foreign Station in the Naval Service.——*Anſwer.* This is not done, but is very proper to be adopted.

Recommended.—That a Commiſſioner be appointed to reſide at Halifax, and likewiſe at one of the Iſlands in the Weſt Indies, at Bombay, and at any other Port, during actual War, where a large Fleet is to rendezvous; ſuch Commiſſioner to be a Seaman ſelected from the Navy or Victualling Board, and to execute both Services. ——*Anſwer.* There is at preſent a Reſident Commiſſioner at Halifax, with a regular Eſtabliſhment; and I agree with the Commiſſioners of Inquiry in Opinion, that wherever any Squadrons of His Majeſty's Ships may be ſtationed, a temporary Commiſſioner of the Navy ſhould always be appointed, who ſhould have Controul over the Victualling as well as Naval Department, he may be taken from either of the Boards, or the Captain's Liſt, as the Admiralty ſhall think proper.

Recommended.—The Commiſſioner, who ſhall be reſident at Bombay, to proceed in Time of War with the Fleet, and return with it to Bombay, or another Officer to be appointed under him at Madras.——*Anſwer.* Proper to be adopted.

Recommended.—The Eſtabliſhment at each Foreign Station to conſiſt of a Commiſſioner, Maſter Attendant, Maſter Shipwright, and Storekeeper, and their Salaries to be, &c. and a Houſe.—— *Anſwer.* A proper Eſtabliſhment.

Recommended.—The Eſtabliſhment at Bombay to be double in Salary to thoſe of other Foreign Eſtabliſhments, and all Clerks at Foreign Stations to be paid according to the Proportions obſerved at Portſmouth.——*Anſwer.* This may be proper, but the additional Salary ſhould be paid by the India Company.

Recommended.

Recommended.—Commiſſioners of Navy to regulate Hours of Attendance.——*Anſwer.* Very proper.

Recommended.—Each Commiſſioner and Clerk to take the Oath of Fidelity, and to give Bonds, &c. with Conditions minutely particularized.——*Anſwer.* Very proper.

Recommended.—Every Perſon entruſted with the Receipt or Payment of Money, &c. to give proportionate Security.——*Anſ.* Very proper.

Recommended.—No Allowance to be made for Coals, Wood, Candles, Tin, Turnery Wares, Stationary, &c.——*Anſw.* Proper, except as to Stationary, which ſhould be allowed.

Recommended.—Thoſe retiring from Age or Infirmities to have Annuities ——*Anſwer.* Very proper.

Further ANSWERS of Sir ANDREW SNAPE HAMOND.

EXTRACT from the 8th Report of the Commiſſioners of Inquiry, 8vo Edition.

Recommended.—Captain's Clerk to receive the Pay of, and Share in the Prize Money, as Warrant Officers.——*Anſwer.* The Captains' Clerks certainly require to be put on a better Footing than they are at preſent; they ſhould have the Pay and Prize Money of a Warrant Officer; but in other Reſpects they ſhould remain as the Inſtrument of the Captain, who ſhould ſtill be reſponſible for all Errors or Frauds committed by the ſaid Clerk.

Recommended.—Captain's Clerk to keep an Account of the Boatſwain's and Carpenter's Stores received on Board, and of the Manner of Expenditure, as a Check upon thoſe Officers, who ſhould ſtill be reſponſible and give a daily Account of every Receipt and Iſſue to the ſaid Clerk.——*Anſwer.* The Captain's Clerk does at preſent keep a Counterpart of the Warrant Officers Expenſe of Stores, Supplies, and Returns, as the Inſtrument of the Captain; theſe Documents being always required to paſs the Captain's Accounts.

A. S. Hamond.

5th April, 1798.

Supplement (D. 2.)

April 23d, 1798.—EXTRACT of the EXAMINATION of Admiral LORD KEITH, a Member of the Houſe.

WOULD it contribute to reduce the Public Expenditure, without Detriment to the Public Service, if the Commiſſioners in the Dock Yards were inveſted with greater Authority?

I have always underſtood that our Dock Yards ſtood in need of great Reform in point of Controul and Management; and I have too frequently known Differences ariſe between the Flag Officers and the Commiſſioner, to the great Detriment of the Service; and I have alſo known Inſtances of the Commiſſioners' Authority being called in Queſtion by the Heads of the different Departments in the Dock Yards, alledging that he had no Authority over them, except in his own Department, to pay; and I am of Opinion, that a better Check ſhould be deviſed to ſee the Delivery of all Stores into the Care of the reſpective Storekeepers, and examine not only the Quantity but the Quality.

Does any additional Check occur to your Lordſhip, without increaſing the Expenſe to the Public?

I am not prepared to anſwer with that Correctneſs I think it my Duty to do at the preſent Moment, but it ſtrikes me, that if Rope, Cables, &c. were delivering at a Dock Yard, the Commiſſioner, or other Perſon having Authority, might apply to the Port Admiral, or take from Ships in Ordinary a Number of Maſters, Boatſwains, &c. to the Aſſiſtance of the Rope Maker or his Deputy, whoſe Duty it would be to examine the Quantity and Quality, and report under their Hands, or upon Oath if required; and ſo, in like Manner with all other Stores: For Example, Ships Carpenters to Timber; Maſters and Sailmakers to Canvaſs, &c. And I am of Opinion, even in War Time, Officers for this Purpoſe might be ſupplied out of the Ships which were under Repair, or in a diſmantled State, without interfering with their Duty, or cauſing an additional Expenſe.

Has your Lordſhip obſerved any other Matters, in the Management of Dock Yards, which will admit of Regulations contributing to uſeful Œconomy?

In the Dock Yards I am ſo little acquainted, that I cannot ſpeak particularly, but I have obſerved a Number of uſeleſs and irreparable Ships remaining in our Harbours at a certain Expence, which, if ſold, would bring Money to the Public; I ſay a certain Expence, becauſe they require Men to look after them and pump them; they require alſo a ſmall Proportion of Stores to keep them clean;

clean; they occupy Moorings which wear out; they bear a Purſer, a Boatſwain, a Gunner, a Carpenter, and a Cook, all of whom have their Servants: at the ſame Time that the Ships occupy much Room in the Ports, and in ſome Inſtances have affected the Depth of the Water, by gathering Sand or Mud Banks; particularly in the Eaſtern Ports, namely, Portſmouth, Sheerneſs, Chatham, and the Thames.—Allowing for every proper Proviſion to be made for theſe Perſons, by employing them in other Services, or otherwiſe, nevertheleſs a great Saving might be made by breaking up or ſelling Ships of this Deſcription.

Does it occur to your Lordſhip to ſpecify any particular Ships of this Deſcription, excluſive of Priſon Ships, Hoſpital Ships, Receiving Ships, and Hulks for neceſſary Service, at preſent in any of the King's Ports?

There certainly are; I do not know the Names, neither do I mean that Hulks for receiving Ships Companies are not neceſſary. Priſon Ships are ſometimes neceſſary. There uſed to be a Church Ship at each Port, but they were ſeldom frequented.

Are Slop Ships to be conſidered a neceſſary or unneceſſary Expence?

I think them extremely neceſſary, that is, at Spithead and the Nore.

What appears to be the neceſſary Eſtabliſhment of a Slop Ship?

I do not really know what their preſent Eſtabliſhment is, but I am inclined to think, that after the Ship was moored in her proper Situation, in Charge of a careful Perſon, a few ſober Men fit to iſſue the Supplies would be the beſt Eſtabliſhment.

Supplement (D. 3.)

April 23d, 1798.—EXTRACT of the EXAMINATION of Vice Admiral SIR THOMAS PASLEY, Baronet.

DOES any Circumſtance occur to you in the Management of the Dock Yards, which will admit of Regulations tending to reduce the Public Expenditure in this Branch of Service?

Since the 1ſt of June 1794 I have not been in any Dock Yard, and therefore I cannot ſpeak with Preciſion to particular Facts ſince that Time; but in my Opinion, if the Commiſſioner, who is the Chief Officer, had a greater ſhare of Power, he would be better able to check every improper Expenditure in the Yards, and carry on the Service with much more Expedition.

EXTRACT

Supplement (D. 4.)

Extract of Letter from the Inspector General of Naval Works.

Admiralty, Inſpector General's Office,
April 5th, 1798.

IN obedience to the Order of the Select Committee of Finance, dated 26th February laſt, requiring that I ſhould lay before the Committee an Account of the Works in the Department of the Inſpector General of Naval Works, and pointing out the Heads under which the Information I ſhould have to furniſh ſhould be arranged, I muſt begin by obſerving, that by the Tenor of the ſaid Order, as well as by what I have underſtood to have been ſtated in the Report made by the Committee to the Houſe of Commons laſt Seſſion, it ſeems to have been ſuppoſed that certain ſpecific Works had been put under the Controul and Superintendance of the Inſpector General of Naval Works; this, however, in fact, has not been the Caſe; the Execution of all Naval Works carried on in the ſeveral Naval Eſtabliſhments remains, as before my Appointment, in the Hands of the ſubordinate Boards, who give their Orders to the reſident Officers at each Eſtabliſhment. In as far, however, as concerns the Buſineſs of Suggeſtion, no Limits whatever have by the Admiralty Board been fixed to the Extent of my Department, and I have therefore all along conſidered it as my Duty, over and above the giving my Opinion to the Admiralty Board on Subjects referred to me for that Purpoſe, to look out for all Caſes open to Improvement, and to ſuggeſt ſuch Meaſures as in my Conception appear to be moſt conducive to that object in every Branch of the Naval Service; accordingly, during the Two Years that have elapſed ſince I received my Appointment as Inſpector General of Naval Works, as well as during One Year previous to the Inſtitution of that Office, my Time has been chiefly employed in the preparing and ſubmitting to the Conſideration of the Admiralty Board various Propoſals for the Improvement of different Branches of Naval Buſineſs.

Theſe Propoſals having happened in almoſt every Inſtance to fall within the Department of the Navy Board, have been of courſe referred by the Admiralty Board to that Board for Inveſtigation; and although it has happened that the Opinions, obtained in Conſequence have been (it might be ſaid) uniformly againſt the Propoſals, nevertheleſs this Contrariety of Opinion has neceſſarily produced Diſcuſſion, which, were even the Example of applying Reaſon to the Subject the only Fruit of it, will evidently have been productve of very important Benefit to the Public Service;

I muſt

I muſt at the ſame Time obſerve, that the Admiralty Board have, in the moſt important Inſtances, ordered the Works in Queſtion to be carried into Execution, and in no Inſtance have they hitherto thought it proper that any of them ſhould be finally rejected.

The only Work propoſed by me, which the Admiralty Board have adopted without any apparent previous Communication of it to the ſubordinate Boards, was that for the building of certain Veſſels for the Purpoſe of exemplifying various Ideas of Improvement. In the Inſtance of theſe Veſſels, which were begun many Months before I was officially engaged in his Majeſty's Service, it was urged by me as a Condition altogether indiſpenſable, that the building, fitting, and arming of them ſhould be left entirely to my Direction, without any official Controul whatever from any of the ſubordinate Departments; accordingly in this One Inſtance the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty deemed it expedient to depart from the uſual Courſe of Proceeding in Buſineſs of this Nature, and as Opportunities have at length been afforded for judging from Experience of theſe Attempts at Improvement, I flatter myſelf that the Advantages which theſe Veſſels have of late been acknowledged to poſſeſs, are ſuch as to afford the Admiralty Board or the Public no Reaſon to regret this Departure from uſual Practice.

The Admiralty Board having on this Occaſion honoured me with ſo great a Degree of Confidence, it ſeems proper that the Committee ſhould be apprized that I have had no Concern whatever in the planning of any other Veſſels, for although it was made a Part of my Duty, and is perhaps the moſt important Part of it, to conſider of all Matters relating to the building, fitting, and arming of His Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels, yet the Admiralty Board having allowed me to build the abovementioned Veſſels entirely on my own Plan, thought it adviſeable, no Doubt, to wait till the Juſtneſs of my Ideas on this Subject had been brought to the Teſt of Experience before they referred, for my Opinion, any Propoſal reſpecting Naval Architecture or Naval Armament; accordingly, in the Inſtance of the Number of Ships of War that have been built or ordered ſince my Appointment, in the Inſtance of the Gun Boats and other Veſſels, in which Properties out of the ordinary Line of Service were required for the Defence of the Coaſt, the eſtabliſhed Practice has not experienced any Alteration through any Interference of mine.

In concluding this Account of what has been hitherto the Buſineſs of my Department, it ſeems proper that I ſhould obſerve to the Committee, that from the peculiar Conſtitution of my Office I am the only Perſon reſponſible for any Part of the Buſineſs of it; the ſubordinate Aſſiſtants afforded me do not, upon any Occaſion,

join

join their Signatures to mine, ſo that in this Office the Admiralty Board have in the Perſon of the Inſpector General a Subordinate who remains accountable for the Succeſs of whatever he propoſes, and for the Juſtneſs of the Opinion he gives, having no aſſociate Signatures affixed to his Reports that can have the Effect of covering his Errors, and of ſkreening him from Reſponſibility.

Such being the Nature of the Duty with which I have been charged, the Works forming the ſubject Matter of the Information which I have to lay before the Committee may be claſſed under Two general Heads. Under the Firſt are comprized ſuch Works as having been propoſed by me, have been already ordered, or are ſtill under Conſideration. Under the Second are comprized ſuch Works as having been begun upon, or propoſed by the ſubordinate Board, either have been ſtopped at my Suggeſtion, or remain for the Conſideration of the Admiralty Board.

Samuel Bentham.

N. B. The Reports of the Inſpector General are preſerved amongſt the Papers of the Finance Committee in the Cuſtody of the Houſe.

May 8th, 1798.—EXTRACT of the EXAMINATION of SAMUEL BENTHAM, Eſq. Inſpector General of Naval Works.

ARE the Reports delivered in by you, reſpecting Naval Works, preſented with Permiſſion of the Board of Admiralty?

They are—having been ſubmitted to the Admiralty Board.

Is it your official Duty to propoſe any Meaſures which may tend to Œconomy in the Naval Service?

I look upon it as my Duty to conſider of all Matters of Improvement reſpecting His Majeſty's Naval Eſtabliſhments, according to the Tenor of my Inſtructions, which agree with the Statement of the Duty of the Inſpector General, as expreſſed in the Order of Council which authorized this Eſtabliſhment, and which I underſtand was preſented to the Committee laſt Year.

The Firſt Queſtion put to Admiral Sir Thomas Paſley, on the 23d of April laſt, reſpecting the Management of the Dock Yards, and Sir Thomas Paſley's Anſwer thereto; and alſo the Queſtion put to Vice Admiral Lord Keith on the 23d of April laſt, reſpecting the ſame Matter, and his Lordſhip's Anſwer thereto, being read to the Witneſs; He was aſked,

Having heard theſe Queſtions and Anſwers read, would any Alteration in the Powers with which the Commiſſioners of the Dock

Dock Yards are now inveſted tend to promote public Œconomy in this Branch of Service?

Yes, I am of Opinion, that if, by fixing the Duty, and at the ſame Time extending the Power of the Commiſſioner, the Whole of the operative Buſineſs of each Naval Port were to be entruſted to the immediate Direction of a ſingle Perſon, under the Guidance of ſuch Regulations as the Admiralty may from Time to Time think proper to preſcribe, making him thereby manifeſtly reſponſible for the Buſineſs executed by the different Subordinates in their ſeveral Departments, and thus removing the Impediments which now prevent their affording (to the Degree to which they might be made to afford) reciprocal Aſſiſtance to each other; by ſuch an Arrangement, Diſpatch, as well as good Œconomy would be very eſſentially promoted; for although the Concurrence of a Number of Perſons may appear neceſſary for the Examination and Tranſaction of Buſineſs in the accountant Branch, yet with regard to the operative Branch, if the Details of Naval Œconomy were (under the Orders of the Admiralty Board) in all Caſes to be entruſted to the principal Officer in each ſubordinate Department, who would thus in like Manner ſtand individually reſponſible for his Conduct, public Œconomy as well as Diſpatch would, in my Opinion, be much better promoted than by truſting the Execution of Orders, as at preſent, to a Number of Perſons in the Aggregate, on no one of whom can any individual Reſponſibility be affixed.

Might no Miſchief ariſe to the Service from making the Commiſſioner's Power abſolute over the profeſſional Officers of the Dock Yards in profeſſional Matters?

I think not; as the Commiſſioner would have a Number of Officers of each Profeſſion under his Authority, to whoſe ſeveral Opinions he could have Recourſe, it appears to me that there would be leſs Miſchief to be apprehended from the giving the Power of Controul, even in profeſſional Matters, into the Hands of a Man in his Situation, whoſe Views of Things would neceſſarily have been extended by having been made to include the ſeveral Departments of Naval Concerns, than to leave the Buſineſs, as at preſent, without any local Controul, to the Diſcretion of a profeſſional Man, whoſe Views have been confined to the Practice of his Profeſſion alone, and who, in the Inſtances in which Intelligence is moſt called for, is ſkreened from all perſonal Reſponſibility by the Regulations which require aſſociate Signatures to all his Reports.

Do any Meaſures occur to you which would check or controul more effectually any Abuſe in the Receipt or Application of Stores?

With Reſpect to the Receipt of Stores in general, none occur to me, inaſmuch as from Time to Time, and I believe very recently, Regulations have been made on that Subject, of which I

have no Reaſon to doubt their Efficacy; but with regard to the Application of Stores to their reſpective Uſes, the Mode of Management does not appear to afford any Checks which can be depended on for the counteracting of the Profuſion which may ariſe from Want of Intelligence, from Inattention, or from the Exiſtence of perſonal Motives, by no Means incompatible with a Zeal for the Public Service. Each Perſon entruſted with the warranting the Iſſue of Stores ſtands reſponſible to various others beſides his Superiors, that the Stores ſhall be of the beſt Quality and abundant in Quantity; Frugality he has nothing to urge him to (excepting General Orders) which, being neceſſarily vague, are ſubject to Miſconſtruction; but if at the Completion of each Work, as for Example, at the ſending to Sea of each Ship, there were tranſmitted to the Admiralty Board, with what Degree of Publicity might be thought requiſite, a Statement, exhibiting the Quantity and Coſt of each Species of Store, as well as the other Articles of Expence incident to the Purpoſe for which the Veſſel had been ſent into Port, ſome Indication at leaſt of the Propriety of the Appropriation of the Stores would thus be brought to View; and by this Means a Spirit of Emulation might be called forth, exciting thoſe on whom it depended to exert habitual Endeavours to diminiſh unneceſſary Expenditure in Stores as well as Workmanſhip.

As to Timber, the choice Preſervation and œconomical Employment of it in His Majeſty's Navy ſeems to preſent a wide Field for Improvement.—I am of Opinion that Fir, Elm, and Beech might, in many more Inſtances than it is at preſent, be uſed inſtead of Oak; and with reſpect to Oak Timber, a very great Saving might be made in the Quantity conſumed, as well as in the Coſt of this Article, by receiving it into the Dock Yard in its rough State only, particularly by diſcontinuing the Contracts for Sided Timber, and by diminiſhing the Quantity as well as the Scantling of the Timber uſed in the Frames of Ships; the ſhewing the Practicability of this Diminution, without Detriment, was One of the Objects aimed at in the Conſtruction of the Veſſels built under my Direction. See Report on Naval Works propoſed, No. 2.

Do any other Meaſures occur to you for reducing the Expence in the Article of Timber?

Yes; by taking this Article out of the Charge and nominal Care of the Storekeeper, who cannot, from the Nature of this Species of Store, poſſibly ſee to the Appropriation of it, and putting it under the Care of a diſtinct profeſſional Officer, who would ſtand reſponſible for the Converſion and Application of all Timber to the Uſe it is moſt fit for, and who, by keeping a Regiſter of the Contents of each Piece, when received, and of the reduced Contents, according to its ſubſequent Appropriation to Uſe, would exhibit

exhibit accurate Documents for aſcertaining the good or bad Œconomy of the Converſion of Timber in the Inſtance of each Ship or Work. A comparative View of ſuch Accounts as theſe, coming from the ſeveral Dock Yards, would preſent to the Superior of this Department a Scale by which to meaſure the Merit of his Subordinates, and might in this very important Branch of Service be made to excite that Sort of Emulation which creates a perſonal Intereſt in the exerciſing a Duty with Intelligence as well as Punctuality.

Read from the 11th Report of the Commiſſioners of Woods and Foreſts, their Suggeſtion for the Saving of Timber, ſo far as relates to the Subſtitution of Iron inſtead of Oak Knees in the Conſtruction of Ships.

And the Witneſs was aſked,

Does this Suggeſtion appear to you to be well founded?

I conceive either Iron or Wood may, in various Modes of Application, be made uſe of to anſwer the Purpoſes of Knees, ſo as to render the particular Application of Knee Timber unneceſſary in the Conſtruction of Ships, even of the largeſt Dimenſions.

What Experience has been had of this Mode of conſtructing Ships?

The French do in many Inſtances ſubſtitute other Means of Combination in Timber inſtead of Knees.—In ſome of thoſe Inſtances which I have ſeen on Board French Ships, the Combination of Timber there exemplified has appeared preferable to that which is effected by the Uſe of Knees.—The French alſo make uſe of Iron Knees.

In the Inſtances of the Veſſels built under my own Direction no Knees were uſed; ſome of theſe Veſſels have been expoſed to very bad Weather in the Channel, and have not as yet exhibited thoſe Marks of ſlight Separation, which in Veſſels of the ordinary Conſtruction uſually take place between the Parts which are connected together by Knees.

Read from the Inſpector General's Report, No. 2, of Naval Works objected to, the eſtimated Expence of the Maſt Pond in Portſmouth Dock Yard.

And the Witneſs was aſked,

Is there any Account kept of the Intereſt of Money expended in Naval Works?

None in the Dock Yards, nor yet, I believe in any of the Public Offices; and I conceive great Loſs ariſes from Want of Attention to the Subject; I mean more eſpecially in the Caſe of Works of laſting Uſe, ſuch as Docks, Storehouſes, &c. In the

Caſe of Works of a tranſient Uſe, when the Object is to form juſt Grounds for judging of their Expediency, it is the Capital neceſſary for the Execution of them that is to be brought in Compariſon with the real or ſuppoſed Amount of the tranſient Benefit expected from them; but in the Caſe of a Work of a laſting Nature, it is the Intereſt on the Capital, added to an Annual Compenſation for the ſinking a Capital on a Work liable to have its Value impaired by a Variety of Contingencies, that is the Sum to be brought into Compariſon with the Annual Amount of the Benefit expected from the Work.—Good Œconomy, as practiſed in private Undertakings, would require that ſuch an Account of Annual Profit and Loſs ſhould be kept open in the Inſtance of every Work.—As to the Rate of Intereſt, when increaſed, for the Reaſon abovementioned, Eight per Cent. ſeems to be the leaſt that can be ſet down in the Way of Rent, under the Head of Annual Loſs; under the Head of Annual Profit would be ſet down the eſtimated Value of the Uſe of the Work for that Time.

A Parallel thus made and habitually kept up, between the Expence in the Way of Intereſt, and the Amount (though it were to be an ideal one) of the Benefit in the Way of Uſe, would in my Opinion be productive of very eſſential Advantages to the Public Service; it would operate as a Check on the undertaking of Works, of which the Annual Uſe ſhould not ſeem likely to compenſate for the Annual Expence; it would operate as a Spur to the Execution of each Work, ſo as to prevent its being protracted to ſuch a Degree, that the accumulated Loſs by Intereſt incurred between the Commencement and the Completion of the Work ſhould ſwell the previous Loſs beyond the poſſible Amount of future Compenſation; and it would operate as a Memento to make the earlieſt as well as the greateſt Uſe poſſible of the Work when finiſhed, that the Ratio of Uſe to Coſt may in each ſucceſſive Year be ſeen to be as great as poſſible.

Since I have been engaged in the Public Service, many are the Works which, judging by Compariſon with exiſting Works, had preſented themſelves to me as promiſing conſiderable Utility, but which, when brought to the Teſt of this Parellel, I have found myſelf compelled, as it were, to give up the Thoughts of, ſince no Annual Value that I could figure to myſelf as likely to reſult from them ſeemed likely to compenſate for the Amount of the Intereſt on the Capital neceſſary to be diſburſed upon them.

Read alſo from the Inſpector General's Report, No. 1, of "Naval Works propoſed." The Statement reſpecting Baſons and Docks in Portſmouth Yard.

And the Witneſs was aſked,

Has

Has there been any Inſtance of a Ship of the Line having been taken into Dock in a State ready for Sea, having all her Stores and Guns on Board?

It is the Practice to take Frigates into Dock in this State, but with reſpect to Ships of the Line I do not myſelf know of any Inſtance of its having been practiſed in this Country; in Spain, however, I underſtand it is the Practice; and after I had formed the Plan for the Works in Queſtion, underſtanding from Captain Gore of the Navy, that he had ſeen an Eighty Gun Ship docked in that State at the Caraccas, I requeſted that Captain Gore ſhould be directed to make his Report to the Admiralty Board on that Subject, which he did accordingly, and the following is a Copy of it:

Triton, Portſmouth Harbour, 5th May, 1797.

" SIR,

" I have received your Letter of the 4th Inſtant, and in reply " beg Leave to acquaint you, for the Information of my Lords " Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that during the Time I re- " mained at Cadiz after my Capture, I went to the Caraccas, and " ſaw an 80 Gun Ship in Dock, full rigged, and her Sails bent, " but the Topſails and lower Yards ſtruck; all her Guns were on " Board and run out, except on the lower Deck. Upon my ex- " preſſing my Surprize to my Conductor (who was Captain of " Engineers, and a Man of extenſive Information) he informed " me ſhe had not only her Guns, but every Article of Stores and " Proviſions for a Voyage to the South Seas; and that all her " People were living on Board; that ſhe had been taken in to be " new coppered, and would ſail the Day after being undocked. " He likewiſe told me it was by no Means an uncommon Thing " to take Ships in with only taking out their Guns. Four Days " after this I was paſſing the Caraccas by Water, and ſaw that Ship " undocked, and the next Day ſhe went down to Cadiz to join " Don Solano's Squadron. I am concerned I have loſt the Memo- " randum of this Tranſaction at the Time, as it prevents my naming " the Ship, but think it was the Mantanneuſe. I wiſhed to have " gone on Board her, but was not permitted. Her Anchors were " all at the Bows, and Cables bent.

" I muſt alſo beg leave to obſerve, that His Majeſty's Ship " Triton, under my Command, has been docked, with her Guns, " Four Months Proviſion, 295 Tons of Iron Ballaſt, and the " Ground Tier of Water in, and does not appear in the ſmalleſt " Degree ſtrained by it.

" I am, &c.

" *John Gore.*"

" Evan Nepean, Eſq."

Navy

Supplement (D. 5.)

Navy Office, 12th June 1798.

AN ACCOUNT of the Number of Armed Ships hired for the Uſe of the Public, during the Year 1797, and of the Expenſe incurred by the Public in reſpect thereof; diſtinguiſhing the Rate of Hire, and other principal Heads of Expenſe incident to the Employment of ſuch Veſſels.

		£.	s.	d.
4	Armed Veſſels at 12*s.* per Ton, per Lunar Month, the Officers and Men paid and victualled by the King - - - - - - - - - -	5,592	6	5
2	Armed Sloops, at 12*s.* per Ton, per Calendar Month, the Officers and Men paid and victualled by the King - - - - - - - - -	7,272	3	5
6	Armed Sloops, at 15*s.* per Ton, per Calendar Month, and £.5. 10*s.* per Man, per Month, for providing and victualling the Crews - -	25,773	15	4
73	Armed Cutters, at 10*s.* per Ton, per Lunar Month, and £.4. 10*s.* per Man, per Month, for providing and victualling the Crews - -	179,202	19	3

A. S. Hamond, *J. Henſlow*, *W. Rule*,
W. Palmer, *S. Gambier*.

Supplement (D. 6.)

EXTRACT from the Eleventh Report of the Commiſſioners on CROWN LANDS.

THE Perquiſite of Chips, allowed to the Shipwrights in the Dock Yards, is another Source of Waſte of uſeful Timber, which ought certainly to be prevented.

Under this Denomination of Chips, each Workman carries Home, Daily, a Burthen of Pieces of Timber, cut off in forming and moulding the different Parts of the Ship. In a Letter from the Navy Board to the Lords of the Admiralty, they ſay, that the Cuſtom has been for the Men to leave off work, perhaps an Hour before Bell ringing, to cut up uſeful Pieces of Timber to complete their Bundles; that theſe are often ſold for 1*s.* each, and probably coſt the Public Three Times as much.

It

It appears from the Journals of the Houſe of Commons, that this Matter was under the Conſideration of Parliament during the Adminiſtration of Cromwell; and it was then ſettled that an Addition ſhould be made to the Wages in lieu of all Chips and former Perquiſites whatſoever.

In ſucceeding Times, however, of leſs Vigilance, this waſteful Practice was renewed, and, in ſpite of many Attempts to put an End to it, ſtill continues.

At the Cloſe of the laſt War, the Navy Board, in order to leſſen this Abuſe, and prepare the Way for a Remedy, formed many uſeful Regulations, which they ordered to be ſtrictly obſerved in each Dock Yard; and in Conſequence of thoſe Regulations, Propoſals were made by the Artificers in the Yard at Plymouth to give up the Privilege of Chips for 5*d.* per Day to Shipwrights and Ship Carpenters. The Navy Board laid thoſe Offers before the Admiralty, and earneſtly recommended that the Matter ſhould be inquired into, and that a Settlement on that Footing ſhould take Place. "By "ſeizing this Opportunity (they obſerved in the Letter before re- "ferred to) the Public will have the full Advantage of the common "Working Hours, incredible Quantities of uſeful Timber will be "preſerved from Waſte, no Copper Nails, or other valuable Stores, "will be ſecreted or carried off in the Bundles, the undue Advan- "tage ariſing from which is too apt to introduce a Spirit of "Extravagance among the People, very hurtful to the Public "Service."

We are ſorry, however, to add, that notwithſtanding this Repreſentation, nothing effectual was done. After what we have ſo fully ſtated from the Letters of the Office which has the Superintendance of the Dock Yards, no Reaſoning of ours can be neceſſary to ſhew, that an End ſhould ſpeedily be put to this waſteful Practice. Having, however, in the Courſe of our Inquiries, ſeen many Examples where an Increaſe of Wages has been given in lieu of Perquiſites, but where the Perquiſites have been after a ſhort Time reſumed, and the Wages meant as a Compenſation have proved in the End only an additional Loſs to the Public, we cannot too ſtrongly recommend that this may not happen in the Caſe now under Conſideration; and for this Purpoſe nothing ſeems to us more likely to be effectual than what is ſuggeſted in the ſame Letter from the Navy Board, that, "that the additional Wages ſhould be granted "as an extra Sum, always to be entered ſeparately on the Pay Books, "as in lieu of Chips;" and we would add, that the Chips ſhould every Day be collected into Heaps, by Labourers employed for that Purpoſe, and ſold by public Auction at a particular Time fixed, once in every Week, from which a Fund might ariſe to defray a Part at leaſt of the Expenſe of the additional Wages.

GENTLEMEN,

Navy Office, 23d January 1792.

GENTLEMEN,

WE have received your Letter of the 12th Inſtant, deſiring to know the Terms on which the Shipwrights of the ſeveral Yards, towards the Cloſe of the laſt War, offered to diſcontinue the Practice of carrying out Chips, upon a reaſonable Compenſation being made them; and likewiſe our Propoſition to the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty in Conſequence thereof: We herewith ſend you Copies of the Correſpondence with their Lordſhips and Commiſſioners and Officers of the ſeveral Yards on the Subject; alſo a Copy of our Letter to their Lordſhips, of the 25th of October 1783, recommending our entering into an Agreement with the Men thereon, to which we have received no Anſwer. We are,

Gentlemen,

Your moſt obedient humble Servants,

Henry Martin,
J. Henſlow,
George Marſh.

Commiſſioners Land Revenue.

Navy Office, 1ſt October 1783.

SIR,

WE deſire you will pleaſe to inform the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that having taken into Conſideration the many enormous Abuſes committed under the Indulgence of Chips, and wiſhing to apply every Remedy in our Power to ſo growing and waſteful an Evil, we have embraced the Firſt Opportunity, ſince the Return of Peace, to renew and enforce the old ſtanding Rules of the Navy concerning them; but though the Execution of thoſe Orders has been preſſed from Time to Time, yet on attempting the preſent Reformation we found that the Abuſe had reached ſuch a dangerous Height as required Firmneſs and Reſolution to encounter it.

Our Attempt, however, has produced an Offer from Plymouth Yard to give up the Privilege of Chips for 5*d.* per Day to the Shipwrights, a Sum that, with the preſent Pay, will be 1*s.* 6*d.* leſs than the Houſe Carpenters receive in London, and 2*s.* 6*d.* per Day leſs than is given in Merchants Yards.

The Cuſtom hitherto has been for the Men to leave off Work, perhaps Half an Hour before Bell Ringing, and even during working Hours, to cut up, clandeſtinely, uſeful Timber to complete their Bundles, which are frequently ſold as high as 1*s.* each, and probably

probably coſt the Public Twice as much; and though there be nothing ſo frequent in our Minutes as Orders reſpecting Chips, yet the Abuſe has ſtill returned, and Public Affairs at Times ſo critically circumſtanced as to put it out of the Officers Power to take proper Notice of it. From theſe Conſiderations, and the Impoſſibility of keeping this Evil under proper Reſtraint, we ſubmit to their Lordſhips the Propriety of empowering us to treat immediately with the Shipwrights of Plymouth Yard, as an Example to the other Yards, who, we doubt not, will accept the Propoſal, if we can once eſtabliſh it at any particular Place.

We would propoſe 4*d.* inſtead of 5*d.* to the Shipwrights, 2*d.* to the Houſe Carpenters, and 2*d.* to the preſent Servants, till they have finiſhed the Terms of their Apprenticeſhips; this additional Wages to be entered an Extra Sum on the Pay Books, as in lieu of Chips, that the Perquiſites may never on any Pretence come into future Uſe; that there ſhould be no Alteration in the other Extra Pay; and that no Servants, after the preſent Set, ſhould be intitled to Chips, or any Allowance in lieu of them.

By ſeizing the preſent Opportunity, which we moſt earneſtly recommend to their Lordſhips, the Public will have the full Advantage of the common working Hours, incredible Quantities of uſeful Timber will be preſerved from Waſte, Opportunities of ſecreting valuable Stores, ſuch as Copper, Braſs, &c. will be taken away, and the Diſcipline of the Yards in a great Meaſure reſtored. In ſhort, by cloſing in with the preſent Propoſal, an Evil for which no effectual Remedy could ever be found, yet of ſuch a pernicious growing Nature as to threaten the worſt Conſequences to the Service, will be at once ſubdued, and the Public gain in Time, and ſave in Timber and other Stores, infinitely beyond the additional Expenſe. Indeed the Expenſe can hardly be reckoned more than an Equivalent for the working Timber that is now loſt in making up the Bundles.

We are, Sir, &c.

Atteſted,

George Marſh.

Philip Stephens, Eſq.

Navy Office, 25th October 1783.

SIR,

HAVING, ſince our Letter of the firſt Inſtant, informing the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty of an Application from the Shipwrights of Plymouth Yard, for an

Allowance of Wages in lieu of Chips, received a like Application from thoſe at Chatham and Portſmouth, we ſend you the ſame herewith; and as we have no Doubt from the Shipwright of theſe Three principal Yards having made this Application, that the others would readily come into it, we beg Leave earneſtly to recommend to their Lordſhips the entering into Agreement with all the Yards, for the Reaſon aſſigned in our before-mentioned Letter, as we have no Doubt but the Expenſe incurred in the Ordinary of the Navy will be trebly repaid on the Extra.

We are, &c.

Atteſted

George Marſh.

Philip Stephens, Eſq.

Supplement (D. 7.)

The OPINION of SAMUEL BENTHAM, Eſquire, on the Expediency of aboliſhing the Practice of CHIPS.

THE Select Committee on Finance having been pleaſed, by their Order of the 17th of April, to direct me to ſtate my "Opinion "upon the Expediency of aboliſhing the Practice of Chips in His "Majeſty's Dock Yards, and the Grounds of ſuch Opinion," I would beg Leave to ſtate, that I am very decidedly of Opinion that it is highly expedient that the Practice of carrying out of the Dock Yards any Article whatſoever, under the Denomination of Chips, ſhould be aboliſhed.

With reſpect to the Grounds of my Opinion, I have to ſtate that it is founded on a Senſe of a great Variety of Miſchief, which I have either been Witneſs to myſelf, or which I am convinced, from a Conſideration of the Nature of the Caſe, cannot fail to reſult from this Practice.

The direct and immediate Loſſes to the Public appears to be,

1ſt. The Loſs of the Amount of the Value of ſuch Chips as, under the beſt Management, muſt unavoidably be made, even though the Artificer had no Motive for increaſing the Quantity.

2d. the Loſs of uſeful Materials, whenever the Converſion of any Article of Wood is left to the Diſcretion of the Artificer, from the Appropriation of a Piece larger than neceſſary for its intended Uſe, with a View to the increaſing of the Quantity of Chips, ſuch as are allowed of.

3d. The

3d. The Loſs from the cutting up of entire Articles of Wood, particularly ſuch as Spars, Deals, and Planks, which the Artificers are induced to take rather than go without their Chips.

4th. The Loſs of the Artificers Time, while actually employed in the ſearching for, cutting up, and preparing their Bundles of Chips.

5th. The Loſs ariſing from the Artificers being naturally leſs diſpoſed for, and leſs capable of Exertions in their proper Work, when their Exertions have already been, or are about to be employed to their own immediate Advantage in the cutting up of Chips, a Work in general not leſs laborious than that for which they receive their Pay.

6th. The Loſs ariſing from the Embezzlement of Articles of greater Value, ſuch as Copper concealed and carried away under Cover of the Chips.

Theſe are Loſſes, the Exiſtence of which will ſcarcely be doubted by any one who has attended any of the Dock Yards. I myſelf have frequently ſeen Men occupied during their working Hours in cutting up Spars, Deals, and Plank, for Chips; and I have cauſed Bundles of Chips to be purchaſed as they came out of Portſmouth Dock Yard, the Price of which has been from Two Pence to Eight Pence a Bundle, whereas the Pieces, when put together, have in ſome Inſtances fitted ſo as to ſhew that a Spar, a Deal, or a Plank, had been cut up for this Purpoſe, and that the Portion brought away in a ſingle Bundle could not have coſt leſs to the Public than from Two to Eight Shillings.

The greater Part of theſe Loſſes, appearing to ariſe from an Abuſe of the Privilege of carrying Chips, it might perhaps be ſuppoſed that a ſuperior Degree of Vigilance on the Part of the Dock Yard Officers might either totally prevent, or at leaſt ſo far check this Abuſe, as that the Loſſes ariſing from it might be rendered ſo inconſiderable, as for it not to be worth while to incur any new Expenſe for the Purpoſe of avoiding them. I will, however, venture to ſtate it as my decided Opinion, that while Chips of any Deſcription whatever ſhall be allowed of, theſe Loſſes will continue to be highly important, and that no Degree of Vigilance on the Part of the Dock Yard Officers can be depended upon for the Prevention of ſuch Abuſe.

As it is only at the Time of making the Chips, in the Execution of the ſeveral Works, which are ſpread all over the Yard, that the Lawfulneſs of the Chips can be judged of with any Degree of Certainty, the only Officers who have it conſtantly in their Power to obſerve this Practice are the Quartermen and the Foremen. An Officer of either of theſe Claſſes, being very little raiſed above

the Artificers themſelves, either in point of Emolument or Rank, living amongſt them, and thence being continually liable to feel the momentary Effects of their ill Will, it cannot be expected that he ſhould be very ready to ſtand forward in enforcing Regulations, which, in many Inſtances, muſt bring upon him the Reſentment of Hundreds of thoſe whoſe Intereſts he thwarts. It happened not long ago that an Officer of this Deſcription, having by an extraordinary Degree of Zeal for the Public Service, and a ſuperior Senſe of his Duty, been led to check, in ſome Degree theſe Abuſes, rendered himſelf ſo evidently an Object of Reſentment to the Artificers, that it was thought neceſſary for his perſonal Security that he ſhould for ſome Time be guarded on his Way to and from the Dock Yard.

But independant of the Difficulty of enforcing Reſtrictions with regard to a Practice which to a certain Degree is allowed of, to a farther Degree connived at, and the very Abuſes of which may be conſidered as having long ago received a Sanction by a Negociation for the Diſcontinuance of them, the Nature of the Caſe is ſuch as never could admit of the enforcement of any effectual Reſtrictions, unleſs by a Conduct on the Part of the Officers more arbitrary than is ever exerciſed under the Sanction of Government.

The unavoidable Vagueneſs of any Deſcription which could be made of the Sort of Chips to be allowed of, the Diſtribution among the Artificers of the Kind of Work affording more or leſs Materials for Chips, would, under ſtrict Diſcipline, be continual Sources of Partiality or of ſuppoſed Partiality, and conſequently of Diſcontent and Diſturbance, and therefore the conſtant Efforts of perſonal Intereſt on the one Hand, and the Deſire for Peace and Quietneſs on the other, muſt terminate ultimately in that State of Things in which every Man will take, in the Way of Chips, a Bundle of ſome Sort of Wood or other as large as he can carry. Indeed ſo convinced am I that every Man muſt now have his Bundle, that I am inclined to believe that the Practice of collecting Slab and Offal, ariſing from the Converſion of the Timber at the Saw Pit, for the Purpoſe of ſelling them by Auction, a Practice inſtituted with a View to Œconomy, becomes in fact a Cauſe of additional Loſs, in as much as by depriving the Artificers of theſe interior Materials, they are forced (as it were) to cut up for their Chips a greater Quantity of more valuable Wood.

Moreover, beſides the Miſchiefs ariſing from the Introduction of Habits of Diſhoneſty among the Artificers, and the direct Loſſes to the Public as abovementioned, the indirect Miſchief I conceive to extend much farther: The profeſſional Officers, to whom in particular the actual Converſion of Timber, or the Superintendance

of

of it, is entruſted, having all been brought up in the Dock Yards, taking Part in, or at leaſt witneſſing and conniving at this diſtructive Practice, it can ſcarcely be expected that they ſhould have acquired a due Senſe of the Importance of Œconomy with regard to an Article of which they have been in the Habit of diſregarding ſo much Waſte. In this Way, therefore, the Allowance of Chips tends indirectly to produce that extravagant Converſion of Timber, which is known to take Place in His Majeſty's Dock Yards, at the ſame Time that it is in itſelf a direct Obſtacle in the Way of any effectual Attempts at the Improvement of Converſion. No Compariſon can poſſibly be made between the rough Contents of each Piece of Timber and the net Contents of its ſeveral Parts when cut up and brought into Uſe, while the leſſer Parts, or in ſome Caſes the Whole, are liable to be carried away altogether in the Form of Chips; while therefore this Source of Defalcation remains, the Accounts kept of the Expenditure to the Uſe of this very important Article of public Diſburſement cannot poſſibly be otherwiſe than falſe, if they are made to agree with the Account of the Receipt.

Even the Attempts that have been made to reſtrain the Abuſe of the Privilege in Queſtion cannot but be conſidered as having been productive of much indirect Miſchief. The repeated Orders and Regulations, however well conceived and rigorous in Appearance, which have from Time to Time been ſent to the Dock Yards, muſt neceſſarily at all Times have been ineffectual, and are evidently at this Time very little regarded in reſpect to their Object. It is true, that ſo far as theſe Regulations are decidedly practicable, they are conformed to; it is in Obedience to theſe Orders that the Officers of a Dock Yard aſſemble at the Gate at the Time of carrying out the Chips; but not finding it practicable to reſtrain the Abuſe of this Privilege, the Conſequence is, they are obliged to witneſs, and to be known to witneſs, that the greater Part of what is carried out under the Denomination of Chips is uſeful Wood, taken away in open Defiance of thoſe very Regulations which they are particularly inſtructed to enforce. The Habit thus acquired of winking in public at Abuſes of ſo deſtructive a Nature cannot but be ſuppoſed to render theſe Officers leſs ſcrupulous as to the Degree of Obedience obſerved to the other more practicable Regulations of their Superiors.

For theſe Reaſons I am of Opinion, that no further Attempts ſhould be made at reſtraining this Privilege, but that it ſhould be totally aboliſhed, ſo as that no Perſon whatever ſhould have any Pretence for carrying out of the Dock Yard any Article of public Property, however little the Value may be; a Regulation ſo diſtinct as this there would be no Difficulty in enforcing.

With

With reſpect to the Appropriation of unavoidable Chips: The Ends of Planks and ſmall Pieces of Offal, ſuch as could be converted to Treenails, Wedges, and ſuch ſmall Articles, might be collected, together with the Dubbings, Shavings, and Sawduſt, and after having allotted as much as may be required for Fuel, for private as well as public Uſe, within the Yard, the Remainder might be carted out of the Yard and ſold; and I have Reaſon to believe that the Shavings, ſmaller Chips, and Sawduſt, Articles which have hitherto been totally diſregarded, might with great Advantage be made into Charcoal Duſt, according to the improved Method in which that Article is prepared, for the Uſe of the Gun Powder Manufactories, under the Direction of the Ordnance Board.

From the ſeveral Conſiderations above ſpecified, I am convinced, that by aboliſhing the Privilege of Chips in all the Naval Eſtabliſhments, great Savings would in various Ways ariſe to the Public, far beyond what would defray the Expenſe of the ample Addition which it ſeems juſt and neceſſary to make to the Pay of the Artificers (particularly in the Time of Peace) whenever the Privilege of carrying Chips is taken from them.

Samuel Bentham.

Supplement (E. 1.)

AN ACCOUNT of OFFICES in the ADMIRALTY, of which a Part of the Profits is paid over to any Perſons whatever, other than thoſe who appear to hold ſuch Offices.

Perſons Names.	Deſcription of Office.	Sum paid.	To whom.
		£. s. per	
Charles Wright	Chief Clerk.	62 10 Ann.	Thomas Fearne, a Senior Clerk, as an Addition to his Penſion on his retiring, from ill Health, by which Vacancy Meſſrs. Wright and Benſon ſucceeded to their preſent Stations.
Joſeph Belſon	Senior Eſtabliſhed Clerk.	62 10 —	
William Pearce	Junior Eſtabliſhed Clerk.	25 — —	James Freſhfield, as an Addition to his Penſion on his retiring, from ill Health, by which Vacancy Mr. Pearce ſucceeded to his preſent Station.

Evan Nepean.

Supplement (E. 2.)

AN ACCOUNT of any OFFICES in the NAVY OFFICE, of which a Part of the Profits is paid over to any Perſons whatever, other than ſuch as appear to hold ſuch Offices.

OFFICES.	PROFITS paid over.
Navy Office - - -	William Pettit, Meſſenger in the Office for Seamen's Wages, pays William Gell £.52 per Annum, who performs the Duty.
	Thomas Errington, Meſſenger in the Ticket Office, pays Thomas Walker £.50 per Annum, who performs the Duty.
Deptford Yard - -	No Part of the Profits of any Offices is paid over.
Woolwich Yard - -	No Part of the Profits of any Offices is paid over.
Chatham Yard - -	Samuel P. Knowles, Extra Clerk to the Maſter's Attendant, pays his whole Extra to Mr. Nicholſon and Mr. Madgſhon, the Maſter's Attendant.
	James Burges, Extra Clerk to the Maſter Shipwright, pays all his Salary and Extra for Four Years to Mr. Pollard of Deptford Yard, late Maſter Shipwright at Chatham.
	Thomas Haite, Extra Clerk to the Clerk of the Rope Yard, pays Half his Salary and Half his Extra to Mr. Burton, the Clerk of the Rope Yard.
Sheerneſs Yard - -	No Part of the Profits of any Offices is paid over.
Portſmouth Yard - -	No Part of the Profits of any Offices is paid over.
Plymouth Yard - -	No Part of the Profits of any Offices is paid over.

Supplement (E. 3.)

Navy Office, March 24, 1798. } AN ACCOUNT of any OFFICES in any of the Naval Departments, which are allowed to be purchaſed.

OFFICES.	PLACES purchaſed.
Navy Office - -	None of the Offices are allowed to be purchaſed.
Deptford Yard - -	The Clerks Places are purchaſed, except the Storekeepers, by Cuſtom.
Woolwich Yard -	The Clerks Places are purchaſed, by Cuſtom.
Chatham Yard -	The Clerks Places are purchaſed, by Cuſtom.
Sheerneſs Yard -	The Clerks Places are purchaſed, by Cuſtom.
Portſmouth Yard -	The Clerks Places are purchaſed, except the Storekeepers, by Cuſtom.
Plymouth Yard -	The Clerks Places are purchaſed, by Cuſtom.

Supplement (E. 4.)

AN ACCOUNT of OFFICES in the TRANSPORT OFFICE, a Part of the Profits of which is paid over to Perſons not holding ſuch Offices, alſo of Places purchaſed therein.

SIR,

WE have received your Letter of Yeſterday's Date, informing us, that the Select Committee of the Houſe of Commons on Finance, having moved, that there be laid before them An Account of any Offices, in any of the Naval Departments, which are allowed to be purchaſed; and alſo, An Account of any Offices, of which Part of the Profits is paid to any Perſons whatever, other than ſuch as appear to hold ſuch Offices; ſignifying to us at the ſame Time the Directions of the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that we ſhould comply with the above mentioned Precept, ſo far as the ſame may relate to this Department; You will pleaſe to inform their Lordſhips, that no Offices in this Department are allowed to be ſold; nor are there any Salaries or Profits whatever paid to any other Perſons than thoſe who appear to hold ſuch Offices, and who actually perform the Duties thereof.

We are, &c.

Rupert George.
Ambroſe Serle.
W. A. Otway.
John Marſh.

Evan Nepean Eſq. &c.

Supplement (F. 1.)

TRANSPORT OFFICE, 30th May 1798.

AN ACCOUNT of the Total Expenſe incurred for the TRANSPORT SERVICE, ſince the Inſtitution of the TRANSPORT OFFICE, for the Years 1794, 1795, 1796, and 1797; diſtinguiſhing the Amount of the Expenſe incurred for each Year, and of the Tonnage employed in each Year.

Year.	* Average of Tonnage employed.		Expenſe of each Year.		
	Tons of Regular Tranſports.	Tons of Ships on Freight.	£.	s.	d.
1794.	112,558	— —	253,396	7	8
1795.	135,955	50,272	1,979,834	18	5
1796.	99,465	55,220	2,390,998	5	1
1797.	68,775	22,066	1,066,318	1	8
		£.	5,690,547	12	10

Rupert George, *W. A. Otway,*
Ambroſe Serle, *John Marſh.*
John Schank,

* The Tonnage of Tranſports almoſt conſtantly fluctuating, is the Reaſon of the Average being given.

Supplement (F. 2.)

May 3d, 1798.—The EXAMINATION of JOHN SCHANK, Eſq. Commiſſioner of the Tranſport Board.

HOW long have you been employed in the Tranſport Service?

Ever ſince the Year 1775, at different Times, in different Parts of the World.

Has either of the other Commiſſioners of the Tranſport Board been hitherto employed in the Tranſport Service?

Not to my Knowledge.

In what Parts of the World have you been employed in the Tranſport Service?

In America, the Weſt Indies, Holland, and other Parts of the Home Service.

In what Manner are Tranſports hired at preſent for the Service of Government?

When we want Tranſports for any Part of the World, we generally employ Mr. George Brown and Mr. Duncan, as Brokers for the Board, to take up Tranſports; but we alſo accept of Tenders from other Individuals.

Are theſe Brokers employed by Merchants taking up Veſſels as well as by the Tranſport Board?—Yes.

Are they employed in each Caſe upon the ſame Terms?

Yes, as far as I know.

Is Government made liable for the Value of the Ship hired, in caſe it is captured by the Enemy?

Yes, except under certain Circumſtances, which are, its being proved, on the Part of Government, that the Ship did not make the neceſſary Defence againſt the Enemy, or that the Captain diſobeyed any Signals or Orders which might be the Means of their being captured.

In what Mode is the Valuation made in caſe of Loſs?

Before the Ship leaves her Port, where ſhe is taken up, the Ship and Stores are valued by one or more Sea Officers, and a Surveyor, who is a Maſter Shipwright, on the Part of Government; they ſign a Report that the Ship is in all Reſpects fit for Service; that Valuation remains in the Office as the Document upon which the Loſs is ſettled. If any Defect in the Ship afterwards appears, the Shipwright is anſwerable as to the Hull and Boats, and the Sea Officer for the Maſts and Rigging, and Cables and Anchors; and a Deduction for Wear and Tear is made for the Value of the Ship and Stores, at the Rate of 8*s.* per Ton per Annum.

Is any Compenſation allowed to the Sea Officers, or to the Surveyor by Governmenent, or by the Ship Owner, for their Attendance at the Valuation?

No Compenſation whatſoever is allowed, the Officers and Surveyor having a Salary from Government for this Service.

Is the Rate of Freight paid by Government during the War higher or lower than the Rate of Freight in the laſt War?

It never, to my Knowledge, exceeded 13*s.* 6*d.* a Ton per Month in the former War, in the preſent it has never been leſs than

than 13*s.* and was raiſed by the Tranſport Board, in 1796, to 15*s.* per Ton, but not without repeated Applications from the Ship Owners, during the Time of Scarcity of Corn, when Biſcuits roſe to 36*s.* per Cwt. and other Proviſions, together with Cordage and other Naval Stores, in Proportion. Seamen's Wages have alſo been raiſed from 50*s.* to £.4. 10*s.* per Month; and Proviſions have riſen in Price ſince the laſt War full 25 per Cent. and eſpecially in the Years 1795 and 1796.

Suppoſing the Value of Ships to have continued to have been the ſame in the preſent War as in the laſt, do you conceive that the Riſe on the Articles abovementioned, has been ſuch as to juſtify the Increaſe which has taken Place in the Rate of Freight from 13*s.* to 15*s.*?

Conſidering all theſe Circumſtances, I think this Service, in reſpect to Ships employed at this Rate, has been performed with nearly as much Œconomy in the preſent War as in the former.

What was the Number of Ships, and the Amount of their Tonage, employed in the Public Service during the Year 1797, at the ſeveral Rates of 13*s.* 15*s.* 20*s.* 30*s.* and 40*s.* per Ton per Calendar Month?

	Number of Ships.	Number of Tons.
At 13*s.* per Ton per Calendar Month -	7	805
15*s.* per Do. - - - - - - - - - -	245	68,615
20*s.* per Do. - - - - - - - - - -	6	4,292
30*s.* per Do. - - - - - - - - - -	18	7,162
40*s.* per Do. - - - - - - - - - -	6	4,544

A conſiderable Reduction in the Number of Tranſports at 15*s.* has been made; the Six at 20*s.* have been diſcharged, and alſo the Six at 40*s.* with Seven of thoſe at 30*s.* per Ton per Calendar Month.

What are the Circumſtances which have cauſed the advanced Rate of 20*s.* 30*s.* and 40*s.* per Month, ſpecifying the Reaſons for ſuch ſeparate Increaſe of Price?

The Hire of 20*s.* per Ton was for Eaſt India Ships employed as armed Tranſports after the Troops were landed at their Place of Deſtination Abroad, which were carried from England; and being armed, I conſider this to have been a good Bargain for the Public.

The Ships hired at 30*s.* per Ton per Month were deſtined for a diſtant Expedition, and engaged at a very ſhort Notice; in conſequence of the Exigency of the Service, they were Ships of a

a ſuperior Quality, new coppered, and fitted with extra Stores, &c. and Four Guns, in Addition to the uſual Number.

Four of the Ships at 40ſ. were hired alſo for a particular and ſecret Service, under the Direction of the Right Honourable Henry Dundas; the other Two were engaged in the Weſt Indies by the Agent for Tranſports, in purſuance of Directions from Gen. Forbes.

What has the Increaſe been in the Rate of Freight on Account of Ships being coppered?

From 2ſ. to 5ſ. a Ton, and in ſome Inſtances to 7ſ. a Ton.

Have you taken up any Ships during the preſent War?

Yes—in the Weſt Indies.

Was the Freight which you gave higher or lower than the Freight given by the Navy Board, or any other Public Board, at that Time?

What I gave was 2ſ. a Ton more than the Navy Board then gave, but the Board of Ordnance gave 7ſ. a Ton more than the Navy Board, at the ſame Time, and at the ſame Place, namely, at Barbadoes.

Was each Contract made in the ſame Place, at the ſame Time, and for ſame Sort of Service?—Yes.

What was the Cauſe of that Difference?

I think the Officer of the Ordnance did not take the ſame Means as I did (nor did he underſtand the Value of Shipping) to bring the Ship Owners to reaſonable Terms, in order to deſtroy the apparent Competition which was underſtood to be the Intention of Government, in confining the Hiring of Tranſports to One Board; and I beg to add, that no Agent ſhould take up Ships at a Diſtance from Home, without a Clauſe expreſsly leaving the Terms to the Reviſion or final Deciſion of the Board, in order to Adjuſtment according to current Prices.

Has there been any recent Alteration made in the Rate of Freight for the Tranſports employed by Government?

The Board, on the 5th of January 1798, taking into their Conſideration, that the State and Expenſes of Shipping were very materially altered ſince the Grant of 2ſ. additional per Ton upon all ſheathed Veſſels, ſaw it reaſonable that the Public ſhould derive its proper Advantage from the Circumſtance, and therefore came to the following Reſolution:

That the Pay of Tranſports originally hired at 13ſ. per Ton per Month, and raiſed by Orders from the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury to 15ſ. ſhould be, from and after the 5th July 1798, reduced to the Rate of 13ſ. per Ton per Calendar Month.

May 7th, 1798.—The further EXAMINATION of Mr. SCHANK.

DO the different Public Departmeuts, which now have Occaſion to take up Tranſports, take them up for themſelves ſeparately, or apply to the Tranſport Board to tranſact that Buſineſs for them?

All the different Boards are ordered to employ the Tranſport Board to take them, but I believe the Navy Board have frequently taken up Tranſports for themſelves: The Victualling Office ſometimes have Tranſports for doing their own Buſineſs between Port and Port, but not for Foreign Service.

Does any Convenience or Inconvenience ariſe to the Public from other Boards taking up Tranſports themſelves, without the Intervention of the Tranſport Office?

Yes—a very great Inconvenience may ariſe, becauſe it occaſions a Riſe in the Market; each Board wiſhing to get the particular Ships they want, and the Merchants ſeeing this different Demand from different Boards, hold out for a higher Price, and eſpecially as by theſe Means the Ship Owners become acquainted with the whole Tonnage wanted, and regulate their Demands accordingly. To prevent ſuch Combinations the Tranſport Board itſelf was appointed.

Would it tend to Public Œconomy, if the Agent employed to take up Tranſports was an Officer of the Public, at a fixed Salary, inſtead of his being a Broker, having no Connection with or Subordination to Government?

It is my Opinion that it would be attended with great Advantage to Government. My Reaſons are, he is more immediately under their Command, and by holding a Place under Government, he would only have the Public Intereſt to conſult, whereas the moſt honourable Perſon who acts for the Merchant muſt have a direct Intereſt to ſerve the Merchant, and none to ſerve Government, and alſo the Ships ſo hired may be the Property of the Broker.

Who pays the Broker?

The Merchant, by allowing the Broker to retain the Proceeds of the Hire in his running Account; and by his receiving alſo a Commiſſion per Cent. his Profit will conſequently increaſe according to the increaſed Price at which he contracts to let the Veſſel to Government.

Would it tend to Public Œconomy if the Rates at which Government propoſe to take up Tranſports were made public by Advertiſement?

I think it would, and ought always to be done unleſs the Secret of the State required otherwiſe; I may add, it is done: The Ship Owners know the preſent Rate of Hire for Tranſports.

Does it tend to increaſe or diminiſh the Expenſe of the Service to take up Eaſt or Weſt Indiamen as Tranſports?

The

The taking up of Eaſt and Weſt Indiamen, or any other Ships, as Tranſports, for any Time under Six Months, and ſubject to fall upon Demurrage, in conſequence of the Diſappointment of Wind, or the Chance of the Change of Service in conſequence of the Operations of War, certainly ſubjects Government to the Riſk of a very great additional Expenſe, but we have ſeldom taken up any other Ships than Eaſt or Weſt Indiamen upon thoſe Terms, and an actual Loſs to a very great Amount was occaſioned by taking up ſuch Ships, on thoſe Terms, in the Caſe of Admiral Chriſtian's Expedition.

Why were thoſe Ships taken up on Terms ſo diſadvantageous?

I believe there was Reaſon to ſuppoſe that theſe Ships would execute the Service in leſs than Six Months, in which Caſe the Contract would have been beneficial to Government; but in War Time it was always to be wiſhed no ſuch Riſk ſhould be run, as the Length of the Service is always liable to be protracted by the Circumſtances of War and of the Seaſons.

Under whoſe Directions are Tranſports for Foreign Service fitted up for Troops?

Under the Direction of the Superintendant of the Tranſports and our Surveyor.

Has any different Mode been adopted for fitting them up, or have any other Perſons been employed to direct the Service, in the preſent War, from what was cuſtomary in former Wars?

Yes—Sir Jerome Fitzpatrick has been employed as a Medical Man, by Order of Government, to give Directions for the fitting up of Sick Births, cutting Air Ports, and in introducing many other Things for the Benefit of People's Health. Additional Proviſions, ſuch as Porter, Potatoes, Sour Crout, &c. have been put on Board, under the Direction of that Gentleman.

Has there been any Difference in the Expenſe, or in the Benefits, attending this Mode of executing the Service?

The additional Expenſe, I think, has been great, and the Inconvenience alſo great. The great Quantity of ſuch Articles that were put on Board the Ships, incumbered them, and took up much Room, thereby rendering the Ships leſs airy and leſs healthy, the Men not having the ſame Room to live and breathe in as they uſed to have. The Expenſe and Inconvenience were alſo increaſed by the Purchaſe of the Articles already mentioned, and the cutting Air Holes in improper Parts of the Ship, thereby weakening the Veſſel, and ſubjecting Government to the Coſt of making good the Damage to the Owners, and alſo expoſing the Proviſions themſelves to Damage.

Can any Mode be deviſed for reducing Expenſe, and promoting Diſpatch, in the Buſineſs of tranſporting of Men, Stores, and Proviſions,

Proviſions, for the Relief of Garriſons, or upon Military Expeditions, conſiſtently with the Safety of the Service?

Yes—I think there can, by having 40 or 50 Gun Ships fitted up as Tranſports; theſe Ships would carry each from 5 to 800 Men; from their Size, they would be equal in ſailing to Men of War, and a great deal of Time would be ſaved in their arriving at their Place of Deſtination, and in caſe of their loſing of Convoy, they would not only be able to gain their Deſtination, as ſoon or ſooner than the Ships of War from which they are parted, and would run leſs Riſk of being taken by the Enemy, their Force being equal to any French Frigate. With Regard to Expenſe, were thoſe Ships manned upon the Principle of Merchant Ships, and with the ſame Number of Men per Ton, the Expenſe would be the ſame; but if manned by the Admiralty, the Rate of Wages would be conſiderably leſs, and no more Seamen need be on Board than would be ſufficient to navigate her, unleſs afterwards required to act as Ships of War. This would be a conſiderable Advantage, as without any additional Expenſe theſe Ships might be employed on their Arrival at their Deſtination as Ships of War, to cruize againſt the Enemy, whereas Tranſports after performing the ſame Service of carrying Troops, muſt, during their Continuance Abroad, or Return Home, occaſion a Daily Expenſe to the Public, and ſome Ships of War muſt be taken from the principal Service to convoy theſe Ships back again. Such an Arrangement for the Conveyance of Troops, Hoſpital and Store Ships, would not only be uſeful for the Preſervation of the Health of the Troops, Safety againſt the Enemy, but would alſo add a great Force to the Naval Defence of the Country, theſe Ships being ready for any Service whatever, with the additional Men to make them fit to act as Men of War.

Does any better Mode occur to you, for the ſending Ordnance Stores, than what is now uſed?

I would recommend that Ships employed to carry theſe Stores ſhould not be more than Two Thirds loaded, theſe Stores being of ſo heavy a Nature, and the Ships loaded to their Loading Mark, is a great Hindrance to their Sailing, and occaſions a perpetual Rolling, which ſtrains the Veſſel, and I fear has cauſed the total Loſs of ſome, and prevented others from proceeding on their Voyage. In caſe of 40 Gun Ships being uſed as Tranſports, I would recommend, that at leaſt each Regiment ſhould carry the Field Artillery intended for its own Uſe; and I think a great Part of the Artillery Stores ſhould be ſo divided as to be carried by theſe Ships.

Can any better Means be uſed, than are now in Uſe, for reducing or promoting Security and Diſpatch in the Embarkation of Troops, or loading of Stores?

In the Embarkation of Troops, it would be uſeful always to employ all the Boats belonging to King's Ships, and the Boats of Tranſports,

Tranſports, which has not been ſtrictly attended to during the War, except by Lord St. Vincent, and has occaſioned a conſiderable Expenſe to the Public in the Hire of Craft. It was certainly cuſtomary in the Two laſt Wars for the Commanders in Chief to order every Veſſel belonging to Government to aſſiſt in the embarking and diſembarking of Troops. As to loading of Stores, it ought always to be done in the firſt Equipment, by the Craft belonging to the Victualling Office or Board of Ordnance, which is uſually the Cuſtom; and all ſubſequent Supplies of the like Nature ſhould be carried by the Tranſport Boats, which the Maſters have often attempted to avoid, and conſequently the Hire of Veſſels for that Service has been the Cauſe of much Expenſe.

Does any Meaſure occur to you for promoting Œconomy and Diſpatch in the Execution of this Service in the River Thames?

At preſent, as the Ships lie at the Mooring Chains, the Proviſions and other Stores muſt be carried from the Victualling Office, and other Parts of the River Thames, in Craft, which is attended with great Expenſe, they frequently not being able to load and unload in conſequence of Gales of Wind and of Accidents; even Ships, after they are loaded, and ready to proceed down the River, are liable to be run on board of by other Ships coming up the River, and ſuch Accidents have not unfrequently happened.

A great Loſs of Time, and conſequently a great Increaſe of Expenſe, neceſſarily is incurred by the Employment of ſo many Men and ſo many Veſſels upon this Service ſo conducted.

The moſt effectual and œconomical Remedy would be, in my Opinion, for Government to purchaſe the Dock called Dudman's Dock, adjoining the Victualling Office, Deptford, which would admit of Ships to come in and out at High Water; the Ships lying afloat at all Times of Tide cloſe alongſide the Wharf adjoining to the Storehouſes, the Proviſions and other Stores could be put on Board either by Night or by Day in any given Time that may be neceſſary, without depending upon Tides or Winds, or being ſubject to any Accidents already mentioned, and what is more important than all the reſt, without being ſubject to Plunder, or to have Goods not belonging to Government put on Board; and the Troops could be embarked from this Place without incurring the Expenſe which, during the preſent War has coſt Government a very conſiderable Sum (excluſive of the extra Men employed) beyond the total Value of the Purchaſe of ſuch a Dock. Add to all this, the Saving that would be made in the Hire of Storehouſes at an inconvenient Diſtance, which is now the Caſe, and the Advantage of having all the Stores ſituated cloſe by the Water Side; this would not only afford great Diſpatch, but alſo great Secrecy, if neceſſary. I might alſo obſerve, that a very great Saving, both in Expenſe and Time, would be made, if a proper Arrangement was made in ſome Part

of

of Southampton River for the Equipment of Tranſports, and Embarkation of Troops and Stores, that River not being incommoded by Gales of Wind ſo as to prevent ſuch Buſineſs.

Have any Regulations been adopted by the Tranſport Board, reſpecting Agents, different from thoſe which were uſed by the Navy Board, either as to their Employment, their Pay or Charges?

Yes; during the whole Time that I was employed under the Navy Board, I had no Demand upon Government, nor received any Emolument but my Net Pay. It has been the Cuſtom, ſince the firſt Eſtabliſhment of the Tranſport Board, which I underſtand was derived from the Navy Board, to allow Charges for Boat Hire, Gunpowder, Candles, and other extra Charges, which I do not exactly recollect; but during the Time I was under the Tranſport Board, I never made any Charge for theſe Articles, though the Charges for theſe Articles are very conſiderable indeed; but the Board have made a Regulation, above a Year ago, which will prevent that very extraordinary and very improper Expenſe in future.

Supplement (F. 3.)

LIST of ORDNANCE STORE SHIPS, which have been loſt, taken, or materially damaged, between the Month of June 1795 and the Month of December 1796.—See Capt. Schank's Evidence.

	Tons.		
Hanbury - -	228	For the Weſt Indies -	June 1795. Taken.
Diamond - -	190	Ditto - - - - - -	July 1796.
Hannah - -	316	Ditto - - - - - -	November 1795. Loſt.
Commerce - -	260	Ditto - - - - - -	December 1795.
Young William	431	Ditto - - - - - -	November 1795.
Minerva - -	292	Ditto November 1795.	Proved Leaky and relanded their Cargoes.
Firm - - -	290	Ditto November 1795.	
Concord - -	266	Ditto - - - - - -	February 1796.

	Tons.		
Meliſh - - -	341	Ditto - - - - - -	February 1796.
Siſters - - -	200	Ditto - - - - - -	November 1795.
Free Briton - -	311	Ditto December 1795	Proved Leaky and relanded their Cargoes.
Expedition - -	200	St. Marcou Feb. 1796	
London - -	330	For Gibraltar - - -	December 1796.
Mary Ann - -	303	Ditto - - - - - -	July 1796.
George & Bridget	600	For the Weſt Indies - December 1795	Proved Leaky but did not unload.
Arethuſa - -	459	Ditto December 1795	Cargo reſtowed on Account of the Ship ſtraining.

Memorandum:

It appears that the Loſs and Damage of the Ordnance Ships happened between the Month of June 1795 and the Month of December 1796, which was occaſioned by their being overloaded.

Tranſport Office, 16th May 1798.

Supplement (G.)

April 23d, 1798.—EXTRACT of the EXAMINATION of ADMIRAL LORD KEITH, a Member of the Houſe

IN the Tranſport Service Abroad has any Circumſtance occurred to your Lordſhip's Obſervation, which admits of a more œconomical Management?

I think the Tranſport Service might have been more œconomically managed than I had Occaſion to obſerve it was, at the Cape, and in the Eaſt Indies. The Number of Agents ſeemed exceſſive, and may be ſo ſtill for onght I know, although I have been informed that a great Reduction has taken Place.

Has an Agent for Tranſports an Intereſt to protract the Time of Service, and the Power ſo to do, independently of the Controul of

of the Commander in Chief, in thoſe Parts where the Veſſel may happen to be?

He has Power to procraſtinate, and may have an Intereſt ſo to do; I hope it never has been exerciſed; but the Power has been aſſumed of diſobeying the Orders of a Commander in Chief, by Reaſon they are appointed by a Civil Board, and are not amenable to Martial Law.

Out of what Claſs are the Perſons employed as Agents in the Tranſport Service uſually taken?

In general they are Officers upon Half Pay, but not always ſo.

April 25, 1798.—Further EXAMINATION of ADMIRAL LORD KEITH.

COULD the Public Expenditure be reduced, without Detriment to the Public Service, by carrying Troops on Board Ships of War inſtead of carrying them on Board Tranſports?

On Board Ships of War, completely armed, a very ſmall Number could be received upon any diſtant Voyage, and even then not without Inconvenience to the Diſcipline of the Navy, and of the Troops themſelves.

When the Government was provided with 44 Gun Ships, and others fitted for the Purpoſe of Tranſports (and not uſed for Men of War) in my Opinion they were admirable Tranſports, and contained a great many Men at a leſs Expenſe than hired Tranſports; they were commanded in general by a Naval Officer, who preſerved Diſcipline, Cleanlineſs, &c. and theſe Officers found themſelves more neceſſarily obliged to be obedient to the Commander in Chief of Expeditions, and alſo had no Intereſt in protracting their Voyages; and in the Time of Peace, I am of Opinion, all Garriſons ſhould be changed in Government Ships, unleſs Opportunities occur of employing common Trade Ships which are going abroad for Freight. It frequently happens that there are Number of Ships in the different Harbours that might be uſed for the Purpoſes above, which would otherwiſe decay in the Harbours.

THIRTY-SECOND REPORT.

VICTUALLING OFFICE.

(Ordered to be printed 26th June, 1798.)

THIS Office underwent a very full Examination by the Commiſſioners of Inquiry, as appears by their Reports upon it of the 17th of April and 1ſt May 1788.

The preſent Buſineſs of the Commiſſioners of the Victualling Board is, to ſupply Proviſions and Victualling Stores for His Majeſty's Navy *; to ſee that they are properly diſtributed and duly accounted for, and to regulate and direct the general Concerns of this Department; in addition to which, the Duty of purchaſing and ſhipping Proviſions for His Majeſty's Land Forces Abroad and Foreign Settlements, has by an Order of Treaſury, dated 24th October 1793, and with the Sanction of the Board of Admiralty, been put under the Management of this Office.

The Commiſſioners who conſtitute the Board are Seven in Number, one of whom, as permanent Chairman, preſides over the Eſtabliſhment, but all Matters are ſubmitted to the Board at large for Determination. Their Attendance is at preſent daily, and Three Members conſtitute a Board.

* Supp'ement (B.)

§. 1. THE

§ 1. THE Sum expended by this Board in 1797 *; was, as has been already ſtated, £.4,578,788; and the PURCHASES have conſiſted principally of the following Articles:

Beef and Pork from Ireland. Theſe are purchaſed by the Means of Merchants of Reſpectability in the Iriſh Proviſion Trade †, who are reimburſed the actual and *bonâ fide* Coſts and Charges, and receive a Commiſſion for their Trouble of 2*s*. for each Half Puncheon or Tierce, and 2*s*. for each Barrel of Beef and Pork. The Merchant is required to furniſh Vouchers, both for the Coſt and Charges, in the moſt ample and ſatisfactory Manner, as will appear by the annexed Copy of an Agreement for Iriſh Beef and Pork, dated 25th October 1797 ‡.

The Prices at which theſe Articles have been lately obtained, are ſtated in the annexed Anſwer § of the Victualling Board to certain Queſtions ſubmitted to them by the Committee.

It is the Practice of the Board to order the Proviſions bought in Ireland, which are deſtined for Foreign Service, to be ſent in the firſt Place to England; which muſt obviouſly be in many Caſes a very circuitous Mode of Conveyance, and which therefore appears at their firſt View to be by no Means an œconomical Arrangement. The Board however have ſtated ||, that the extra Expenſe of Freight, Inſurance, and other Charges, which is thus incurred, may be conſidered as more than compenſated; firſt, by their avoiding through this Means the Expenſe of an Iriſh Eſtabliſhment of Storehouſes, Agents, Clerks, Coopers, and Labourers; ſecondly, by their being able to ſecure in England a much more effectual Syſtem of Checks, and a better Examination of the

* 24th Report of this Committee. † Supplement (A.)
‡ Supplement (D.) § Supplement (B. 2.). || Supplement (E)

Articles,

Articles, than it would be poſſible to eſtabliſh in Ireland; thirdly, by a Saving of Expenſe which reſults in the loading of Veſſels. Beef and Pork being too heavy to conſtitute the whole Cargo, it is uſual to ſtow with them Flour, Peaſe, and other light Proviſions, and to place the latter in the upper Part of the Veſſel. If therefore theſe lighter Articles were ſent to Ireland in Ships from England (which would be the Caſe if the Iriſh Proviſions did not come hither) it would be neceſſary to unſhip the light Proviſions and then to reſhip them in order that the Iriſh Proviſions might be placed in the lower Part of the Hold. There is ſtated to be this further Reaſon for ſending an Aſſortment of different Proviſions in the ſame Veſſel or Fleet of Veſſels, that otherwiſe any particular Capture might operate to the ſerious Detriment of the Public Service.

The Articles of Wheat, Peaſe, Malt, Hops, Melaſſes, Iriſh Beef, and occaſionally Rice and Sugar, are provided alſo by Commiſſion.

At the Time when the Commiſſioners of Inquiry made their Report, it was the general Practice to procure by Contract the ſeveral Articles wanted by this Board; and that Mode of Purchaſe is particularly recommended by them. The Victualling Board however ſtate, that during the preſent War it has been found expedient, from various prudential Conſiderations, to adopt in many Caſes the Mode of Commiſſion; and Your Committee, partly from the obvious Tendency of the preſent more private Manner of Purchaſe to keep down the general Prices of the important Articles which have been juſt enumerated, and partly from the Deference which is due to the Opinion of Perſons ſo well qualified to judge as the preſent Commiſſioners of the Victualling Board, are not diſpoſed, eſpecially in a Time of War when the Purchaſes are ſo extenſive, to blame the exiſting Practice.

Flour

Flour and Biſcuit when not manufactured by Government, and alſo Spirits, Wine, Oatmeal, Butter, Cheeſe, and Salt, are bought by Contract, as well as Caſks for the Army, Iron Hoops, and a Variety of other Articles. Staves for the Navy are purchaſed in the ſame Manner, and are manufactured into Caſks in the Cooperage. Beer is brewed in the different Brewhouſes belonging to the Victualling Department.

The Victualling Board do not always make the Contracts for theſe Articles by Means of Public Advertiſement, but they are in the Habit of receiving private Tenders coming ſpontaneouſly from Merchants, Dealers, and others; which they are often induced to accept, not only by the reaſonableneſs of the Prices (to enable them to judge of which they have various Sources of Information) but alſo by a Conviction, that if they ſhould themſelves invite Propoſals from different Perſons, they might alarm the Market and thus enhance the Price, and might create a Combination among the Merchants or Dealers to the Detriment of the Public, as uſed ſometimes to be the Caſe formerly.

§. 2. 1. THE total Expenſe of the ESTABLISHMENT of this Office, in 1782, was £.12,755.

	£.	s.	d.
The total Expenſe of the Naval Department, in 1797, was - - - - - - -	19,062	16	6
And for the Army Department, in 1797 -	3,443	17	6
Making together* -	£.22,506	14	—

The Salary of the Chairman is £.400 per Annum, as Commiſſioner of the Navy Victualling Service, beſides £.65 per Annum for Houſe Rent, and £.80 per Annum for Coals and Candles. To this was added a further Salary of £.500

* Supplement (G.)

per

per Annum in 1794, that being the Year in which the additional Duty of Victualling the Army and Settlements Abroad was transferred to this Board. The Groſs Salary and Emoluments of the Chairman are therefore £.1,045 per Annum, and the Net Salary and Emoluments £.1,010. 2s. 6d.—Each of the other Six Commiſſioners receive the ſame Salary of £.400 per Annum, as Commiſſioners of the Navy Victualling Service, and the ſame Allowance of £.145 for Houſe Rent, Coals and Candles; but the Addition, which has been made to each of their Salaries ſince 1794, on Account of the additional Buſineſs then transferred to this Board, has been only £.250 per Annum, making the Groſs Salary and Emoluments of each £.795 per Annum, and the Net Salary and Emoluments £.760 2s. 6d. The preſent Salary of the Secretary (including £.50 per Annum for Coals and Candles) is £.350 per Annum. The Salaries, and other Emoluments of the Accountant for Caſh, Impreſt Officer, and other Officers and Clerks in London, and alſo at Portſmounth, Plymouth, Chatham, Dover, and Gibraltar*, will appear in the annexed Accounts already referred to; but it is important to remark, that the Salary and Allowances of the Secretary, which have juſt been ſtated, as well as thoſe of the Officers, and other Clerks, which are detailed in one of the Accounts referred to, are excluſive of very conſiderable Sums received for Fees, as appears by the other Account; into which Subject Your Committee will enter more particularly towards the Concluſion of this Report. The general Buſineſs of the Victualling Department, and the Names, Times of Appointment, Attendance, Salaries, Fees, and other Emoluments of the Commiſſioners, Officers, and Clerks, for 1797, and the Average Net Receipt for the laſt Three Years, will alſo appear in the Account annexed †; at the Foot of which it is ſtated, that the Commiſſioners are appointed by His Majeſty's

* Supplement (B.)

† Supplement (B.)

Letters

Letters Patent, the Secretary by Commiſſion from the Admiralty, the Officers by the Commiſſioners in purſuance of Orders from the Admiralty, and the Clerks by the Commiſſioners, and alſo that they each hold their Situations during Pleaſure, and that their ſeveral Duties are executed by them in Perſon.

No Holidays are kept in any Branch of the Victualling Department.

The Commiſſioners have ſtated, that it does not appear to them that any Retrenchments can at preſent be made in the Expenſe of this Department; but that as ſoon as the extraordinary Buſineſs occaſioned by the War ſhall be completed, the Public Service will moſt probably admit of the Number of Clerks now employed, being reduced to the late Peace Eſtabliſhment.

Your Committee alſo annex an Account, ſhewing, ſo far as the ſame can be extracted from the official Books and Papers, the contingent and incidental Expenſes of this Department at London, Portſmouth, Plymouth, Dover, Chatham, and Gibraltar, for the Year 1782 and 1797, by which it appears that the total of theſe Expenſes in 1782, was £.18,323. 4s. 3d. and in 1797 was £.19,052. 4s. 4d.

Your Committee have likewiſe annexed *, an Account of the total Sums paid to the Superannuated Liſt, with the Particulars; the total Sum amounts to £.769. 18s. 8d.: They have alſo annexed an Account of Offices in this Department, which have been purchaſed, and of thoſe a Part of the Profits of which is paid over to Perſons not holding the ſame; Your Committee preſume that the laſt-mentioned Account can only include thoſe Offices a Part of the Profits

* Supplement (H, I, K.)

of which is ſo paid over under the immediate Cognizance of the Commiſſioners.

2. Beſides the Eſtabliſhment of Deptford, which may be conſidered chiefly as an Appendage to the Victualling Board in London, there appeared to be AGENT VICTUALLERS, and Officers ſubordinate to them, eſtabliſhed at Portſmouth, Plymouth, Chatham, and Dover; the Nature of whoſe Duties is detailed in the Report of the Commiſſioners of Inquiry.

There are now Three regular Agent Victuallers employed Abroad; viz. at Gibraltar, the Leeward Iſlands, and at Liſbon*. The Eſtabliſhment at the firſt-mentioned Place is permanent, and at the others temporary during the War. There is alſo at preſent a Perſon employed in a ſimilar Capacity at the Cape of Good Hope.

Such Species of Victualling for the Eaſt Indies are not ſent out from England, are provided in India by Contract made through the Naval Commander in Chief; and at any Port at which there is no reſident Agent, Contractor, or Correſpondent, the Commanders of His Majeſty's Ships are authorized to purchaſe ſuch Proviſions and Stores as may be neceſſary, and to direct their Purſers to draw Bills on the Commiſſioners for the Amount.

The Nature of the Accounts kept by Agent Victuallers, and of the Vouchers required of them, is fully ſtated in the Report of the Commiſſioners of Inquiry, who obſerve, that "they form a complete Syſtem of Connection between the "Board of Victualling in London and the ſeveral ſubordinate "Eſtabliſhments at the Out Ports, under every Check and "Security which the Public Service can render neceſſary,

* Supplement (E.)

provided

" provided that the Execution of the complicated Duties of " the Department, as well in the Superintendence as in " the Detail, be performed with Fidelity and Precision."

A Draught of the Inſtructions given to Agent Victuallers Abroad will appear in the Supplement *. The Vouchers required from Purſers employed in making Purchaſes, are a Certificate from the Captain, Maſter, and Boatſwain, ſtating the ſeveral Species and Quantities wanted; an Order from the Commander to the Purſer to purchaſe; a Bill of Parcels and Receipt of the Seller; a Certificate of the Market Price and Rate of Exchange; and a Certificate alſo of the Receiving Officers, ſtating that each Article was received on Board in Kind, good in Quality, and fit for the Service.

§. 3. 1. Your Committee have noticed, in the Commencement of this Report, that the Commiſſioners of Inquiry had entered into a very full Examination of this Department, and had made Two Reports upon it, dated 17th April and 1ſt May 1788. Theſe Reports, in which a great Variety of Alterations and Improvements are ſuggeſted, were referred to the Admiralty Board by an Order of Council dated 12th January 1792, as Your Committee have already noticed in ſpeaking of the Naval Departments in general †; but no Meaſures reſpecting the Victualling Office appear to have been taken by the Board of Admiralty in conſequence, who ſtate, that the Attention which ſuch an Inveſtigation muſt require, could not be paid at this Time without material Detriment to the Public Service.

Your Committee have therefore referred the ſeveral Suggeſtions of the Commiſſioners of Inquiry reſpecting this Office to the Conſideration of the Victualling Board itſelf ‡;

* Supplement (F.) † 31ſt Report of this Committee. ‡ Supplement (L.)

who have informed Your Committee which of the Points recommended by the Commiſſioners of Inquiry have already been adopted; alſo which of them are, from a Change of Circumſtances, or for other Reaſons, in their Opinion doubtful or improper; and likewiſe which of them are conſidered by that Board as likely to conduce to the Public Service.

Your Committee therefore recommend, that THE SEVERAL FOLLOWING SUGGESTIONS of the Commiſſioners of Inquiry, being thoſe in Favour of which the Commiſſioners of the Victualling Board have expreſſed their Opinion, and to which alſo Your Committee, on the Face of them, ſee no Objection, ſhould be taken if poſſible into the early Conſideration of the Board of Admiralty; but if the Urgency of other Buſineſs will not permit this to be done, that they ſhould nevertheleſs direct the Adoption of them; the Points in which the Victualling Board appear to differ from the Commiſſioners of Inquiry being alone reſerved for the Conſideration of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty.

1. That the Cuſtom which prevails at the Out-ports, of the Officers receiving Premiums on the Appointment of Clerks, be aboliſhed *, upon which Point it appears to Your Committee, by a Paper already referred to, that the Cuſtom has not been entirely confined to the Out-ports.

2. That the Chairman be veſted with Powers to execute Secret Services.

3. That the Prices paid by Government to Purſers, for the reſpective Articles of Proviſions or Stores for which they may be Creditors on the paſſing of their Accounts, be increaſed according to the Rate annexed.

* Supplement (I.)

4. That

4. That each Purſer do deliver a Book ſtiled a Number and Content Book, without Eraſure or any Leaf torn, &c.: And,

5. That the original Log Book do contain regular Entries of every Circumſtance relating to the Victualling, &c.

6. That an Addition be made to the Terms of a Purſer's Oath, which ſhould be taken alſo by every Agent and Correſpondent, to the Effect that the Party hath himſelf examined the Account to the Truth of which he ſwears: And,

7. That the Commiſſioners be empowered to adminiſter an additional Oath to the Party, for the Detection of bad Practices in Victualling or Accounting.

In aſſenting to the Two laſt-mentioned Suggeſtions, the Victualling Board obſerves, that the Perſons taking a falſe Oath, ſhould be made liable to the Pains and Penalties of Perjury, to which they are not now ſubject.

8. That every Officer and Clerk be required to take the Oath of Fidelity, and execute the Bond propoſed.

9. That all Commiſſioners, Officers, and Clerks, reſpectively, be precluded from acting as Agents.

10. That no Fees, Gratuities, &c. be received by Individuals for their own Uſe, but that Salaries be given inſtead.

In the Reaſonableneſs of the Two laſt Suggeſtions the Board appears to agree, though with ſome Intimation of the Difficulty of affecting the Objects in queſtion, and they deem the Salaries propoſed by the Commiſſioners of Inquiry, to be ſubſtituted in the Place of Fees, to be very inſufficient.

2. Your

2. Your Committee, obſerving that very conſiderable Sums in the Way of Fees are received by ſeveral principal Officers and Clerks in the Victualling Office, have thought proper to call for an Account of the Nature and Amount of each of thoſe Fees, and of the Services for which they are paid; and as there is obvious Reaſon to ſuppoſe that the Emoluments ariſing from this Source have been very greatly increaſed by the War, they have alſo thought it their Duty to call for Accounts or Eſtimates, ſo far as the ſame could be made up, of the Fees and Emoluments which were received in the Years 1790, 1791, and 1792, by ſuch of the ſaid principal Officers and Clerks as appear to have been at that Time in their preſent Office.

Your Committee annex the Returns to theſe Orders which they have received*. From theſe it will appear how very large an Addition to their Emoluments ſome of the Officers and Clerks of this Eſtabliſhment have enjoyed ſince the War, and it may be inferred that in other Offices there has been a correſponding Increaſe.

Your Committee will here ſtate the Emoluments, both before and ſince the War, of a few of the Offices which have moſt excited their Attention.

The whole Emoluments of the Accountant for Caſh were in 1790 £.851, of which the Fees were £.740, (a large Proportion of which was probably occaſioned by the Armament of that Time); in 1791 the Emoluments were £.705. 18s. of which the Fees (probably ariſing partly from the ſame Cauſe) were £.594. 18s.; in 1792 the whole Emoluments were £.377. 1s. of which the Fees were £.266. 1s. In the

* See the Particulars for what theſe Fees are taken, by whom, and to what Amount in the Folio Edition under the Head of Appendix N. 1. —to—18.

Year

Year 1797 the Fees of the ſame Officer were £.3,042. 2s. 5d. and Average Net Receipt in that and the Two preceding Years, was no leſs than £.3,109. 13s. a Sum more than Three Times as great as that which is received by the principal Commiſſioner of the Victualling Office.

Theſe Fees are ſtated to be given by Contractors, Agents, Correſpondents, Artificers, Purſers, and any other Perſons doing Buſineſs with the Victualling Office, being at the Rate for the moſt Part of One Guinea per Thouſand Pounds; though in many Inſtances only Half that Sum is paid, in ſome Inſtances leſs, and in others no Fees at all, the Payment of them being "optional."

The Emoluments of the Firſt, Second, Third, and Fourth Clerk, in this Office, appear to have fluctuated like thoſe of their Principal, and to have conſiſted chiefly in ſimilar Fees. The whole Annual Average Emoluments of the Firſt Clerk in the Years 1795, 1796, and 1797, were £.1,722. 2s. 2d.

The Fees of the Secretary to the Board were in 1797 £.2,858. 1s. and his whole Average Annual Emolument for the Years 1795, 6, and 7, were £.3,169. 11s. 3d. His Fees are ſtated to ariſe from "Contracts, Bonds, Certificates, "Inſtructions to Officers, and Protections. Thoſe Fees or "Gratuities which relate to Contracts or Agreements are "governed by no fixed or general Principle, but are merely "optional on the Part of thoſe who pay them. In ſome "Caſes they are received at certain Rates; in other In-"ſtances annual or occaſional Douceurs are given, and "frequently no Fees are paid." "The Whole of the Sums "received under the Denomination of Contracts or "Agreements, is appropriated to the joint Benefit of the "Secretary, and the Chief, Second and Third Clerks in "his Office."

The

The Fees of his Chief Clerk amounted in 1797 to £.1,510. 1s. 4d. and his Average Profits for the Years 1795, 6, and 7, to £.1,699. 7s. 2d.

The whole Emoluments of the Clerk of the Cutting Houſe at Deptford were in the Year 1790 £.385. 13s. 8d.; in 1791 £.226. 17s. 4d.; and in 1792 £.135. 11s. 2d. of which Sum the Fees were only £.50. The Fees of the ſame Officer in 1797 were £.1,458. 17s. 6d. and his whole Annual Average Emoluments for that and the Two preceeding Years were £.1,474. 1s. 11d.

This Officer obſerves, in the Name of himſelf and others, that "it is only in War Time that they have an Opportunity "of providing, in caſe of their Deceaſe, for the future Sup-"port of their Families, who otherwiſe would in moſt Caſes "be reduced to the utmoſt Diſtreſs."

Your Committee conceive that the Statement of the abovementioned Facts will fully juſtify them in adviſing, that the Recommendation of the Commiſſioners of Enquiry on this Subject, which has been already quoted, ſhould be taken into early Conſideration; and if the Abolition of the Fees of this Office in all Caſes ſhould be deemed inexpedient, that at leaſt ſome Regulations reſpecting them ſhould be made; that a known Table of Fees, authorized by the Board, ſhould be ſubſtituted in the Place of the optional Fees now taken; and that at the ſame Time Means ſhould be adopted for rendering the Income of many of the regular and permanent Officers of this Eſtabliſhment more moderate in Time of War, and in general leſs fluctating and uncertain.

26th June, 1798.

An

Supplement (A.)

The VICTUALLING BOARD'S RETURN to a Precept from the Select Committee of Finance.

Victualling Office, 13th April 1798.

THE Select Committee of Finance having, by their Precept dated the 14th Ultimo, required "Explanations of the Particulars contained in the Account of the ſeparate Articles which compoſe the actual Expenſe of the Victualling for the Year 1797, viz.

"1ſt.—Proviſions of all Kinds provided for the Army, with Freight, &c.

"2d.—Proviſions from Ireland, how contracted for, and how ſurveyed and paſſed.

"3d.—Proviſions ſupplied by Contractors Abroad, on what Terms, and how chequed.

"4th.—Bills of Exchange drawn by Conſuls, Agent Victuallers, &c. for the Purchaſe of Proviſions Abroad—Quere, Under what Regulations, and the Particulars."

THE Commiſſioners for Victualling His Majeſty's Navy beg Leave, in Return thereto, to tranſmit herewith,

1. An ACCOUNT, ſhewing the Amount of the different Species of PROVISIONS, and VICTUALLING STORES of all Kinds, conſtituting the Aggregate of the Expenditure of the Army Victualling Service, between the 1ſt January and 31ſt of December 1797.

	£.	s.	d.
Bread	16,298	15	2
Flour	147,639	15	11
Peaſe	47,042	—	11
Oatmeal	4,562	—	9
Wine	78,145	3	—
Freſh Beef	163,853	4	11
Salt Beef and Pork	540,527	14	—
Rice	16,933	7	7
Raiſins and Sugar	181	5	5
Butter	21,382	7	7
Barley	2,519	13	9
Suet	77	15	1
Porter	486	19	1
Freight or Lighterage, and Demurrage	1,849	13	4
Promiſcuous Payments	1,775	1	—
Caſks	24,742	13	—
Bags	1,278	9	6
	£.1,069,296	—	—

2. THE Proviſions procured from Ireland, conſiſting of Beef and Pork, are provided upon Commiſſion, by Merchants of Eminence and Reſpectability in the Iriſh Proviſion Trade, who conſequently act as Agents under the Victualling Board, and are reimburſed the actual and *bonâ fide* Coſt and Charges of the Quantities ſupplied, and compenſated for their Trouble, by an Allowance at a certain Rate per Caſk.

The Quantities provided for the Navy are examined upon Delilivery by Two Officers, denominated, Clerk of the Cutting Houſe, and Clerk of the Cheque; and thoſe for the Army, by the Army Storekeeper, and by the Inſpector of Army Proviſions and Victualling Stores; in effecting which Examination a very minute Attention is paid, not only to the Quality of the Meat, and Packages containing it, but alſo to the Size of the Pieces into which the Beef and Pork are meſſed; to the Number of Pieces packed into each Caſk, and the aggregate Weight thereof; and to the Quantity of Salt with which the ſame is packed; and if in theſe various Points they prove unexceptionable, a Certificate is granted by the Receiving Officers before mentioned, according to the Service for which the Proviſions may have been delivered, whereby the Agents are entitled to Payment; but if, on the contrary, they are found to be unfit for the Service, they are rejected, and returned upon the Agents Hands, who, by the Conditions of their Agreenent, are to be paid for only ſuch Beef and Pork as they ſhall deliver of a proper Quality, and in all Reſpects good and fit for His Majeſty's Service. It is not, however, to be underſtood, that every Caſk of Beef and Pork delivered is examined, but only an indefinite Number, varying according to Circumſtances, taken promiſcuouſly from the Aggregate, and if they prove unobjectionable, the whole are conſidered ſo, and paſſed accordingly.

Independently of the Examination by the Receiving Officers, the Board alſo occaſionally enter into a minute Inſpection of the Beef and Pork in Store, in order to be ſatisfied that due Juſtice has been done to the Public.

3. IN reſpect to the Terms upon which the Proviſions are ſupplied by Contractors Abroad, and the Mode in which the ſame are checked, the Commiſſioners have to ſtate, that the Prices neceſſarily vary according to the Places at which they are ſupplied; and the Circumſtances under which they are provided; and that the Checks or Proof of Delivery conſiſt of various Certificates and other Documents, ſigned by the Captains, Maſters, Boatſwains, and Purſers of the reſpective Ships to which the ſame may have been ſupplied, and of an Affidavit from the Contractor or his Agent; for the Forms of which Vouchers, and the general Conditions under which the Proviſions are delivered, the Commiſſioners beg Leave to refer to the accompanying Draft of a Contract.

4. BILLS

4. BILLS of Exchange are drawn upon the Victualling Board by their Agents, by Conſuls, Correſpondents, Purſers of His Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels, Commanders of Cutters, and other ſmall Veſſels, and by Maſters of Tenders and Tranſports, &c. for Proviſions and Victualling Stores purchaſed for the Service of His Majeſty's Navy, which Bills are certified by the Commanders in Chief, or by the reſpective Captains or Commanders, as having been drawn for Services (which are ſome Times expreſsly mentioned) relating to the Victualling.

When Accounts and Vouchers accompany the Bills on their being preſented for Acceptance, they are examined and ſtated by the Chief Clerk of the Impreſt Office, and a Report of their Propriety or Defects laid before the Board.

If the Documents appear to be ſatisfactory, the Bills are accepted and perfect Bills made out in Diſcharge thereof, but otherwiſe they are charged as Impreſts againſt the Drawers, and occaſionally againſt the Commanders in Chief, and Captains atteſting them, which Impreſts are not cleared until the Board is ſatisfied of the Juſtice of the Charges.

When Bills are preſented, unaccompanied by Accounts or other Vouchers, they are laid before the Board, and if approved of, accepted and charged as Impreſt in the Manner above-mentioned, which Impreſts alſo remain outſtanding againſt the Parties until ſufficient Documents, proving the due Expenditure of the Sums for which the Bills have been drawn, have been produced, examined, and paſſed, or the Amount of what may have been overdrawn ſhall have been paid to the Treaſurer of His Majeſty's Navy.

The Vouchers required to be produced are as follows; viz.

BY CONSULS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

Invoices, or Accounts of their Charges, ſtating to what Ships, or otherwiſe, the Proviſions or Stores were ſupplied, with their Affidavit to the Truth thereof.

Certificates from the Captain, Maſter, and Boatſwain of each Ship, of the Want of the Articles—The Captain's Order to ſupply the ſame.

Certificates from the before-mentioned Officers of the actual Receipt of the Quantities on Board, and the Purſer's Receipt for the ſame.

The Purſers are charged with, and required to account for the Proviſions and Stores ſo purchaſed.

BY AGENT VICTUALLERS:

Accounts, wherein they charge themſelves with the Amount of all Bills drawn by them upon the Victualling Board, and of all Monies they receive on the Public Service, either from Sales of defective Proviſions, or otherwiſe, and take Credit for their Purchaſes, contingent Expences, &c.

Bills of Parcels or Accounts from the Venders, with their Receipts for the Money paid.

Certificates of the Market Prices, and Rate of Exchange, And,

The Agents Affidavits to the Truth of their Accounts.

They alſo paſs a Store Account, in which are exhibited the Diſpoſal of the Proviſions which came into their Charge, either by Purchaſe or otherwiſe:

BY COMMANDERS, PURSERS, AND MASTERS.

Accounts wherein they debit themſelves with the Amount of all Bills drawn, and take Credit for their reſpective Purchaſes.

Bills of Parcels or Accounts, with Receipts for the Money paid.

Certificates of the Market Prices, and Rates of Exchange.

Certificates of Want and Receipt on Board from the Officers of the Ship, ſimilar to what Conſuls and Correſpondents are required to produce, as before ſtated; and Affidavits from the Commanders, Purſers, and Maſters, to the Truth of their Accounts.

For the due Expenditure of the Proviſions, &c. purchaſed, they are alſo required to account.

George Cherry,
G. P. Towry,
John Rodney,
Francis Stephens,
R. S. Moody,
John Hunt,
W. Boſcawen.

Supplement (B.)

Victualling Office, 13th April, 1798.

An ACCOUNT, ſhewing the Nature of the general Buſineſs of the VICTUALLING DEPARTMENT, the Names, Salaries, and Net Receipt, of the ſeveral Commiſſioners, Officers, and Clerks, for the Year 1797; and whether they hold or enjoy any other Employments, Places, or Penſions, under Government.

GENERAL BUSINESS of the DEPARTMENT.	NAME.	RANK.	Salary.	Net Receipt for 1797.	Other Employments, Places, or Penſions, under Government.
			£.	£. s. d.	
The general Buſineſs of the BOARD is to provide and ſupply all the Proviſions and Victualling Stores required for the Service of His Majeſty's Navy; to ſee that they are properly diſtributed, and duly accounted for; to iſſue Bills, &c.	GEORGE CHERRY, Eſq.	Commiſſioner ſuperintending the Department of the Accountant for Caſh, and by virtue of ſuch Appointment, Chairman of the Board -	400	1,010 2 6	
	GEORGE PHILIPS TOWRY, Eſq.	Commiſſioner ſuperintending the Department of the Accountant for Stores -	400	760 2 6	
	Hon. JOHN RODNEY	Do. in the Department of the Hoytaker - - -	400	760 2 6	One Hundred Pounds Iriſh (Part of a Penſion granted on the Iriſh Eſtabliſhment to his late Father, Lord Rodney, producing in Engliſh, about £.62
	FRANCIS STEPHENS, Eſq.	Do. in the Department of the Brewhouſe - -	400	760 2 6	
	ROBERT SADLEIR MOODY, Eſq.	Do. in the Department of the Cutting Houſe - -	400	760 2 6	
	JOSEPH HUNT, Eſq.	Do. in the Department of the Dry Stores - -	400	760 2 6	One of the Directors of Greenwich Hoſpital
	WILLIAM BOSCAWEN, Eſq.	Do. in the Department of the Cooperage - -	400	760 2 6	One of the Commiſſioners of Bankrupts, £.200.

(continued)

(continued)

RANK.	NAME.	Salary.	Fees.	Net Receipt for 1797.
		£. s.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Accountant for Cash *	William Sayer -	120 —	3,042 2 5	3,249 13 5
1st Clerk to Ditto -	J. A. Smith -	60 —	1,850 6 —	1,974 16 —
2d Clerk - -	John Boocock -	80 —	601 10 —	688 10 —
3d Clerk - -	Robert Fleetwood -	80 —	484 — —	571 — —
4th Clerk - -	Robert Swaine -	80 —	288 6 2	367 16 2
1st Extra Clerk -	William Elliot -	80 —	131 1 5	210 11 5
2d - Do. - -	William Gosnell -	80 —	——	58 10 —
3d - Do. - -	John Crockford -	80 —	75 12 6	155 2 6
4th - Do. - -	Charles M. Thomas	80 —	48 14 6	128 4 6
5th - Do. - -	John Mobbs -	80 —	24 11 —	104 1 —
6th - Do. - -	William Todd -	80 —	4 2 —	83 12 —
7th - Do. - -	Manly Hulke -	80 —	1 7 3	80 17 3
8th - Do. - -	R. C. Porter -	80 —	7 5 —	86 3 9
Supernumerary Clerk	D. T. Renouard -	54 15	5 5 —	106 11 —
Ditto - -	Hornsby Charles -	54 15	3 3 —	93 19 —
Ditto - -	J. Rhodes - -	54 15	3 3 —	84 8 —
Ditto - -	James Klyne - -	54 15	——	39 12 —
Chief Clerk for examining and stating Impreſt Accounts, & for adjuſting & paying Short Allowance Money †	John Smith - -	100 —	358 17 5	527 7 5
Clerk to ditto -	Joſeph Prime -	80 —	73 18 —	139 18 —
Ditto - -	Henry Lay - -	80 —	11 11 6	135 11 6
Extra Clerk - -	George Barton -	80 —	15 16 10	74 6 10
Ditto - -	Thomas Richardſon	80 —	1 16 9	60 6 9
Supernumerary Clerk	Charles Moſs -	54 15	1 10 —	102 5 —
Ditto - -	Samuel Roberts -	54 15	1 18 —	102 13 —
Ditto - -	George Millman -	54 15	——	100 15 —
Ditto - -	Richard Beard -	54 15	——	49 — —
Ditto - -	Francis Hamilton -	54 15	——	49 — —
Ditto - -	Richard Jones -	54 15	——	45 12 —

* The general Buſineſs of the Office of the Accountant for Caſh, is to prepare, make out, and keep Regiſter and various other Accounts of all Bills iſſued to Contractors and others, in Payment of Proviſions and Victualling Stores delivered by them, either for the Service of His Majeſty's Navy, or Land Forces and Settlements abroad, &c.

† The Impreſt Office is to examine and ſtate the Caſh Accounts and Vouchers relative to all Bills of Exchange drawn, and Monies paid by Way of Impreſt, &c.

(continued)

(continued)

RANK.	NAME.	Salary.	Fees.	Net Receipt for 1797.
		£. s.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Chief Clerk for keeping a Charge on the Treasurer *	Denham Barrons	100 —	287 5 —	434 9 11
Clerk to ditto	Edward Green	80 —	147 4 —	321 15 —
Extra Clerk	Thomas Neville	80 —	64 13 —	169 14 —
Ditto	R. H. Harman	80 —	52 9 —	157 10 —
Ditto	Ralph Watson	80 —	49 2 —	154 3 —
Supernumerary Clerk	John Guyer	54 15	——	101 6 —
Surveyor of Buildings and Repairs	Samuel Pepys Cockerell	60 —	349 3 6	407 13 6
Clerk to ditto	William Coring	80 —	90 19 —	168 19 —
Clerk of the Cheque at Deptford †	Thomas Shipman	80 —	1,077 13 8	1,163 3 8
1st Clerk to ditto	Samuel Strutt	50 —	145 9 5	321 8 5
2d ditto	Anthony Brady	50 —	19 — —	193 10 —
1st Extra Clerk	William Armittage	50 —	——	69 10 —
2d ditto	John H. Howitson	50 —	——	69 10 —
3d ditto	John Forsyth	50 —	——	69 10 —
Secretary ‡ ‡	Will. Gosling, Esq.	200 —	2,858 1 —	3,099 1 —
Chief Clerk	John Gosling	100 —	1,510 1 4	1,661 16 4
2d ditto	John Brady	80 —	759 3 8	881 3 8
3d ditto	Henry Perigal	80 —	379 11 10	493 11 10
1st Extra Clerk	J. H. Ibbetson	80 —	2 5 —	101 5 —
2d ditto	Henry Collier	80 —	2 5 —	101 5 —
3d ditto	Henry Pallister	80 —	2 5 —	101 5 —
4th ditto	Lambert Middleton	80 —	2 5 —	101 5 —
5th ditto	John Geoghegan	80 —	2 5 —	101 5 —
6th ditto	James Howell	80 —	2 5 —	101 5 —
Supernumerary Clerk	W. Henry Wickey	54 15	2 5 —	78 — —
Ditto	Richard White	54 15	2 5 —	78 — —

* The Assigning Office is to keep Accounts with the Treasurer of the Navy of al Monies received, and Bills paid by him, for Services of the Victualling Department. &c.

† The Duty of the Clerk of the Cheque, is, to muster and keep regular Accounts of the Times of Entry and Discharge of all Artificers, Labourers, &c.

‡ ‡ In the Secretary's Office, the general Business of the Victualling Department, originates, &c.

(continued)

(continued)

RANK.	NAME.	Salary.	Fees.	Net Receipt for 1797.
		£. s.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Accountant for Stores*	Ralph Collier	120 —	648 10 —	858 — —
1ſt Clerk	Richard Holt	60 —	475 5 —	588 15 —
2d ditto	John Bryan	80 —	368 14 6	448 4 6
3d ditto, and Clerk to examine Agents and Storekeepers Accounts	John Rickords	100 —	21 17 —	256 3 —
4th ditto	J. W. Tomkins	80 —	141 8 —	240 18 —
5th ditto	Henry Haſlip	80 —	133 11 7	215 1 7
1ſt Extra ditto	John Pym	80 —	2 2 —	80 2 —
2d ditto	Hugh Hornby	80 —	28 — —	121 10 —
3d ditto	W. Reynolds	80 —	2 2 —	80 2 —
4th ditto	Richard Ford	80 —	41 2 6	122 12 6
5th ditto	G. C. Gardiner	80 —	66 10 —	148 — —
6th ditto	Charles Heuſch	80 —	4 10 —	86 — —
Supernumerary Clerk	Charles Wilſon	54 15	1 1 —	59 6 —
Ditto	G. E. Towry	54 15	——	58 5 —
Ditto	Joſeph Manley	54 15	——	58 5 —
Chief Clerk for ſtating, examining, and paſſing Purſers Accounts†	John Williams	100 —	310 1 —	527 11 —
1ſt Clerk	Richard Birt	80 —	155 — —	283 — —
2d ditto	William Sturgis	80 —	45 6 —	143 6 —
Extra Clerk	Samuel Williams	80 —	40 7 —	158 16 —
Ditto	W. C. Engliſh	80 —	13 10 —	106 10 —
Ditto	Robert Alger	80 —	——	78 — —
Supernumerary Clerk	Richard Willan	54 15	——	54 15 —

* The Duty of the Accountant for Stores is, to ſuperintend every Diviſion of the Stores Department; to ſee that all Stores paid for, and all Neceſſary Money drawn for, are regularly charged to the reſpective Perſons to whom ſupplied; to keep Charges, as far as reſpects his immediate Office, againſt all Commiſſaries, Correſpondents, or other Perſons who may receive Proviſions or Victualling Stores, &c.

† The Buſineſs of the Office of Chief Clerk, for ſtating, examining, and paſſing Purſers Accounts, is, to ſtate ſuch Accounts, and debit the Purſers with all the Proviſions and Victualling Stores ſupplied to the reſpective Ships, and to credit them, agreeably to the eſtabliſhed Rations, for the Numbers of Men actually victualled, and alſo for ſuch Vouchers for Proviſions or Stores loſt, condemned, lent, returned, &c. as may be regular and proper.

(continued)

(continued)

RANK.	NAME.	Salary.	Fees.	Net Receipt for 1797.
		£. s.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Chief Clerk for keeping a Charge on Purſers, and ſtating & adjuſting Tranſports Accounts* -	John Hume -	100 —	656 — —	753 10 —
1ſt Clerk to ditto -	Thomas Collier -	80 —	308 — —	386 — —
2d ditto - -	Joſeph Hume -	80 —	222 5 —	300 5 —
Extra Clerk - -	H. P. Jones -	80 —	89 2 —	167 2 —
Ditto - - -	Robert Johnſon -	80 —	73 2 —	151 2 —
Ditto - - -	William Earl -	80 —	4 2 6	82 2 6
Supernumerary Clerk	Thomas Mercer -	54 15	——	54 15 —
Ditto - - -	Alfred Johnſon -	54 15	——	54 15 —
Clerk of the Iſſues † -	William Kingdom	100 —	388 16 —	486 6 —
Clerk to ditto - -	Alexander Stokoe	80 —	180 — —	258 — —
Extra Clerk - -	Richard Bates -	80 —	3 13 6	81 13 6
Superintendant at Deptford ‡ ‡ -	W. Spencer Cooper	400 —	——	494 12 5
Clerk to ditto - -	John Slight -	50 —	24 7 —	88 16 11
Extra Clerk - -	John James -	50 —	——	43 6 8
Hoytaker § - -	W. J. Stephens -	200 —	——	300 — —
1ſt Clerk - -	Joſiah Higden -	50 —	100 — —	169 10 —
2d ditto - - -	Digby Jecks -	50 —	——	99 10 —
Extra Clerk - -	John Draper -	50 —	——	5 2 6

* The Duty of the Chief Clerk for keeping a Charge on Purſers, and for ſtating and adjuſting Tranſports Accounts, is, to charge all Supplies of Proviſions and Victualling Stores made from Agents, Storekeepers, Contractors, and Tranſports, to Ships of War and hired Veſſels in the Service of his Majeſty.

† The Buſineſs of the Clerk of the Iſſues is, to caſt the Proportions, and make out Warrants upon the different Storekeepers at Deptford and Rotherhithe for all Proviſions and Victualling Stores, &c.

‡ ‡ The Duty of the Superintendent at Deptford is, to ſuperintend the general Conduct of the various Branches of the Victualling Service at that Place and at Rotherhithe, &c.

§ The Buſineſs of the Hoytaker is, to attend the iſſuing and unloading of all Proviſions and Victualling Stores to or from the Out Ports, His Majeſty's Ships in the River Thames, Sheerneſs, &c.

(continued)

RANK.	NAME.	Salary.	Fees.	Net Receipt for 1797.
		£. s.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Clerk of the Brewhouse at Deptford*	Wm. Joseph Porter	100 —	330 9 6	414 19 2
Clerk to ditto - -	Robert Bulcock -	50 —	96 2 9	167 14 3
1st Extra Clerk -	R. P. Holland -	50 —	——	69 10 —
2d ditto - -	Peter Glynn -	50 —	——	69 10 —
3d ditto - -	William Reekes -	50 —	——	46 9 8
Master Brewer at Deptford† -	Frederic Dickinson	68 14	——	895 9 10
Clerk of the Cutting House‡ - -	John Hughes -	80	1,458 17 6 §37 7 —	1574 4 6
Clerk to ditto - -	Robert Bowring -	50 —	218 15 3	299 2 3
Extra Clerk, acting as Agent Victualler at Yarmouth	Samuel Lewes -	50 —	——	56 6 —
Supernumerary Clerk	Samuel Edwards -	54 15	1 11 —	44 2 —
Clerk of the Dry Stores at Deptford‖ - -	Stephen Simson -	80 —	172 12 6	252 16 4
Clerk to ditto -	James Howard -	50 —	44 2 6	113 12 6
Extra Clerk - -	Francis Atkinson -	50 —	1 — —	67 2 6
Supernumerary Clerk	Foster Walker -	54 15	— 5 —	27 11 —

* The Duty of the Clerk of the Brewhouse is, to receive from Contractors, and to take charge of and issue all Malt, Hops, Beer, Spirits, Vinegar, Oil, Butter, Cheese, Sugar, Molasses, Cocoa, and other Articles, and to be responsible not only for the Quality, but also for the Quantity, and the regular Issue thereof, &c.

† The Business of the Master Brewer is, to execute the customary Duties of his Profession, &c.

‡ The general Business of the Clerk of the Cutting House consists in manufacturing the Oxen and Hogs slaughtered at Deptford into Mess Beef and Pork for the Service of the Navy, &c.

§ From the Offal of the Oxen and Hogs, &c.

‖ The Office of Clerk of the Dry Stores is, to superintend the manufacturing of Biscuit and Flour, &c.

(continued)

(continued)

RANK.	NAME.	Salary.	Fees.	Net Receipt for 1797.
		£. s.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Clerk of the Mills at Rotherhithe*	George Steadman	150 —	——	144 15 —
Clerk to ditto	John Armitage	80 —	——	92 — —
Maſter Miller at Rotherhithe†	Robert Ardlie	100 —	——	97 10 —
Maſter Cooper at Deptford‡	Adam Bell	80 —	870 — —	1,243 13 9
1ſt Clerk to ditto	Peter Barnes	50 —	276 — —	395 15 —
2d ditto	F. S. Thomſon	50 —	8 — —	85 10 —
Extra Clerk	William Miller	50 —	5 — —	74 10 —
Ditto	William Oſwald	50 —	7 10 —	77 — —
Agent Victualler at Portſmouth§	William Reeks	300 —	——	728 5 5
Clerk to ditto	Richard Skewes	50 —	695 8 10	745 8 10
Ditto	Joſeph Clarke	50 —	250 — —	300 — —
Ditto	John Goldfinch	50 —	24 — —	93 10 —
Ditto	George Harward	50 —	15 18 —	85 8 —
Ditto	Cleveland Salter	50 —	1 — —	70 10 —
Ditto	Richard Widger	50 —	——	46 5 1
Storekeeper at Portſmouth‖	John Valentine	80 —	313 — —	424 12 —
Clerk to ditto	John Foſter	50 —	193 — —	243 — —
Ditto	Charles Paſoot	50 —	15 18 —	97 13 —
Ditto	A. S. N. Nicholſon	50 —	11 9 —	66 7 5
Ditto	Wm. T. Doland	50 —	——	69 10 —
Supernumerary Clerk	Thomas Foſter	54 15	——	54 15 —
Ditto	F. H. Starcke	54 15	——	54 15 —

* The Duty of the Clerk of the Mills is, to ſuperintend the Receipt of Wheat, and its conſequent Manufacture into Biſcuit Meal, and Biſcuit, and to be reſponſible for the Quality, Quantity, and proper Diſpoſal thereof, &c.

† The Buſineſs of the Maſter Miller is, to attend the Receipt of Wheat; to ſuperintend the grinding of Wheat, and dreſſing of Meal, &c.

‡ The general Duty of the Maſter Cooper is, to ſuperintend the manufacturing of Caſks, taking Care they are properly made, &c.

§ The Superintendance of the Whole of the Victualling Concerns at the Port of Portſmouth being veſted in the Agent, all Directions neceſſary for the general conducting of the Buſineſs are given by him, conformably to his Inſtructions, and to the Orders he conſtantly receives from the Board, &c.

‖ The General Buſineſs of the Storekeeper at Portſmouth, is to take Charge of all the Proviſions and Stores; to iſſue them to His Majeſty's Ships, &c.

(continued)

RANK.	NAME.	Salary.	Fees.	Net Receipt for 1797.
		£. s.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Clerk of the Cheque at Portſmouth *	Thomas Pitt	80 —	224 — —	290 3 11
Clerk to ditto	E. Chillingſworth	50 —	227 9 —	277 9 —
Ditto	Samuel Ireland	50 —	48 6 —	117 16 —
Ditto	James Fowler	50 —	15 2 10	98 1 10
Ditto	John Meredith	50 —	—	69 10 —
Ditto	James Collins	50 —	—	46 2 2
Supernumerary Clerk	Thomas Jervoiſe	54 15	—	51 15 2
Maſter Cooper at Weevill †	Samuel Kentiſh	60 —	—	233 10 —
Clerk to ditto	Richard Shivers	50 —	60 — —	129 10 —
Ditto	James Matthews	50 —	—	69 10 —
Supernumerary Clerk	Thomas Moore	54 15	—	53 14 —
Maſter Brewer at Weevill ‡	Francis Marſh	50 —	303 — 9	353 — 9
Clerk of the Brew-houſe at Weevill §	Richard Reeks	50 —	94 — —	206 — —
Clerk to ditto	Charles M. Wade	50 —	—	69 10 —
Maſter Miller at Portſmouth	Henry Emery	60 —	43 6 8	103 6 8
Agent Victualler at Plymouth ‖	William Crees	200 —	—	543 5 —
Clerk to ditto	Thomas Lloyd	50 —	—	69 10 —
Ditto	John Lillicrap	50 —	85 — —	154 10 —
Ditto	Francis Meheux	50 —	55 — —	130 4 —
Ditto	William Mumford	50 —	—	69 10 —
Ditto, acting as Agent Victualler at Cork	J. W. Dunſterville	50 —	—	69 10 —
Clerk to the Agent at Plymouth	Elizeus Jeſſep, Jun.	50 —	30 10 —	100 — —
Ditto	Edward Evens	50 —	14 — —	83 10 —

* The Duty of the Clerk of the Cheque at Portſmouth, is to keep a Cheque Account of the Receipt and Iſſue of all Proviſions and Victualling Stores, and of the Time and Pay of all the Perſons employed in the Victualling Service at that Port, &c.

† The General Duty of the Maſter Cooper at Weevill, is to ſuperintend the manufacturing and repairing of all Caſks required at Portſmouth for Water and Proviſions; the ſupplying of Ships of War and Tranſports with Water, and receiving empty Caſks from them, &c.

‡ The Duty of the Maſter Brewer at Weevill is, to attend the Receipt of Malt and Hops, and conduct the Brewing, &c.

§ The Office of Clerk of the Brewhouſe at Weevill, is to attend the Receipt and take Charge of the Beer, &c.

‖ The Duties of the Agent at Plymouth are ſimilar to thoſe at Portſmouth.

(continued)

(continued)

RANK.	NAME.	Salary.	Fees.	Net Receipt for 1797.
		£. s.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Storekeeper at Plymouth*	Richard Arthur	80 —	——	77 12 —
Clerk to ditto	Elizeus Jeffep	50 —	70 6 —	142 13 —
Ditto	Joſeph Robins	50 —	30 10 —	100 — —
Ditto	Robert Rabjohns	50 —	11 — —	80 10 —
Ditto	Michael Scott	50 —	——	69 10 —
Clerk of the Cheque at Plymouth*	Thomas Miller	80 —	40 — —	117 12 —
Clerk to ditto	James Hawkins	50 —	80 6 —	152 13 —
Ditto	R. Churchward	50 —	30 10 —	100 — —
Ditto	Edmund Wills	50 —	11 — —	80 10 —
Ditto	Richard Eales	50 —	——	69 10 —
Ditto at South Down	J. W. Skardon	50 —	62 15 —	132 5 —
Supernumerary Clerk	Thomas Skardon	54 15	——	31 4 —
Maſter Cooper at South Down†	John Luckcraft	60 —	——	218 8 6
Clerk to ditto	Joſeph Cole	50 —	12 10 —	80 10 —
Supernumerary Clerk	William Cockey	54 15	——	46 15 6
Maſter Brewer†	John Skardon	50 —	6 15 —	241 14 7
Clerk of the Brewhouſe†	John Pollard	50 —	6 15 —	76 5 —
Agent Victualler at Chatham‡	Joſeph Matthews	200 —	——	218 18 2
Storekeeper‡	Walter Bedford	80 —	34 18 9	78 15 —
Clerk of the Cheque‡	John Matthews	60 —	72 19 6	141 1 6
Agent's Clerk	Thomas Simſon	50 —	103 4 6	172 14 6
Ditto	John Stevens	50 —	48 6 —	117 16 —
Ditto	John Knox	50 —	24 3 —	93 13 —
Ditto	F. Wollcock	50 —	8 — —	77 10 —
Storekeeper's Clerk	John Baker	50 —	48 6 —	117 16 —
Ditto	James Hart	50 —	24 3 —	93 13 —
Ditto	Thomas Church	50 —	18 9 —	87 19 —
Cheque's Clerk	Thomas Turner	50 —	16 — —	85 10 —
Supernumerary Clerk	John Bullard	54 15	——	54 14 —

* The Duties of the Storekeeper and Clerk of the Cheque at Plymouth are ſimilar to thoſe at Portſmouth.

† The Duties of Maſter Cooper, Maſter Brewer, and Clerk of the Brewhouſe at South Down, are ſimilar to thoſe at Weevil.

‡ The general Buſineſs of the Agent, Storekeeper, and Clerk of the Cheque, at Chatham, is ſimilar to thoſe at Portſmouth and Plymouth.

(continued)

(continued)

RANK.	NAME.	Salary.	Fees.	Net Receipt for 1797.
		£. s.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Agent Victualler at Dover *	Thomas Ruſſell -	200 —	——	261 18 3
Storekeeper * - -	Michael Elwin -	70 —	62 2 6	136 4 6
Clerk of the Cheque * -	Kennet Weſtfield -	60 —	62 2 6	125 10 —
Maſter Cooper * -	Thomas Kelſey -	50 —	——	50 14 —
Agent's Clerk - -	John White -	50 —	22 12 —	72 12 —
Ditto - - -	Richard Boyton -	30 —	——	30 — —
Storekeeper's Clerk -	William Mecrow -	40 —	——	40 — —
Army Storekeeper and Accountant † -	George Roſe -	400 —	——	400 — —
Inſpector of Army Proviſions, &c. -	Joſhua Lomas -	150 —	——	150 — —
Clerk to the Army Storekeeper - -	Joſiah Cocke -	140 —	——	140 — —
Ditto - - -	H. L. Lomas -	100 —	——	100 — —
Ditto - - -	William Dowding	80 —	——	80 — —
Ditto - - -	John White -	70 —	——	70 — —

* The Duties of the Agent, Storekeeper, Clerk of the Cheque, and Maſter Cooper, at Dover, are ſimilar to thoſe at other Ports.

† The general Buſineſs of the Army Storekeeper (which is carried on at the Army Victualling Premiſes in Saint Catharine's) is, to examine, receive, and iſſue, and be reſponſible for the Quality, proper Care, and due Expenditure of all Proviſions and Victualling Stores provided for his Majeſty's Land Forces and Settlements Abroad, &c.

OBSERVATIONS, in reſpect to the further Information required under the following QUERIES, viz.

"By whom appointed? How appointed? Duration of Intereſt? Executed in "Perſon, or by Deputy? Holidays? What Retrenchments may be made in the "Expence of this Department? and, What Improvements in its Cheques, Regu- "lations, or otherwiſe?"

THE Commiſſioners are appointed by His Majeſty's Letters Patent:—the Secretary by a Commiſſion from the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty:—the Officers by the Commiſſioners, in purſuance of Orders from the Lords of the Admiralty:—and the Clerks by the Commiſſioners.

They each hold their reſpective Situations during Pleaſure; and their ſeveral Duties are executed by them in Perſon.

No Holidays whatever are kept in any Branch of the Victualling Department.

It does not appear that any Retrenchments can, at preſent, be made in the Expence of this Department; but as ſoon as the extraordinary Buſineſs occaſioned by the War ſhall be compleated, the Public Service will, moſt probably, admit of the Number of Clerks now employed being reduced to the late Peace Eſtabliſhment.

In reſpect to any Improvements in the Cheques, Regulations, or otherwiſe, of this Office, the Commiſſioners beg Leave to refer to the accompanying Statement, Supplement (M.) of the Expediency or Inexpediency of carrying into Execution the ſeveral Meaſures recommended by the Commiſſioners of Inquiry, in their Eighth Report upon the Victualling Office.

Geo. Cherry, *Francis Stephens*, *Joſ. Hunt*,
G. P. Towry, *R. S. Moody*, *W. Boſcawen*.
John Rodney,

Further

Supplement (B. 2.)

Further RETURN from the VICTUALLING BOARD.

Victualling Office, 9th June 1798.

IN Return to a Precept from the Select Committee on Finance of the Honourable House of Commons, dated the 7th Instant,

The Commissioners for Victualling His Majesty's Navy beg Leave to recite hereunder the several Queries contained therein, and against them respectively to state their Replies; viz.

QUERIES.	REPLIES.
"What is the Manner in which the Estimates of the Victualling Office for the ensuing Year, Annually laid before Parliament, are made up; and how far is the Total Sum usually found to correspond with the Total Sum actually paid by the Victualling Office, within the Year to which the Estimates apply?"	Formerly, the Sum of Nineteen Shillings per Man a Month was taken from the Sum of Four Pounds per Man a Month, granted by Parliament for the Naval Service, for the Number of Men, including Marines, voted for the Year; but this Sum was found to be greatly inadequate. In the Year 1797, the Sum of Thirty-eight Shillings per Man per Month, was granted for the Year 1798, which, it is hoped will be nearly equal to the Demands of the Victualling Service, if the Sums usually added for Harbour Victuals, and for the Ordinary Estimate or Establishment of the Office (which has been usual to insert since the Year 1789) be also added; but it is not possible to estimate exactly the whole expected Demands for the Service.
"How have the probable Demands for the Army been estimated in this Year?"	Principally from the Quantities of Provisions ordered to be provided for the Service of the Year, and the Prices which they may probably bear.
"What is the Total Sum paid in the last Year to the Superanuated List, and the Particulars?"	Stated in the accompanying Account, Supplement (H.)
"Is the Merchant or Agent, who purchases Irish Beef and Pork on Commission, understood to be in any Dis-	It is the Intention that the Merchants who are thus employed (a Copy of whose Agreement is herewith transmitted, Supplement (D.) shall not be in Disburse; for which Purpose Imprests are occasionally granted

to

QUERIES.

burſe in the Courſe of the Purchaſe; and what is the Period and Mode of his Payment, and what is the Rate of Commiſſion, which he receives?"

"Does the Merchant or Agent furniſh Vouchers both for the Coſts and Charges?"

"What were the laſt Prices paid for Iriſh Beef and Pork?"

REPLIES.

to them, either in Ready Money or Ninety Day Bills, to enable them to anſwer the Engagements they may have come under in the Execution of the Buſineſs committed to them.

Independently of theſe Impreſts, it is the general Practice, on the Merchants producing Certificates from the proper Receiving Officers, of the Quantities of Beef and Pork they have delivered into the Victualling Stores, to iſſue Bills to them, upon the Treaſurer of His Majeſty's Navy, payable Ninety Days after their reſpective Dates, for the Beef and Pork ſo delivered, calculated at Prices which are conceived to be leſs than what the Coſt of, and Charges thereupon, may, upon the Liquidation of the Accounts, eventually amount to; when, after charging them with the Impreſts granted, and Bills iſſued to them, and giving them Credit for the Coſt and Charges of the Beef and Pork provided and delivered, a further Bill is made out to them for the Balance which may appear to remain due to them.

The Commiſſion allowed is Three Shillings for each Half Puncheon or Tierce, and Two Shillings for each Barrel of Beef or Pork.

Yes; and it is an expreſs Stipulation in their Agreement that they ſhould do ſo in the moſt ample and ſatisfactory Manner.

The Whole of the Quantities of Beef and Pork required for the Service of the preſent Year not having been delivered, the Accounts of the Coſt and Charges thereof cannot be made up; but upon the beſt Computation that can be formed, it is conceived that the Prices will turn out nearly as follows; viz.

BEEF.

		8 lb. Pieces	£.	s.	d.	
Half Puncheon, containing	42	at	9	13	6	each
Tierce - - Ditto -	38	-	8	13	6	
Barrel - - Ditto -	26	-	5	14	6	

PORK.

QUERIES.

REPLIES.

PORK.

		£.	s.	d.
Half Puncheon Ditto	6 lb. Pieces. - 53 or 4 lb. Pieces.	6	16	6
Tierce - - Ditto	- 80			
Barrel - - Ditto	- 52	4	8	—

"What is the uſual Mode in which the Victualling Office purchaſes the other principal Articles ſupplied by them for His Majeſty's Service?"

They are purchaſed in a variety of ways; ſome on Commiſſion, and ſome on Contract, both publickly and privately taken.

Wheat, Peaſe, Malt, Hops, Melaſſes, Freſh Beef, and occaſionally Rice and Sugar, are provided by Commiſſion, and alſo Iriſh Beef and Pork, as hath already been mentioned.

Flour and Biſcuit, when not manufactured in the Office, are bought by Contract; and ſo are Spirits, Wine, Oatmeal, Butter, Cheeſe, Salt, Caſks for the Army, Iron Hoops, and a Variety of other Articles.

Staves for the Service of the Navy are likewiſe purchaſed by Contract, and manufactured into Caſks in the Cooperages; and the Beer is raiſed in the different Brewhouſes belonging to the Victualling Department.

In reſpect to the Articles provided by Commiſſion, Perſons of Reputation, Experience, and Ability, are employed to procure the ſame on the moſt advantageous Terms for the Crown, who avail themſelves of the moſt favourable State of the Markets for that purpoſe. They are reimburſed the Amount of the Coſt and Charges, which they prove by authentic Documents to have actually and unavoidably paid, and are allowed excluſively for their Trouble a Commiſſion at a certain Rate per Quarter Hundred Weight, or otherwiſe.

When Proviſions or Victualling Stores are provided by public Contract, a Day is appointed to receive ſealed Tenders from ſuch Perſons as may be willing to become Candidates for the Undertaking, and the Perſon, the Terms of whoſe Tender ſhall

QUERIES. REPLIES.

be moſt advantageous to the Crown, becomes the Contracter, unleſs (as hath ſometimes happened) there ſhould be ſubſtantial Ground to doubt his Competency, or he has been unable to procure the cuſtomary Security for the due Execution of the Contract. In ſuch Caſes it is the invariable Rule to accept the next loweſt or advantageous Tender.

With regard to Purchaſes made by private Contract or Agreement, where a previous public Advertiſement has not taken place, it is frequently the Practice of the Victualling Board to write to the principal Merchants and Dealers in the Article wanted, deſiring them to report in Writing, by a certain Day and Hour, the loweſt Terms upon which they will undertake to furniſh the Quantity required; and conformably to the Mode purſued in public Contracts, the loweſt Propoſal is accepted, provided the Terms ſhall ſatisfactorily appear to be fair and reaſonable, according to the exiſting State of the Markets.

The Victualling Board are alſo conſtantly in the Habit of receiving private Tenders, made ſpontaneouſly by Merchants, Dealers, and others, for ſpecific Quantities of the different Species of Proviſions and Stores known to be uſed in the Victualling Service, which the Board are often induced to accept, not only for the Reaſonablneſs of the Prices (to enable them to judge of which they have various Sources of Information) but alſo from a Conviction, that to invite Propoſals from different Perſons would alarm the Market, and conſequently enhance the Price, and inſtead of exciting an open, fair, and liberal Competition, might probably create a Combination amongſt the Merchants or Dealers (which formerly ſometimes occurred) to the ſerious Detriment of the public Intereſt.

The

QUERIES.	REPLIES.
"Are there any material Circumſtances (other than thoſe which appear from the Anſwers already given by the Board to the Queſtions put by this Committee) in which the Mode of conducting the Buſineſs of the Victualling Office differs from the Mode which was in Uſe at the Time when the Commiſſioners of Inquiry made their Reports concerning the Victualling Office, viz. in April and May 1788?"	The only material Alteration, beyond what has already been ſtated, is in reſpect to the Mode of providing the Proviſions and Victualling Stores required for the public Service. At the Time the Commiſſioners of Inquiry made their Report, it was the general Practice to procure the ſeveral Articles wanted by Contract publicly taken; but during the preſent War it has been found expedient, from various prudential Reaſons, to adopt the Mode of providing ſome of the Species upon Commiſſion, and others of them by private Contract. *George Cherry*, *R. S. Moody*, *John Rodney*, *John Hunt*, *Francis Stephens*, *W. Boſcawen*.

Supplement (C.)

12th *June* 1791.—The EXAMINATION of GEORGE CHERRY, Eſquire.

HAVE the Agent Victuallers Abroad been found to comply ſtrictly with the Inſtructions given as contained in the Draft of the Inſtructions laid before this Committee?—Generally ſo.

Has any conſiderable Part of the Purchaſes Abroad, in this War, been entruſted to occaſional Agents?

A great deal neceſſarily ſo, more eſpecially in the Mediterranean, when the Proviſions ſo purchaſed have generally been ſupplied by Conſuls, who furniſh Vouchers according to the regular Form, in the ſame Manner as other Agents.

Has any Commiſſioner been in this War ſelected from among the Commiſſioners of the Navy or Victualling Office, and ſent to reſide at Hallifax, or in the Eaſt or Weſt Indies, in order to ſuperintend and controul the Execution of Victualling Contracts, in purſuance of the Recommendation of the Commiſſioners of Inquiry,

in their Report upon the Navy and Victualling Departments at Foreign or diſtant Parts?

None has been appointed.

Have you Reaſon to ſuppoſe that many Abuſes have in this War exiſted in the Victualling Departments at Foreign or diſtant Parts?

We have no particular Reaſon to ſuppoſe it.

Have the Navy Board any Commiſſioners Abroad in this War?

They have—One at Liſbon, one at Halifax, and, I believe, another at Gibraltar; but they do not tranſact any Buſineſs for the Victualling Board.

How many Commiſſioners of the Victualling Office conſtitute a Board?—Three.

Was the Sum of 38*s.* per Man per Month, which is now allowed to the Victualling Board, reſolved to be allowed them in conſequence of a careful Eſtimate of the Total probable Expenſe of the Victualling Board, and of the Sum neceſſary to provide for it?

I apprehend it was, the Board having been directed to cauſe an Eſtimate of the Value of a Ration for a ſtated Time to be made up, which turned out, as near as I recollect, 38*s.* per Man per Month. This was ſent to the Navy Board, and the Vote of the Houſe of Commons might poſſibly have been governed thereby.

Did the 38*s.* conſtitute a Proviſion for each Man's Proportion of all Expences whatſoever, defrayed by the Victualling Office, on account of which no ſpecific Sum is ſtated in the Eſtimate?

It was intended to cover all the Expences of the Victualling, together with that of Victualling Stores incident to the Service, excepting Harbour or Ordinary Victualling, and the ordinary Eſtabliſhment of the Office.

Can you recollect what was the eſtimated Price of the Principal Articles upon which you made the Calculations of 38*s.* per Man per Month?

They were as follow; viz.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*	
Bread	1	—	—	per Cent.
Spirits	—	4	6	per Gallon.
Beef	8	—	—	per Tierce of 38 Pieces.
Pork	9	—	—	per Do. of 80 Do.
Peaſe	2	—	—	per Quarter
Oatmeal	15	—	—	per Ton..
Butter	3	15	—	per Cwt.
Cheeſe	2	16	—	per Ditto.
Vinegar	12	12	—	per Tun.

Has

Has that Part of your Eſtimates, which reſpect the Victualling of the Army and Settlements Abroad, proved in general equal to the actual Expenſe?

The Eſtimate of the expected Total Amount of the Expenſe for the Army, for the Year ending the 5th January 1798, was the firſt of that Nature required from the Victualling Board, and was included in a general Eſtimate for that Year, which proved to be ſhort of the actual Expenditure for both Navy and Army Services, about £.300,000, owing to Circumſtances which could not poſſibly be anticipated.

Has the Victualling of the Army, and Settlements Abroad, always been included in the Eſtimates?

Anſwered in the preceding Reply.

Have the Payments of the Victualling Office during late Years been retarded through the Want of a ſufficient Supply from the Treaſury?

I know of no Delay in the Payment of Victualling Bills iſſued, which are now payable Ninety Days from their Dates. We have in ſome Caſes been obliged occaſionally to poſtpone the Payment of Bills of Exchange drawn upon the Board for a little while.

Were thoſe Bills accepted?—Yes.

Were they poſtponed beyond the Time at which, according to the Terms of Acceptance, they ought to have been paid?

They were.

Is there any conſiderable Part of the Payments of the Victualling Board, which can be poſtponed without a Violation of an expreſs Contract or Engagement?

No—I think not.

Have you in general found no Difficulty in obtaining from the Treaſury thoſe Supplies of Caſh which were neceſſary for Punctuality in your Payments, even in reſpect of thoſe Demands upon the Treaſury which exceeded your own Eſtimates?

The Eſtimates are not attended to when we write for Money. In general the Money wrote for is ſupplied.

Is there any Prohibition againſt receiving the Fees in the Victualling Office?

No—The Office goes on according to antient Cuſtom.

Would it be deſirable, if practicable, that Fees ſhould be aboliſhed in all Caſes?

I think it would.

What would be the Difficulty of aboliſhing the Fees?

I am rather apprehenſive Fees would ſtill be taken in ſome Shape

Shape or another; even if ample Salaries were allowed, and were it practicable to prevent it, I much doubt whether the Buſineſs of the Office would go on with that Diſpatch which it is abſolutely neceſſary it ſhould.

Are Officers in the Victualling Office forbid to be Agents?
They are.

Does not the Practice of the Clerks in Office being Agents ſtill obtain?
Yes; and I have great Reaſon to believe to a very conſiderable Degree.

Are the Clerks Agents to Perſons connected with the Victualling Office, and having Accounts to ſettle there?
Yes, I conceive they are.

Do you conceive the Salaries of the Clerks or Officers in the Victualling Office to be inadequate, if they did not receive Fees nor Profit by theſe Agencies?
Moſt certainly, and I think in every Inſtance, except in very Junior Clerks.

Do the Clerks riſe in Seniority?
Yes, unleſs in Caſe of Impediment as to Abilities, or (as hath in One or Two Inſtances happened) the Perſon next in Rotation voluntarily declines to ſucceed to the vacated Deſk.

What are the Hours of Attendance?
From Ten till Four.

Do they tranſact the Buſineſs of theſe Agents at thoſe Hours?
I am apprehenſive they frequently do.

Do you conceive the Profits ariſing from theſe Agencies, and the Amount of the Fees, bears a Proportion to the Sum expended by the Victualling Office, and is therefore much more conſiderable in Time of War?
The Fees are certainly more conſiderable in Time of War, and bear ſome Proportion.

Supplement (D.)

COPY of a CONTRACT made by the VICTUALLING BOARD with Meſſrs. JORDAINE and SHAW, and WILLIAM ATKINSON and Co. for the Delivery of certain Quantities of Iriſh Beef and Pork; dated the 25th of October 1797.

CONTRACTED and agreed, this Twenty-fifth Day of October, in the Year of our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Seven, with the Commiſſioners for Victualling His

His Majeſty's Navy, for and on the Behalf of His Majeſty, by us Andrew Jordaine and Benjamin Shaw, trading under the Firm of Jordaine and Shaw; and William Atkinſon, Ebenezer Leadbeater, and William Thomſon, trading under the Firm of William Atkinſon and Company, of London, Merchants.

And we do hereby covenant and agree with the ſaid Commiſſioners, and oblige ourſelves to provide on the moſt reaſonable Terms poſſible, and to deliver into His Majeſty's Victualling Stores at Deptford, the Army Victualling Stores in Saint Catharine's, or elſewhere in the River Thames, at ſuch Times and in ſuch Proportions, as ſhall be directed, and on the Conditions hereafter mentioned, the following Quantities of Iriſh Beef and Pork cured in the Courſe of the enſuing Seaſon, viz.

For the NAVY.	For the ARMY.
Beef, Twelve thouſand Tierces.	Beef, Six thouſand Tierces.
Pork, Twelve thouſand Tierces.	Pork, Twenty-one thouſand Tierces.

And we do oblige ourſelves that the ſaid Beef and Pork ſhall be all good, ſound, ſweet, fat, and well fed, of the very beſt Quality, and ſuch as the proper Officer or Officers of the ſaid Commiſſioners ſhall, in every Reſpect, approve of; and that the Whole thereof ſhall be cured between the Twenty-ninth Day of September laſt paſt, and the Thirty-firſt Day of March next enſuing; that the Beef ſhall be cut from the Carcaſſes of Oxen, not weighing leſs than Five hundred Weight and upwards; and the Pork from the Carcaſſes of Hogs, not weighing leſs than One hundred Weight and a Quarter, and upwards, each;—that the Beef ſhall be meſſed into Pieces, weighing Eight Pounds each; and the Pork into Pieces, weighing Six and Four Pounds each, as regularly as poſſible, and as the Bones will admit, one with another;—that the Beef ſhall be packed in Half Puncheons containing Forty-two, in Tierces containing Thirty-eight, and in Barrels containing Twenty-ſix Pieces of Eight Pounds each; and the Pork in Half Puncheons containing Fifty-three Pieces of Six Pounds, and in Tierces containing Eighty, and Barrels containing Fifty-two Pieces of Four Pounds each;—that the Whole of each Ox or Hog (except the Pieces hereafter particularly objected to) ſhall be put in the Caſks; and that in curing the Meat there ſhall be uſed a full and ſufficient Quantity of Salt Petre.

And we do alſo oblige ourſelves to produce and deliver to the ſaid Commiſſioners, or their proper Officer or Officers, an Affidavit or Affidavits from the Perſon or Perſons by whom the ſaid Beef and Pork ſhall be made up, that the Beef was cut from the Carcaſſes

of

of Oxen that did not weigh leſs than Five Hundred Weight and upwards each; and the Pork from the Carcaſſes of Hogs that did not weigh leſs than One Hundred Weight and One Quarter and upwards each;—that the ſaid Oxen and Hogs were killed between the Twenty-ninth Day of September laſt paſt and the Thirty-firſt Day of March next enſuing; that the Whole of each Ox or Hog (excepting the Pieces hereafter particularly objected to) has been put in the Caſks; and that a full and ſufficient Quantity of Salt Petre was uſed in curing the Whole of the ſaid Beef and Pork.

And we do likewiſe engage to deliver to the ſaid Commiſſioners, or their proper Officer or Officers, our own Depoſition, that we believe the Contents of the aforeſaid Affidavit or Affidavits of the Perſon or Perſons making up the ſaid Beef and Pork to be in every Reſpect true.

And we do hereby further engage, that the Caſks in which the ſaid Beef and Pork ſhall be contained, ſhall be made from American White Oak Staves, free from Sap, or from Staves of equal Goodneſs; that they ſhall be ſtrong, ſtout, and ſubſtantial; and that they ſhall be full Wood bound, and ſhall have Six good Iron Hoops on each Half Puncheon and Tierce, and Four on each Barrel.

And we do alſo engage that no Ox Heads, or Hearts, or Leg Bones, Crag Ends of the Necks, or Shins of Oxen, or Marrow Bones, or other unuſual Pieces, ſhall be packed with the ſaid Beef, or any Hogs Heads, Cheeks, or Feet, or any other unuſual Pieces with the ſaid Pork; and that the Caſks in which the ſaid Beef and Pork ſhall be contained ſhall have at each Head, and between the ſeveral Layers of Fleſh, a ſufficient Quantity of of Saint Ubes Bay Salt, and ſhall be full of Pickle; ſhall be marked upon the Heads thereof, with the Name or Names of the Perſon or Perſons by whom the ſaid Beef and Pork ſhall have been made up, and the Number of Pieces contained therein; and ſhall be numbered progreſſively from One to the Number of Half Puncheons, Tierces, and Barrels, that ſhall be delivered in purſuance of this Contract.

And it is hereby agreed, that upon our producing to the ſaid Commiſſioners, from Time to Time, the moſt unequivocal and ſatisfactory Documents of the actual Coſt of, and Charges upon, the Beef and Pork we ſhall procure and deliver as before ſtipulated, ſubſtantiated by our Affidavit, that we have really and bonâ fide, without any mental Reſervation whatſoever, paid the Sums therein charged; that we have not derived, nor ſhall or will derive any Profit or Advantage therefrom beyond a clear Commiſſion of Three Shillings for each Half Puncheon or Tierce, and of Two Shillings for each Barrel of Beef or Pork we ſhall deliver under this Contract, which Commiſſion it is hereby agreed we are to be allowed for our Trouble in this Buſineſs; and that in the Whole of the

Tranſaction

Tranſaction we have exerted ourſelves to the beſt of our Ability for the Advantage of the Crown, the ſaid Commiſſioners will ſign, under Three or more of their Hands, a Bill or Bills upon the Treaſurer of His Majeſty's Navy for the Amount thereof, payable Ninety Days from and after the Dates of the ſame, together with Intereſt for the ſaid Period, at the Rate of Three Pence Halfpenny per Centum per Diem.

And we do oblige ourſelves, before the receiving of a Bill for the Beef and Pork that ſhall be furniſhed on this Contract, or the laſt Bill, if more than One ſhall be made out, to produce our Affidavit that we have not then given, nor will thereafter give or cauſe to be given to any Officer, Clerk, or Inſtrument concerned in the Receipt of the ſaid Beef and Pork, employed under the Commiſſioners of the Victualling, or to any Perſon or Perſons on their Behalf, any Money or other Conſideration as a Gratuity, Fee, or Reward, for any undue Favour in or relating to this Contract.

And for the due Performance of every Part of this Contract we do bind ourſelves, our Heirs, Executors, and Adminiſtrators, unto the ſaid Commiſſioners, in the penal Sum of Thirty Thouſand Pounds to be paid to His Majeſty, His Heirs, or Succeſſors, in caſe of our Failure in any Part thereof, by way of ſtipulated or aſcertained Damages agreed upon between the ſaid Commiſſioners and ourſelves for ſuch our Failure in the Performance of this Contract, or any Part thereof.

And laſtly, we do oblige ourſelves to procure Two able and ſufficient Perſons, ſuch as ſhall be approved of by the ſaid Commiſſioners, to be bound with us jointly in a Bond to His Majeſty of Thirty Thouſand Pounds for the faithful Execution of every Part of this Contract

In Teſtimony whereof we have hereunto reſpectively ſet our Hands and Seals the Day and Year Firſt above written.

Signed, ſealed, and delivered in Preſence of
John Goſling,
H. Perigal.

A. Jordaine. *E. Leadbeater.*
B. Shaw. *W. Thompſon.*
W. Atkinſon.

Supplement (E.)

VICTUALLING BOARD'S RETURN to a Precept from a Select Committee of Finance; dated 20th March, 1798.

Victualling Office, 13th April, 1798.

THE Select Committee of Finance having by their Precept, dated the 20th Ultimo, ordered that there be laid before them, "A Statement from the Victualling Board, in Explanation of the following Matters, viz."

" 1.—As to the Victualling for the Public Service in the Eaſt Indies.

" 2 —As to Agent Victuallers Abroad; their Number, Station, their Concern or Intereſt in Contracts or Inſurances, their Inſtructions (if any) for the Diſcharge of their Duty, and whether any Regulations are eſtabliſhed whereby it may appear, whether the Prices charged are the current Price of the Market in thoſe Places where the Supplies are provided:" And,

" 3d —As to Ireland—What are the Terms of Contract in Uſe for the Supply of Proviſions from thence, and for what Reaſons the Practice obtains of conveying from Ireland to England ſuch Proviſions as are deſtined for Foreign Service, notwithſtanding the Expenſe of Freight, Inſurance, and Commiſſion thereby incurred?"

The Commiſſioners for Victualling His Majeſty's Navy, in Return thereto, beg Leave to repreſent, that the Articles of Beef, Pork, and Suet, and occaſionally ſome Flour, for the Supply of His Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels in the Eaſt Indies, are ſent out from England in Ships employed in the Service of the Eaſt India Company.

The other Species of Victualling are provided in India by Contract made by the Direction, and under the Inſpection of the Naval Commander in Chief, and Bills of Exchange atteſted by him are drawn upon the Victualling Board by the Contractor for the Amount of the different Articles ſupplied by him, calculated at the Prices of this Contract.

THERE are Three Regular Agent Victuallers employed Abroad, in the Service of the Victualling Department, viz. at Gibraltar, the Leeward Iſlands, and at Liſbon: the Eſtabliſhment at the former of which Stations is permanent, but on the others it is merely temporary during the War. There is alſo a Perſon at preſent employed in a ſimilar Capacity at the Cape of Good Hope.

The ſeveral Agent Victuallers act under the Direction of the Victualling Board, and have written Inſtructions for their Guidance in the Diſcharge of their reſpective Duties, ſimilar to the accompanying Draft of Inſtructions, Supplement (F), which, however, neceſſarily vary according to local and other Circumſtances.

By the 17th Article of theſe Inſtructions it will appear, that the different Agents are ſtrictly prohibited from every Concern or Intereſt in Contract; but it is not comprehended in what Reſpect they can be concerned or intereſted in Inſurance, ſeeing that the Crown, in all Matters relating to the Victualling Service Abroad, ſtands its own Inſurer.

The

The 11th Article of the ſaid Inſtructions will alſo ſhew the Regulations eſtabliſhed for aſcertaining whether the Prices charged are the current Rates at the Times and Places when and where the Proviſions are ſupplied.

"THE Commiſſioners have already ſtated in their Return to the Precept, dated the 14th Ultimo, the Mode purſued in reſpect to the procuring of Beef and Pork from Ireland.

It therefore only remains for them to ſubmit "the Reaſons for which the Practice obtains of conveying from Ireland to England ſuch Proviſions as are deſtined for Foreign Service, notwithſtanding the Expenſe of Freight, Inſurance, and Commiſſion thereby incurred."

To receive and examine the Proviſions at any particular Port in Ireland, and to ſhip them from thence to the ſeveral Stations Abroad at which they may be required, would render it abſolutely neceſſary to have a very conſiderable, and conſequently a very expenſive Eſtabliſhment at ſuch Port, of Storehouſes, Agent, Clerks, Coopers, Labourers, &c. and even with ſuch an Eſtabliſhment the very eſſential Buſineſs of correctly examining and paſſing the Proviſions would reſt ſolely upon the Competency and Integrity of the Agent, who from Error in Judgment, or from ſiniſter Motives, might be induced to deviate from the ſtrict and faithful Line of his Duty, whereby the Crown would inevitably be expoſed to moſt ſerious Detriment; whereas the Checks which are now obſerved, both by the Examination of ſeveral Receiving Officers acting immediately under the Eye of the Board, and the frequent Inſpection of the Commiſſioners themſelves, render every Attempt at Impoſition liable to certain Detection.

Independently of this important Conſideration, a further Reaſon operates againſt the Meaſure of ſhipping the Proviſions directly from Ireland for Foreign Service, by the increaſed Expenſe of Freight, which would conſequently ariſe, were Veſſels to be taken up for the Tranſportation of Beef and Pork alone, as from the Weight of thoſe Species it would be impoſſible to load the Veſſels fully therewith, without ſubjecting them to danger on the Paſſage, and of courſe a conſiderable Loſs in point of Tonnage would unavoidably enſue to the Public.

Beſides which, were the Articles to be ſent from Ireland, and the other Species of Victualling, conſiſting of Flour, Peaſe, Oatmeal, Rice, &c. to be forwarded from England in different Veſſels, thoſe tranſporting the latter Deſcription of Proviſions would require to be dunnaged a conſiderable Height, to prevent the different Species from receiving Injury by wet, which would occaſion a further Loſs of Tonnage, and in the Event of the Loſs or Capture of either of the Veſſels thus conveying the wet and dry Proviſions

ſeparately, much Diſtreſs might reſult to the Public Service; but by the Mode at preſent practiſed, of ſending out in each Veſſel a regular Aſſortment of the different Species, every Inconvenience of this Nature is entirely obviated.

If, on the other Hand, the Species of Proviſions neceſſarily provided in England were to be ſent out in Ships to Ireland, there to take in the Beef and Pork, the Proviſions ſo forwarded muſt on their Arrival, be taken out, in order to receive the Beef and Pork, which muſt be ſtowed at the Bottom; and the Expenſe of this Operation, added to the Injury the Caſks would receive in the unloading and reſhipping (which, containing dry Proviſions, are not made tight, or iron-hooped, like thoſe uſed for the Package of Beef and Pork) would probably counteract every Saving that might be ſuppoſed to ariſe from the Plan of ſending the Beef and Pork diſtined for Foreign Service directly from Ireland, inſtead of their being primarily conveyed to England.

Geo. Cherry. *R. S. Moody.*
G. P. Towry. *John Hunt.*
John Rodney. *W. Boſcawen.*
Frans. Stephens.

Supplement (F.)

DRAFT of INSTRUCTIONS given by the VICTUALLING BOARD to Perſons appointed AGENT VICTUALLERS on FOREIGN STATIONS.

By the Commiſſioners for Victualling his Majeſty's Navy.

INSTRUCTIONS for Mr. ——————, Agent for Victualling His Majeſty's Ships at ——————.

1ſt. YOU are to charge yourſelf with all ſuch Monies as you ſhall be furniſhed with for your Bills of Exchange, or otherwiſe, on the Victualling Service, and to keep an exact Account of the Payments you may make thereof.

2ndly. You are to debit yourſelf with all ſuch Proviſions and Victualling Stores, as ſhall be ſent you from hence, or that you may purchaſe, or that ſhall be returned you from Ships, or in any wiſe come under your Care; diſtinguiſhing the Times when, and from whom and whence received; and to keep an Account, on the

the other Hand, of the Iſſues of the ſaid Proviſions and Stores, ſpecifying the Times when, and to what Ships ſupplied.

3dly. You are to keep your Accounts of Caſh and Stores, according to the Methods hereunto annexed; to make up the ſame Quarterly, and tranſmit a Copy of them to us by the firſt (and Duplicate thereof by the next) Opportunities that offer (noting upon the Original reſerved in your Hands, by what Conveyances the Copy and Duplicate were forwarded to the Victualling Office, and giving us an Account of their being ſo forwarded by Letter) taking Care to be ſo exact and particular in every Article of the ſaid Accounts, and all your Tranſactions, that you may be able not only to make general Affidavits to the Truth thereof before a Maſter in Chancery, according to the Forms as you will be required to do on Delivery of your Accounts into the Office, in order to their being paſſed, but likewiſe after to vouch and authenticate any particular Part or Parts thereof, by ſuch further Affidavits or other Methods as Circumſtances may render neceſſary, the Caſe will admit; and we require, for our full and perfect Satisfaction in paſſing and allowing your ſaid Accounts. And in regard the Caſh Parts of your Accounts muſt be lodged in different Offices, you are always to ſend a ſeparate Caſh Account, as well as a joint Account of Stores and Caſh.

4thly. You are to obſerve, when you victual any Ship, that the following is the Allowance of Proviſions: viz.

HIS MAJESTY's Allowance to a Man for every Day in the Week.

	Bread. Pounds.	Beer. Gallons, Wine Meaſure.	Beef. 8lb. Pieces.	Pork. 4lb. Pieces.	Peaſe. Gallons.	Oatmeal. Gallons.	Butter. Pounds.	Cheeſe. Pounds.	Vinegar. Gallons.
Sunday -	1	1	—	¼	1-16th	—	—	—	The Allowance of Vinegar is Half a Pint per Man a Week.
Monday -	1	1	—	—	—	⅛	⅛	¼	
Tueſday -	1	1	¼	—	—	—	—	—	
Wedneſday	1	1	—	—	1-16th	⅛	⅛	¼	
Thurſday -	1	1	—	¼	1-16th	—	—	—	
Friday -	1	1	—	—	1-16th	⅛	⅛	¼	
Saturday -	1	1	¼	—	—	—	—	—	

And you are to take Notice, that when it is thought neceſſary to alter any of the foregoing Particulars of Proviſions, a Pint of Wine, or Half a Pint of Brandy, Rum, or Arrack, holds Proportion to a Gallon

a Gallon of Beer; that Four Pounds of Flour, or Three Pounds thereof, with a Pound of Raiſins, or Half a Pound of Currants, or Half a Pound of Suet, is equal to a Four Pound Piece of Beef, or a Two Pound Piece of Pork with Peaſe; that Half a Pound of Rice is equal to a Pint of Oatmeal, and a Pint of Olive Oil to a Pound of Butter, or to Two Pounds of Suffolk Cheeſe; that Two Thirds of a Pound of Cheſhire, or Warwickſhire, or Glouceſterſhire Cheeſe, is equal to a Pound of Suffolk; and that when Rice is iſſued for Bread or Peaſe, and Callavances for Peaſe, Weight is iſſued for Weight, and Quantity for Quantity; that if at any Time Rice and Sugar are iſſued for Butter and Cheeſe, a Pound of Sugar is equal to a Pound of Butter, and a Pound of Rice equal to a Pound of Suffolk Cheeſe; that when there is a Neceſſity of iſſuing Beef for Pork, Three Pounds of Beef is accounted equal to a Two Pound Piece of Pork with Peaſe; and that One Pound of Sugar, or One Pound of Tamarinds, is equal to One Pound of Butter, or Two Pounds of Suffolk Cheeſe, or One Pint of Oil; and that One Gallon of Wheat is equal to a Gallon of Oatmeal; and Three Pounds of Mutton is equal to a Four Pound Piece of Beef, or a Two Pound Piece of Pork with Peaſe; and you are always ſtrictly to obſerve to note, as well in your Accounts as in the Receipts which you take of the Purſers for Proviſions, when one Species of Proviſions is iſſued in lieu of another, ſuch as Rice for Bread, Oatmeal, or Peaſe; Oil for Butter or Cheeſe, &c.

A RULE TO CAST A PROPORTION.

Multiply the Number of Men by the Number of Days, gives Pounds of Bread, and Wine Gallons of Beer; divide your Pounds of Bread by Fourteen, gives the Number of Eight Pound Pieces of Beef and Four Pound Pieces of Pork, either of which, divided by Two, gives Gallons of Peaſe; the Oatmeal is Half as much more as the Peaſe; the Pounds of Butter the ſame as the Gallons of Oatmeal, which, doubled, gives the Pounds of Cheeſe—as for Example.

100 Men.
28 Days.

14)2,800 Pounds of Bread and Gallons of Beer.

2)200 Eight Pound Pieces of Beef, and Four Pound Pieces of Pork

100 Gallons of Peaſe.
50

150 Gallons of Oatmeal and Pounds of Butter.
2

300 Pounds of Suffolk Cheeſe.

5thly. You

5thly. You are not to victual any of His Majeſty's Ships or Veſſels, without an Order in Writing from the Commander in Chief of the Squadron, except in his Abſence, when the Warrant of the Senior Officer may ſuffice. But further, you are not, in any Caſe whatever, to ſupply Proviſions to any Ship or Veſſel before you have received a regular Demand and Duplicate thereof under the Hand of the Captain or Commander of ſuch Ship or Veſſel for the ſame, and wherein is expreſſed (as in all Caſes of Quantity) in Words at Length, the ſeveral Species and Quantities required, and alſo the Time ſuch Species and Quantities will complete the Victualling to, for the Complement or Number of Men borne, victualled, &c. and as no Credit for Iſſues will be allowed on paſſing your Accounts, unleſs the Purſers Receipts are ſupported by ſuch Demands, ſo you will be charged the Value of all Exceſs of Delivery beyond a ſingle Package of any Species of Proviſions, as a Bag of Bread, a Puncheon, Hogſhead, or other Caſk (the Stores may be provided with) of Beef, Pork, &c.

You are never to ſupply Water Caſks to any of His Majeſty's Ships or Veſſels, without a Demand (diſtinct from thoſe for Proviſions) from the Captain or Commander, and a Certificate from the ſigning Officers, that the Water Caſks belonging to the ſaid Ship or Veſſel, having been all ſet up, repaired, or trimmed, are not enough in Quantity for her Service, and that there is an abſolute Neceſſity for the Number and Denomination of Water Caſks (deſcribing them exactly as in the Demand) then demanded by the Captain, being ſupplied; nor without the ſaid Demand and Certificate are atteſted or approved by the Commander in Chief, or Senior Officer, on the Spot; and with the Purſers Receipts for the Water Caſks, as hereafter directed, you are to produce the Demand and Certificate of Want, atteſted or approved as above ſet forth, together with a Certificate from the ſigning Officers, that the Water Caſks ſupplied in purſuance of the Captain's Demand of the ——————— were agreeable thereto in Number and Size, viz. (here deſcribe them exactly) that they were all actually received on Board, in Kind; were new (or old, if ſo) ſound, well, and ſufficiently hooped, and in all Reſpects good and fit for His Majeſty's Service.

You are to take ſeparate Receipts from the Purſers of His Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels for Water Caſks, expreſsly ſo calling them in the Body thereof; and at the Foot of all the Receipts for Proviſions or Stores, you are to particularize in what Packages the Proviſions were delivered, viz. Bags with Bread; Bags with Peaſe; Puncheons, Hogſheads, with Rum or Brandy; Puncheons, Hogsheads, Barrels, with Beef or Pork, &c. noting alſo whether the Caſks are Iron or Wood bound, and the Number of Iron Hoops upon them.

6thly. You

6thly. You are never to receive Water Caſks returned to you as unſerviceable from any of His Majeſty's Ships or Veſſels, unleſs they have been found ſo by regular Survey taken on them (in conſequence of a Repreſentation from the Captain) by Order of the Commander in Chief, nor unleſs the ſaid Survey exactly deſcribes the Number and Denominations of the Caſks, reports them unſerviceable in their then State, but are reparable or irreparable, as the Caſe may be (with good and ſufficient Reaſons, if reparable, why it cannot be done on Board) and ſtates when, where, and from whom they were received; and when, under the before-mentioned Circumſtances, Returns of Water Caſks are made, you are to give ſeparate Receipts for them as condemned Water Caſks, referring expreſsly to the Date, &c. of the Survey by which they were ſo condemned, and whether reparable or not, and charging yourſelf with them accordingly, hereafter producing the Surveys, accompanied by Copies of the Orders by which they were taken, in ſupport of the Debt they form upon your Account, together with a particular Detail of their Diſpoſal on the Credit Side thereof, ſhewing whether they were worked up into a leſs Number of Caſks of the ſame Denominations, converted to Caſks of other Denominations, or ſold, &c. obſerving that all other Receipts you may give for Caſks, Staves, or Hoops, will be deemed and taken as Caſks that have been ſupplied with Proviſions.

7thly. And whereas there is allowed to the Purſers of His Majeſty's Ships, towards the providing them with Wood, Coals, Candles, Diſhes, Cans, Lanthorns, Spoons, and Neceſſaries, uſually provided by Purſers under the Title of Neceſſaries, One Halfpenny per Man a Day for the Complements of their reſpective Ships, you are therefore to pay neceſſary Money to the Purſers of the Ships of the ſaid Squadron for their reſpective Complements, as the ſame ſhall become due, according to the Regulation before-mentioned; but you are ſtrictly to obſerve, before every Payment, to receive a Certificate from the Commander and Maſter of each Ship, ſpecifying when the Purſer was laſt furniſhed with neceſſary Money, and to what Period, and alſo to what Time the Ship is then completed with Neceſſaries, agreeably to the Forms hereunto annexed.

8thly. You are to take particular Care of the Proviſions that from Time to Time ſhall come under your Charge, ſo that none of them may be ſpoiled through Neglect; and for this Purpoſe, taking all the Precautions that may be for the Preſervation of all the other Species, you are, as often as may be neceſſary, to cauſe the Fleſh Caſks to be new drove and filled up with Pickle at their Bungs, but on no Conſideration to unpack or take the Fleſh, or even the Heads out of the Caſks, as no Advantage can, but much Miſchief muſt follow ſuch Practice.

9thly. You

9thly. You are ſtrictly to obſerve to iſſue the Proviſions firſt that are oldeſt, or in the worſt Condition for keeping, and to cauſe the Caſks containing the ſame to be marked for Firſt Expenſe, acquainting the Purſers therewith, that they may be iſſued accordingly, and making proper Notations on the Bills of Lading, or other Papers you may ſend therewith, that the proper Officers on Board the reſpective Ships may take Care to ſtow them ſo as they may be come at before the Proviſions that may be newer, or in better Order for keeping.

For the better enabling you to comply with the above and other Purpoſes, you are to keep a Book, wherein (as far as poſſible) every ſeparate Package of Proviſions, &c. that comes into your Charge (whether ſent from England, purchaſed by you, or otherwiſe) is to be correctly entered, under their proper and ſeveral Heads, as Beef, Pork, Peaſe, Oatmeal, Rum, Arrack, Sugar, &c. and alſo, in ſeparate Columns, the Marks, Numbers, and Contents thereof, with the Time when, from whence, and whom received, when and to whom and what Ship ſupplied, with ſuch other Remarks (in another diſtinct Column) as may be neceſſary, (as per Form) and as you are to cauſe all the Packages of Proviſions you may purchaſe, or which may otherwiſe come into your Charge without, to have proper and ſufficient Marks and Numbers forthwith placed thereon, for the better and more effectually enabling you or us to trace the ſame, if condemned by Survey, &c. ſo you are further to total and add up each Species, ſo as exactly to agree with the Vouchers given for, or Bills of Parcels received with the ſame, as well in Time as Quantity, tranſmitting us Quarterly a Copy of the ſeveral Tranſactions for the Time, and delivering a general Number and Content Book at the End of your Agency, with your other Accounts.

10thly. You are to obſerve the Rule laid down in the 19th Article of the Chapter of Proviſions, in the Naval Inſtructions, for ſupplying the Squadron Two Days in the Week with Freſh Meat, when it can conveniently be done on moderate Terms, but never to ſuffer the ſame to be exceeded, unleſs from abſolute Neceſſity the Commander in Chief may ſee fit to direct it more frequently, when, in all ſuch Caſes, you are to have his Orders in Writing, moſt particularly ſtating the Reaſon and Neceſſity thereof, and Time it is to be continued, and produce the ſame for your Juſtification, or the Expenſe thereby incurred will not be allowed on your Accounts.

11th. When there ſhall at any Time be a Neceſſity for your buying Proviſions for the Uſe of the ſaid Squadron, you are to do it on the beſt Terms you can, and to receive from the Perſons who ſell the Proviſions, Bills of Parcels for the ſame, wherein is to be inſerted the Quantity in Foreign and Engliſh Weight o

Meaſure, the Quality, and the Price (in Foreign and Engliſh Money) of every Particular; at the Foot thereof you are to take a Receipt, which is to be witneſſed by Two Commiſſion or Warrant Officers belonging to the Squadron, as well for ſuch Proviſions bought as for all other Diſburſements, and are alſo to produce a Certificate ſigned by the Governor or Conſul, or, if there be no Governor or Conſul, by Two of the moſt eminent Merchants of the Place, that the Prices of the ſaid Proviſions are charged at the then current Market Prices of the Place, and that the Proportions between Foreign and Engliſh Weights and Meaſures are juſt.

12th. But before you buy any Proviſions, or make any Diſburſements, or draw any Bills of Exchange, you are to adviſe with the Commander in Chief touching the Occaſion and Neceſſity thereof, and to take his Orders in Writing for the purchaſing of the Proviſions, or for other Diſburſements; and whenever you draw Bills, you are to take the beſt Advantage for His Majeſty in the Exchange, for which you are to be anſwerable; you are alſo conſtantly to adviſe us of what Draughts you make, and of the Rate of Exchange, which is alſo to be inſerted in your Bills; and at the ſame Time that you adviſe us of your Bills, you are to ſend us an Account of the Quantity of the Proviſions bought, with the Prices thereof; or if the Money be intended to be applied to other Services of the Victualling, ſuch as the Payment of Short Allowances, or neceſſary Money to Purſers, or contingent Charges, we ſhall expect a particular Account thereof.

And whenever it ſhall be found neceſſary, upon your adviſing with the Commander in Chief, to take up Money for the Purchaſe of Proviſions, Payment of Short Allowance, or other Diſburſements for the Service of the Squadron, you are to give Notice thereof by Publication, that all Perſons having Money to remit to England may have Knowledge of it, and an Opportunity of making you Tenders for furniſhing the ſame for your Bills of Exchange upon us; and you are to take particular Care to make it known in ſuch Publication, that the ſaid Bills will be payable at Thirty Days Sight after being preſented at this Office.

After publiſhing as before mentioned, you are then to take up the Money the Service may be in Want of, from the Perſons whoſe Tenders ſhall be at the cheapeſt Rate of Exchange, for His Majeſty.

And the Bills of Exchange, which you may draw upon us for the Monies taken up as aforeſaid, are to be certified by the Commander in Chief, that they were drawn by his Order for the neceſſary Victualling of the ſaid Squadron; and that the Sum drawn for in the reſpective Bills was not taken up before proper Publication was made

made by you, to give Notice of the Want thereof for the Service of the ſaid Squadron.

You are to obſerve, that all the Tenders which you receive for the furniſhing of Money muſt be in Writing, and that they muſt be ſhewn to the Commander in Chief for his Satisfaction, before he atteſts your Bills; and that an Abſtract of the ſaid Tenders muſt be ſent us at the ſame Time with your Advice of the Bills; and you are alſo to preſerve the ſaid Tenders, and tranſmit them Home to us, with the other Vouchers to your Accounts.

13th. You are to keep a Book that ſhall contain the ſeveral Sorts of Money you receive on each Bill of Exchange you ſhall draw on us, whether Moidores, Dollars, Piſtoles, &c. or any other Coin, with the Rates at which you receive the ſame; and when the ſeveral Species of Money came to be paid away by you for Proviſions, Short Allowance, &c. you are to expreſs at what Rate you pay away the ſaid Money, that ſo His Majeſty may receive the Advantage that may accrue thereby.

14th. You are to ſign all Receipts yourſelf, for all Proviſions, Caſks, &c. that may be received by you for the Uſe of His Majeſty, and not any Clerk or other Perſon for you, unleſs in caſe of Sickneſs, or by your being abſent with Leave, in which Caſe ſuch other Perſon is to ſign for you, and note the Occaſion.

15th. You are not to receive any decayed Proviſions from any of His Majeſty's Ships or Veſſels till regularly ſurveyed, and till Affidavit is made by the Purſer that all the ſaid Proviſions were received out of ſome of His Majeſty's Ships or Stores, or from ſome Contractor or Correſpondent for the Victualling on His Majeſty's Account, expreſſing as well the Time when, as the Place where, and from whom received, which Affidavit you are to tranſmit us, together with a Copy of the Survey regularly taken on the Proviſions, obſerving, that you are not to receive the ſame unleſs the Survey be in all reſpects agreeable to the Form annexed, which is required by the general Naval Inſtructions, wherein Marks and Numbers are diſtinct and ſeparate Things, the former ſhewing the Place and Time the Proviſions were packed, provided, &c. (as

Lo - - -	December 1795 - - - -	for London.
Po - - -	January 1796 - - - - -	for Portſmouth.
Ply - - -	February - - - - - - - -	for Plymouth.
Cork - -	November 1795 - - - - -	————————.)

and the latter Reference affording Information of the Diſpoſal of each Package; and as the one is rendred uſeleſs without the other, ſo you are to inform the ſeveral and reſpective Purſers of the Squadron, that no Credit will be allowed them, on paſſing their Accounts for Proviſions condemned, however they may be diſpoſed of, unleſs the Marks and Numbers are recorded in the Surveys.

And in the Event that any of the Proviſions under your Charge ſhould happen to be complained of, or appear to yourſelf to be defective and improper to be iſſued, you are in ſuch Caſe to apply to the Commander in Chief for the Time being, to order the proper Officers regularly to ſurvey and report the Condition in which they find the ſame, taking care that the Surveys (of which you are to procure Duplicates) are in every reſpect conformable to thoſe required for Proviſions condemned, and returned into your Care from His Majeſty's Ships.

You are further required, before you take Credit for any Waſte or Leakage of Proviſions, to have the ſame aſcertained by a Survey or Three Warrant Officers of His Majeſty's Ships, expreſſing the Particulars of the Waſte or Leakage, and how and by what Means the ſame happened.

You are alſo directed, in caſe of any Loſs by Accident, or Leakage, or Condemnation of Proviſions, to take Credit for the ſame, under the Sanction of the Vouchers above ſpecified, in your Store Account for the Quarter in which they occurred, always tranſmitting the Surveyor's Certificate to us with your Quarterly Account by the very Firſt Opportunity, as not any Claim of this Nature will be allowed you unleſs it is inſerted in the Account for the Time in which it happened, and the Duplicates of the Vouchers are ſent home with it.

16th. You are not to ſuffer any Proviſions that ſhall have been regularly condemned by Survey, as before-mentioned, and delivered into your Cuſtody, to be thrown away, that would yield any thing; but are to diſpoſe of them by Public Sale to His Majeſty's beſt Advantage, keeping an exact Account of the Money ariſing from the ſame, and charging yourſelf therewith; and you are to take Notice that if there is a public Vendue Maſter at the Place where ſuch Sale may be made, you are to cauſe the Proviſions to be ſold by him, and are to produce his Certificate to the Account of Sale (which is to particulariſe the Articles, Quantities, Amount, and to whom ſold) teſtifying to the Truth thereof.

17th. Neither yourſelf, nor any Perſon on your Behalf, nor any Perſon employed under you, are either directly or indirectly, any Manner of Way, to be intereſted or concerned in ſelling Proviſions, or any other Stores, Neceſſaries, or Utenſils, for the Service of the Victualling, or in any Benefit or Advantage that may ariſe thereby, as you will anſwer the contrary at your Peril.

8th. In caſe you ſhould receive any Orders for performing any Services foreign to the Victualling His Majeſty's Ships, you are not only to repreſent the ſame to us by the Firſt Opportunity you ſhall have of ſo doing, but to keep a diſtinct Account of the Charge thereof.

thereof, and tranſmit the ſame to us Quarterly, or as ſoon after as can be done, in as particular a Manner as poſſible.

19th. You are by every Opportunity, to tranſmit us an exact Account under your Hand, of what Caſh, as well as Proviſions of every Kind, are remaining in your Cuſtody, diſtinguiſhing the good and ſerviceable Proviſions from the unſerviceable and decayed, and if there be none of the latter, you are to note the ſame at the Bottom of the Account for our Information: and you are likewiſe to ſend us by all Opportunities a State of the Victualling of the Ships of the ſaid Squadron.

20th. With reſpect to the Payment of Short Allowance, the Commander of each Ship or Veſſel is to deliver you Three Liſts (with an Alphabet to each) prepared after the printed Form in the general Naval Inſtructions, ſigned by himſelf, the Purſer, Maſter, and Boatſwain, containing the Names of all the Officers and Seamen aboard the Ship, within the Time of Short Allowance, as well thoſe that may be ſick aſhore, diſcharged, or dead, as thoſe that are actually aboard, and upon your receiving the ſaid Liſts, which you are never to do unleſs they are completely ſigned as beforementioned, and the Columns all filled up as to Quality and the Reſt, you are to examine and compare them with the Muſter and Sick Books of the Ships as to the following Particulars; viz.

1ſt. As to the Entries, or Diſcharges, or Runs; and herein to inſpect the Muſter Books after the ending Short Allowance, as well as thoſe within the Compaſs of the Time, and if you find any Man R. after ending Short Allowance, you are nevertheleſs to tranſfer theſe Rs. to the Liſts, and not them R. after Time.

2nd. Men chequed out of Victuals and Wages with this Mark (.)

3d. Men abſent by Leave, marked thus (s.) which are chequed out of Victuals.

4th. Men ſick aſhore marked thus (ſs.) who are likewiſe chequed out of Victuals.

5th. Men lent to other Ships, who are alſo chequed out of Victuals.

6th. As to any Difference in the Titles of the Short Allowance Liſts with the Muſter Books, either in Time or Sorts of Species.

And in all theſe Caſes you are to make due Abatements on Behalf of the Crown, and on the Front or ſome proper Place on each Liſt to note what is ſaved by ſuch Examination; you are alſo to caſt the Money due to each Perſon mentioned in each Ship's Liſt, and to ſet down againſt each Man's Name the Sum due to him in a Bye Column, in Red Ink, ſeparate from that in which the Payments are inſerted, the Total whereof is to be

be placed on the Outſide of each Liſt, from which you are to deduct the Total Sum paid by you before you return the Liſts to this Office; and having compared, examined, and caſt the Liſts before-mentioned, and ſeen that the Three Liſts agree with each other, you are to pay aboard the Ship or Veſſel only, and in the Preſence of the Officers before-mentioned, to every Individual Man what ſhall be due to him, obſerving, however, that you are not to pay the Servants ſhort Allowance to the Maſters, or any of the Men to the Commanders, Purſers, or other Officers, who by the Captain's Inſtructions are prohibited from buying the Seamen's Short Allowance; and as by another Article of the ſaid Inſtructions, the Commanders and Officers are not to continue at Whole Allowance while the Ship's Company is at Short Allowance, there can be no Pretence therefore for the ſaid Officers being paid the Men's Short Allowance. After you have ſolved each Man paid thus ✕, and when the Money is not paid to Party, have noted to whom it is paid, you are to take Certificates from the Captains and other ſaid Officers of the Sum paid, as Vouchers for the ſaid Payments, which Certificates are to expreſs in what Species of Money the Short Allowance was paid, and at what Rate, and are to be in the following Form; viz.

Theſe are to certify, that ——————, Agent for Victualling the Squadron under the Command of ——————, hath paid on Board His Majeſty's Ship the——————, to her Company, the Short Allowance Money due to them, between the —————— and the ——————, as againſt each of their Names expreſſed in the foregoing Liſt, amounting in the Whole to the Sum of £.—————— Sterling, in —————— at —————— each.

Dated on Board the ſaid Ship, at ——————, the —————— of ——————.

——————, Captain.
——————, Maſter.
——————, Boatſwain.
——————, Purſer.

And the Liſts ſo paid and vouched, together with an Abſtract of them, are to be tranſmitted to us, to be lodged in our Office, in order to our anſwering ſuch Claims as ſhall remain due thereon: You are likewiſe to obſerve, that when the Men are at Six to Four Men's Allowance of all Species, they are to have Two Pence per Man a Day; and that when they are at Six to Four Men's Allowance of one or more particular Species, the Sum due to them for the ſame is to be caſt and paid agreeable to the reſpective Rates for thoſe Species: You are further to take Notice, that the Short Allowance

Allowance Money is always to be caſt at the following Rates, agreeably to the Table ſubjoined to the printed Inſtructions for the Payment of Short Allowance Money; viz.

A Week's Allowance, or Seven Days, for a Man; viz.

	£.	s.	d.
Bread - - - -	—	—	$8\frac{1}{4}$
Beer - - - -	—	—	$10\frac{1}{2}$
Beef - - - -	—	—	8
Pork - - - -	—	—	6
Peaſe - - - -	—	—	$1\frac{7}{56}$
Oatmeal - - - -	—	—	$2\frac{1}{4}$
Butter - - - -	—	—	1 & 5-16ths
Cheeſe - - - -	—	—	1 & 5-16ths

And that One Third Part of the Whole is to be deducted, or for any One particular Species, and that you are never to take Credit on the Payment of Short Allowance for the Fractions of a Penny, the ſame never being paid the Seamen, nor are you ever to pay any Short Allowance Money but on Board the Ships.

And for as much as it was heretofore found, on examining the Liſts tranſmitted to this Office, that Notations had been very ſeldom made againſt Perſons abſent at their own Requeſt, for Want of which they were paid Short Allowance for the Time they were chequed out of Victuals, and the Liſts were alſo frequently found to differ with the Muſter and Sick Books in the Entries and Diſcharges of Men ſent ſick aſhore, &c. and upon Repreſentation being made to the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty of the great Inconveniences that might attend His Majeſty's Service, from ſuch a Want of Care in the Commanders, their Lordſhips are pleaſed to ſignify, by Mr. Burchett's Letter of the 23d September 1715, that it would be given in ſtrict Charge to the Commanders of His Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels, to make out the Liſt with all poſſible Exactneſs for the future, and to take proper Notice therein, againſt the Names of ſuch Perſons as ſhould from Time to Time be chequed out of Victuals, that ſo they might alſo be excluded the Benefit of Short Allowance, you are in order that this Regulation may be the more effectually made, to communicate the ſame to the Commanders of each of His Majeſty's Ships that now are, or ſhall come into the ſame Squadron, as you ſhall have an Opportunity of ſo doing, and to be very careful that nothing be wanting on your Part that may contribute thereto.

21ſt. You are never to ſuffer any of the Ships of the Squadron to come Home, without ſending us an Account, at the ſame Time, of all the Proviſions, &c. that their Purſers are chargeable with,

ſo that no undue Credit may be given them on paſſing their Accounts.

22d. You are to cauſe all ſuch Ships or Veſſels as you may be obliged to freight with Proviſions for the Uſe of the ſaid Squadron, to be unladen with all poſſible Diſpatch, ſo that the Crown may not be put to any Expenſe for Demurrage.

23d. We do ſtrictly require you to manage every Thing relating to the Victualling the ſaid Squadron, with the greateſt Frugality and good Huſbandry; and not to fail writing to us by every Opportunity, ſending us at the ſame Time a State of the Caſh and Stores, and an Account of the Short Allowance due to the Squadron; and giving us full Accounts of your Proceedings, and of all Occurrences that may be neceſſary for our Information.

24th. Whereas by His Majeſty's Sign Manual, dated the 6th Day of December 1760, a Deduction of Six Pence in the Pound is impoſed on all Salaries, Table Money, or Allowances exceeding Fifty Pounds per Annum, paid by the Crown, you are not to fail regularly to make ſuch Deduction, and to debit yourſelf therewith, in order that the ſame may be paid to the Receiver of the ſaid Deductions.

And laſtly, In caſe of your being ſuperceded in your Employment as Agent Victualler, you are to leave an atteſted Copy of theſe Inſtructions with your Succeſſor, taking and tranſmitting to us his Receipt for the ſame, together with a Survey or Inventory of all the Remains of Proviſions and Victualling Stores left in his Charge, vouched by Three Warrant Officers, ſuch as the Commander in Chief ſhall think proper to order, diſtinguiſhing the Marks, Numbers, and Contents of the Packages.

Dated at the Victualling Office, at London, this ——— Day of ——— 17—.

By the Command of the Commiſſioners.

Supplement (G.)

VICTUALLING OFFICE.

Until the Removal of the Office from Tower Hill to Somerſet Place, in the Year 1787, there were Three Houſes appropriated for the Reſidence of Three of the Commiſſioners, and the remaining Four had the Allowance of Sixty-five Pounds per Annum (eſtabliſhed in the Year 1704) for providing themſelves with Houſes; but ſince that Period, no Houſes having been provided for any of the Commiſſioners, though Three have long been preparing, the whole Seven have had the Allowance before-mentioned.

Before

Before 1788, an Allowance of Coals and Candles, in Kind, was made to the Commiſſioners and Secretary, to the Amount of Eighty Pounds per Annum to each of the former, and Fifty Pounds to the latter; but ſince that Period it has been thought more advantageous to Government for the Members and Secretary to receive Quarterly an Allowance in Money equal to the Sums before-mentioned for providing themſelves with thoſe Articles,

Theſe Salaries were granted by Order from the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Treaſury, by Letter from Mr. Roſe, their Secretary, dated 24th October 1793, in conſequence of the Buſineſs relating to the ſupplying of Proviſions to His Majeſty's Land Forces and Settlements abroad having been put under the Management of the Victualling Board.

An Increaſe of Thirty Pounds per Annum, made to ſuch Clerks at Somerſet Place, who before received only Fifty Pounds, per Admiralty Order, 13th May 1793.

In January 1794, the Buſineſs of the Office being materially increaſed, it was found expedient to employ an additional Number of Clerks, under the Denomination of Temporary Supernumerary Clerks, at the Salaries of One Guinea per Week, during the Time the Service might abſolutely require this Addition.

[Several Additions in Salaries have been made to the Clerks in Office since the year 1791, viz. thoſe from one Guinea per Week to Eighty Pounds per Annum.—Thoſe from Eighty Pounds per Annum to One Hundred, &c. and ſeveral additional Clerks employed.—See the Folio Edition.]

Supplement (H.)

London, VICTUALLING OFFICE, 9th June, 1798.

AN ACCOUNT of the Total Sum paid by the Commiſſioners for Victualling HIS MAJESTY'S NAVY, in the laſt Year, on the Superannuated Liſt, to the Perſons hereafter mentioned, and the Particulars thereof.

PERSONS NAMES.	DESCRIPTION.	AMOUNT.
		£. s. d.
Denham Briggs	Late Accountant for Caſh	60 — —
Joſeph Littlefield	— Clerk of the Cheque at Portſmouth	40 — —
Caleb Burton	— Storekeeper - - Do.	40 — —
Francis Defrates	— Maſter of the Chatham Hoy	51 — 6
John Watts, Eſq.	— Secretary	150 — —
	Carried forward £	341 — 6

continued)

PERSONS NAMES.	DESCRIPTION.	AMOUNT.
		£. s. d.
	Brought forward	341 — 6
Robert Godfrey	Late Clerk under the Clerk of the Cheque at Portſmouth	40 — —
William Cutler	— Maſter of the George Hoy at Portſmouth	48 — —
James Herring	— — — Relief Hoy	19 10 —
Benjamin Collier, Eſq.	— Superintendant at Deptford	150 — —
Robert Adcock	— Clerk under the Maſter Cooper at Deptford	40 — —
John Bramley	— Extra Clerk in the Impreſt Office, at £.40 per Annum	29 — 2
Edward Williams	— Foreman of the Bakers at Portſmouth	30 — —
William Lane	— Labourers at Deptford	10 — —
H. Hutchiſon	— Labourers at ——	10 — —
Robert Hewitt	— Labourers at Portſmouth	10 — —
John Turner	— Labourers at Plymouth	10 — —
William Pitt	— Labourers at ——	10 — —
Thomas Foot	— Labourers at ——	3 17 3
Thomas Webb	— Labourers at Chatham	8 10 9
John Beer	— Labourers at Dover	10 — —
	£.	769 18 8

Memorandum.—The Perſons above-mentioned have been ſuperannuated at One Half the Amount of the Salaries received by them when employed, except the following, and the Labourers; viz.

	Annual Amount of the Salary or Wages.	Annual Amount of the Superannuation.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Francis Defrates, Maſter of the Chatham Hoy	51 — 6	51 — 6
William Cutler, Maſter of the George Hoy	48 — —	48 — —
James Herring, Maſter of the Relief Hoy	19 10 —	19 10 —
Robert Godfrey, Clerk under the Clerk of the Cheque at Portſmouth	50 — —	40 — —
Robert Adcock, Clerk under the Maſter Cooper at Deptford	50 — —	40 — —
Edward Williams, Foreman of the Bakers at Portſmouth	40 — —	30 — —

His Majeſty, by His Order in Council, dated the 10th April, 1782, was pleaſed to direct,

Firſt, "That the Number of Labourers to be admitted to Superannuation do not exceed "Twenty, and that the Number of Coopers do not exceed Ten:"

Secondly, "That no Perſon be admitted to the ſaid Superannuation who ſhall have "ſerved leſs than Twenty Years ſucceſſively in the Qualities above-mentioned:"——and

Thirdly, "That the Yearly Superannuation to be allowed to each Perſon do not "exceed Ten Pounds."

Geo. Cherry. John Rodney. Fra. Stephens. R. S. Moody. J. Hunt. W. Boſcawen.

Supplement (I.)

VICTUALLING OFFICE, 28th March, 1798.

AN ACCOUNT of Offices in the Department of the Commiſſioners for Victualling HIS MAJESTY'S NAVY which have been purchaſed.

Perſons Names.	Deſcription of Office.	Amount of Conſideration. £. s.	To whom paid.
George Barton	Clerk to the Chief Clerk of the Impreſt Office	200 —	The late Sir Philip Jennings Clerk, by Mr. Burton's Solicitor.
John Bryan	Clerk to Accountant for Stores	150 —	The late Thomas Colby, Eſquire, one of the Commiſſioners.
Henry Haſlip	Do.	200 —	
John Pym	Extra Clerk to ditto	150 —	Mr. Charles Venner, late an Extra Clerk under the Accountant for Stores, as a Conſideration to reſign in his Favour.
Hugh Hornſby	Do.	200 —	Mr. James Reeves, late an Extra Clerk under the Secretary, for his Reſignation.
Wm. Reynolds	Do.	210 —	Mr. Nicholas Letſom Newman, late an Extra Clerk under the Accountant for Stores, to reſign in his Favour.
George Steadman	As an Extra Clerk under ditto (but now Clerk of the Mills at Rotherhithe)	300 —	Mr. James Jones, late a Clerk under the Accountant for Stores, to reſign in his Favour.
Cleveland Salter	Clerk to the Agent at Portſmouth	210 —	Mr. William Reeks, Agent Victualler. £.50 of the Sum paid, returnable in caſe of Diſcharge within Four Years from the 30th June, 1796.
Richard Widger	Do.	250 —	Mr. Reeks, as above. The Sum paid returnable in caſe of Death or Diſcharge within Three Years from the 2d May, 1797.
John Foſter	Clerk to the Storekeeper at ditto	157 10	Mr. Frederick Foſter, formerly Storekeeper.
Charles Pafoot	Do.	200 —	Mr. George Deſborough, formerly Storekeeper.

(continued)

(continued)

Persons Names.	Description of Office.	Amount of Consideration. £. s.	To whom paid.
W. T. Doland	Clerk to the Storekeeper at Portsmouth	220 —	Mr. John Valentine, the present Storekeeper, £.105 of which was given to the Widow of the late Storekeeper.
James Fowler	Clerk to the Clerk of the Cheque at ditto	200 —	Mr. W. J. Porter, the late Clerk of the Cheque.
John Meredith	Do.	200 —	
James Matthews	Clerk to the Master Cooper at ditto	100 —	Mr. John Reeks, the late Master Cooper.
C. M. Wade	Clerk to the Clerk of the Brewhouse at ditto	100 —	Mr. Richard Reeks, the present Clerk of the Brewhouse.
John Lillicrap	Clerk to Agent at Plymouth	200 —	The late Mr. John Ommanney, formerly Agent.
Francis Meheux	Do.	200 —	
W. Mumford	Do.	300 —	Mr. Digory Tonkin, deceased, the late Agent.
J. W. Dunsterville	Do.	300 —	
E. Jessep, jun.	Do.	300 —	Mr. William Crees, the present Agent.
Edward Evens	Do.	300 —	
E. Jessep, sen.	Clerk to the Storekeeper at ditto	145 —	£.40 paid to Mr. Alexander Gordon, formerly Clerk of the Cheque, when employed under him. £.105 paid to Mr. Richard Bunce, formerly Storekeeper, when entered as a Clerk in his Department.
Joseph Robins	Do.	165 —	£.30 to Mr. Richard Bunce, formerly Storekeeper. £.35 to Mr. Austin Forrest, do. £.100 to Mr. William Crees, late Storekeeper.
Robert Rabjohns	Do.	105 —	Mr. William Crees, late Storekeeper.
Michael Scott	Do.	125 —	Mr. Richard Arthur, the present Storekeeper.
James Hawkins	Clerk to the Clerk of the Cheque at ditto	200 —	£.100 to Mr. Alexander Gordon, formerly Clerk of the Cheque. £.100 to Mr. William Crees, late Clerk of the Cheque.
R. Churchward	Do.	225 —	£.56. 9s. to Mr. Alexander Gordon, formerly Clerk of the Cheque. £.68. 11s. to Mr. William Crees, late Clerk of the Cheque. £.100 to Mr. Thomas Miller, the present Clerk of the Cheque.

(continued)

(continued)

Persons Names.	Description of Office.	Amount of Consideration.	To whom paid.
		£. s.	
Edmund Wills	Clerk to the Clerk of the Cheque at Plymouth	125 —	Mr. William Crees, when Storekeeper, and employed as an Extra Clerk under him.
Richard Eales	Do.	125 —	Mr. Thomas Miller, the present Clerk of the Cheque.
Thomas Skardon	Temporary Supernumerary Clerk to ditto	125 —	
Joseph Cole	Clerk to the Master Cooper at ditto	250 —	Mr. John Luckcraft, the present Master Cooper.
William Cockey	Temporary Supernumerary Clerk to ditto	100 —	
Thomas Simson	Clerk to Agent at Chatham	210 —	Mr. Thomas M. Slade, the late Agent.
John Stevens	Do.	210 —	
John Knox	Do.	210 —	
Francis Wollcock	Do.	210 —	Mr. Joseph Matthews, the present Agent.
John Baker	Clerk to Storekeeper at ditto	100 —	Mr. John Burton, the late Storekeeper.
James Hart	Do.	157 10	
Thomas Church	Do.	200 —	
Thomas Turner	Clerk to the Clerk of the Cheque at ditto	200 —	Mr. John Matthews, the present Clerk of the Cheque.

G. Cherry. G. P. Towry. J. Rodney. F. Stephens. R. S. Moody. W. Boscawen.

Supplement (K.)

VICTUALLING OFFICE, 28th March, 1798.

AN ACCOUNT of Offices, in the Department of the Commissioners for Victualling HIS MAJESTY'S NAVY, a Part of the Profits of which is paid over to Persons not holding such Offices.

Persons Names.	Description of Office.	Sum paid Annually.	To whom.
		£. s. d.	
William Gosling	Secretary	115 — —	To John Watts, Esq. the late Secretary, by Way of Annuity.
John Gosling	Chief Clerk to ditto	55 — —	
John Brady	2nd Clerk to ditto	20 — —	
Henry Perigal	3d - Ditto	10 — —	
		200 — —	

G. Cherry. G. P. Towry. J. Rodney. F. Stephens. R. S. Moody. W. Boscawen.

VICTUALLING

Supplement (L.)

Victualling Office, 13th April, 1798.

A STATEMENT, ſhewing how far, in the Opinion of the COMMISSIONERS for VICTUALLING HIS MAJESTY'S NAVY, it is expedient or inexpedient to carry into Execution ſuch of the ſeveral MEASURES recommended by the Commiſſioners of Inquiry, in their Eighth Report upon the Victualling Office, as have not been hitherto carried into Execution.

MEASURES.	REMARKS.
THAT the Commiſſioners, and the Chief Clerk for the keeping a Charge on the Treaſurer, do continue to enforce conſtantly the Payment of Balances outſtanding.	This is conſtantly done, not only by the the Chief Clerk for keeping a Charge on the Treaſurer, but alſo in reſpect to Debts upon the Balance of Purſers Accounts, by the Chief Clerk for ſtating, balancing, and paſſing ſuch Accounts, who lay their Proceedings regularly before the Board, and receive an Annual Recompenſe for their Trouble.
That Surveys of Remains in Store be taken every Three Months, and an Officer be ſent from London once in every Year, for the Purpoſe of aſſiſting at and checking theſe Surveys, which it is alleged, can "be taken "with Preciſion and "Eaſe, provided the "requiſite Accounts "be regularly poſted."	If by this Recommendation it is intended that an actual Survey ſhould be taken every Three Months, by examining and aſcertaining ſeparately the whole of the Proviſions and Victualling Stores remaining in the ſeveral Storehouſes at London and the Out Ports, it would, in Time of War, be utterly inpracticable to effect it, the Receipts and Iſſues being inceſſant, and the ordinary Duties of the Service neceſſarily requiring the conſtant Attention of all the Officers. In Times of perfect Tranquillity, actual and correct Surveys are frequently taken, and it is a Standing Order of this Office, that they ſhall be taken Twice in every Year, which, however, even during Peace, cannot be regularly obſerved. But if, as appears to us to be the Caſe, the Surveys propoſed are meant to be takan from Accounts, and not from the Stores themſelves, they will afford no further Information or Check than what is derived from

MEASURES.	REMARKS.
	from the Accounts of Remains tranſmitted Weekly to the Board by the Agents and Storekeepers reſpectively.
	It has not been cuſtomary, nor does it appear to us to be expedient, to ſend any Officers from London, the Checks which have long been eſtabliſhed, and uniformly practiſed, being in our Opinion, fully adequate to every Purpoſe of Controul.
That the Eſtabliſhment at Deptford be completed immediately.	This Eſtabliſhment has, in moſt Reſpects, been completed.
That the Cuſtom, which prevails at the Out Ports, of the Officers receiving Premiums upon the Appointment of Clerks, be aboliſhed.	A Meaſure which, we conceive, would be highly proper, but as the Salaries of the Officers enjoying this Privilege are very ſmall, and the Cuſtom has ſo long prevailed, as to render its being conſidered in the ſame Point of View with a regular Emolument, it may be reaſonable, in the Event of its Abolition, to make them ſome Compenſation.
As ſeveral of the Officers, ſuperintended by the reſpective Commiſſioners, include Branches of Manufacture as well as Accounts, to direct the Proceſs of the former of which requires a regular, daily, and unremitting Attendance, which no Commiſſioner can poſſibly beſtow, and practical Skill and Knowledge with reſpect to the particular Species of Manufacture, which few, if any, Gentlemen in their Habits of Life can be expected to poſſeſs:	Under the preſent Conſtitution of the Board, Two of the Commiſſioners (One of whom is the permanent Chairman, and who continues to preſide over the whole Eſtabliſhment) have, diſtinctly, the Superintendence of the Caſh and Store Accounts; another Commiſſioner directs the Department of the Hoytaker; and the remaining four are attached to branches of manufacture. In the Execution of their reſpective Duties, we preſume it never was underſtood or intended that an actual clerklike Attentton, or a regular, daily, and unremitting Attendance, with real practical Skill and Knowledge, could or ſhould be expected from them. To each Officer in the Caſh and Store Departments a ſuperior Officer is attached, to whom the Commiſſioners principally look for the proper conducting of the Buſineſs therein, and, at the ſame Time, have ſuch

MEASURES.	REMARKS.
That the reſpective Commiſſioners be exempted forthwith from all Superintendence of ſeparate Departments: That the Chairman do continue to preſide over the whole Eſtabliſhment: And That the other Six Commiſſioners be formed into Two Committees, one of Correſpondence and Caſh, and the other of Stores.	ſuch Communication with them as to be fully informed of the State of their reſpective Concerns.

In like Manner the Buſineſs of Hoytaking, and each Branch of Manufacture, is conducted by Officers under the reſpective Denominations of Hoytaker; Clerks of the Brewhouſe, Cutting-houſe, and Dry Stores; Maſter Brewer and Maſter Cooper; to whom the Commiſſioners attached to thoſe Departments refer, not only for the general good management of them, ſo far as reſpects the daily and unremitting Attendance, but, in a more eſpecial Degree, for the practical Skill and Knowledge neceſſarily required.

And from the conſtant Intercourſe which has been, and is maintained between the Commiſſioners and the Officers at the Head of the different Branches, we truſt that very material Advantage has reſulted.

This Superintendence of the Board over the reſpective ſubordinate Departments is, we conceive, conformable to the ancient Syſtem of the Office, and appears to us to poſſeſs every Effect eſſential to their due Regulation, and proper and complete Management.

By aboliſhing ſuch Syſtem, and placing the different Branches under the propoſed Committees, we do not think that any ſuperior Advantages can be attained, either in reſpect to practical Skill and Knowledge,

or

MEASURES.

REMARKS.

or to regular, daily, and unremitting Attendance; for, in the preſent State of the Office, if any Inattention appears, the Blame is imputable to a particular Perſon; but where Numbers are concerned, it may happen that the Buſineſs of the Whole may be regarded as attaching to no Perſon individually, and thus Neglect may probably be paſſed by unnoticed.

With reſpect to the propoſed Meaſure of forming the Board into Two Committees, we do not think that any Utility can be derived from its Adoption.

According to the preſent Practice, all Matters are ſubmitted to, and determined upon by the Board at large, which, by having the Advice and Opinion of the ſeveral Commiſſioners, not only renders their Deciſion leſs liable to Incorrectneſs, but gives Facility to the tranſacting of the Public Buſineſs, and prevents any material Interruption of it by the Sickneſs or Abſence of any of the Members.

But by the Formation of Committees Three Commiſſioners could only be appropriated to each; and, in the Event of Sickneſs or Abſence, the Buſineſs, if not materially impeded, might be inconſiderately, or otherwiſe improperly, decided upon, and the ſubſequent Approbation of it might devolve to the ſame Commiſſioners acting as a Board.

Under which Conſideration, and from the Experience we have had, eſpecially during the Whole of the preſent War, of the Practicability and Effect of carrying on the general Buſineſs of the Office in the Manner it now is, we are of Opinion, that no Innovation or Alteration of the preſent Syſtem would be attended with any beneficial Effects to the Public Service.

That the Chairman be veſted with Powers to execute Secret Services.

This we conceive to be neceſſary and proper.

MEASURES.	REMARKS.
That Four of the Commiſſioners be Perſons who have ſerved in His Majeſty's Navy.	One of the Commiſſioners has generally been taken from the Liſt of Captains in the Navy, for the Purpoſe of ſuperintending the Hoytaker's Department; and there are at preſent Four other Members, who have alſo ſerved in His Majeſty's Navy.
That the Office of Secretary be attached to the Board at large.	This Regulation is apparently founded on the Preſumption of the Board being formed into Committees, and the individual Superintendence of the different Branches aboliſhed—Upon any other Principle its Adoption does not appear to us to be neceſſary.
That the Articles of Oil and Vinegar be not in future entruſted to the Hoytaker, but placed under the Charge of the Storekeeper.	Theſe Species were, in the Month of July 1788, removed from the Hoytaker to the Charge of the Clerk of the Brewhouſe, who has alſo the Care of ſundry other Proviſions.
That a Regiſter of all pending Accounts, of all Accounts and Balances in Arrear, and of all Accounts undelivered, though due, be laid conſtantly upon the Table of the ſaid Committee.	It would not be practicable, in Time of War, to keep a Regiſter to this Extent; nor if it were, do we foreſee any Benefit that would enſue therefrom.
That every Commiſſioner do have a Right to call for any Paper or Account, ſuch as are of a ſecret Nature only excepted.	The Adoption of this Regulation is alſo probably rendered unneceſſary by the Meaſures already purſued relative to the Collection of all Debts due to the Crown, as ſtated in our Firſt Remark.
	This Power we think ſhould continue to reſt with the Board, and has never been denied to any Member regularly applying for it.
That the Balances due upon any Accountant's own Statement be paid directly to the Treaſurer of the Navy.	It is the invariable Practice to call upon all Accountants for the Payment of ſuch Balances, immediately upon the Delivery of their Accounts into Office.

MEASURES.	REMARKS.
That the Eſtabliſhment at Deptford be upon the Footing of an Out Port, with an Agent Victualler, Storekeeper, and Clerk of the Cheque.	At the Time this Regulation was propoſed, or rather when the Inquiries which created it were entered into, nearly the Whole of the Victualling Department at the Port of London had been recently removed from Tower Hill to Somerſet Place and Deptford; and conſequently no regular Eſtabliſhment at the latter Place had then been formed. Before, however, this Period, it was in a Degree upon the Plan of an Out Port, having an Agent Victualler, Storekeeper, and Aſſiſtant Clerk of the Cheque; but by an Order of the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, dated the 29th of February, 1788, the Two former Offices were aboliſhed; the Agent was created Superintendant of Victualling Affairs at Deptford (and ſince alſo of the Mills at Rotherhithe) and the Storekeeper re-appointed to an Office he formerly held, under the Title of Clerk of the Brewhouſe. The Duty of the Superintendant comprehends only the Superintendence and general Direction of the whole Eſtabliſhment, under the Orders and Controul of the Board; and the Clerk of the Brewhouſe is charged with and accountable for all ſuch Proviſions and Stores as are not included in either of the ſeveral Branches of the Cutting Houſe, Dry Stores, and Cooperage. As Deptford is the Place where the Whole of ſome Articles of the Victualling, and in others the greater Part, muſt primarily be provided and depoſited, and be afterwards diſtributed to the ſeveral Outports, for the due Supply of His Majeſty's Fleets, the Charge upon One Perſon, in the Character of Storekeeper, would be immenſe; and as in the preſent Eſtabliſhment at that Place, every Officer in his

MEASURES.	REMARKS.
	reſpective Situation, whether Clerk of the Brewhouſe, Cutting Houſe, or Dry Stores, or Maſter Cooper, is obliged to paſs Accounts in the Offices of the Accountants for Caſh and Stores in London, preciſely in the ſame Manner, and under the ſame Cheques and Controul as the Sorekeepers at the Out Ports, which are thereby rendered more ſimple and correct than could be poſſibly done underOne Storekeeper, we are fully convinced of the Expediency of its continuing upon its preſent Footing.
That each of the Three Officers beforementioned be allowed an Houſe, in order that they may reſide conſtantly on the Spot.	There are now Eight Houſes erected on the Victualling Premiſes at Deptford, which are in the Occupancy of the Superintendent, Clerk of the Cheque, Hoytaker, Clerk of the Brewhouſe, Maſter Brewer, Clerk of the Cutting Houſe, Clerk of the Dry Stores, and Maſter Cooper.
That One Board be held by the Commiſſioners at Deptford, at leaſt every Fourteen Days during Peace, and within every Seven Days during War, by which Means "every "Officer and Clerk "will be under the "Eye of, and have "free Acceſs to each "Commiſſioner."	This has been the Practice (though not to the Extent propoſed) in Time of Peace, and has undoubtedly had its Uſe, but during War it would be utterly impracticable; and even if the Reverſe was the Caſe, we think that the frequent occaſional Viſits of One or Two Members would be far more efficacious than regularly holding a Board, as it would not only conduce to perſonal Inſpection and Attention, but bring every Officer and Clerk under the View of ſuch viſiting Members, and at the ſame Time afford them an Opportunity of free Acceſs.
That no Apprentice be allowed to any Perſon who receives an Annual Salary; but that the moſt deſerving Artificers be permitted to take an Apprentice.	The only regular Apprentices in the Service of this Department are thoſe employed in the Cooperages at Deptford, Portſmouth, Plymouth, and Chatham, conſiſting in the whole of Thirty-two in Number, and they are allowed to the reſpective Maſter Coopers, Foremen, and Lords of the Cooperage, in Proportion to their ſeveral Degrees of Rank.
	The Clerk of the Dry Stores at Deptford, and Foremen of the Bakers at the different

MEASURES.

REMARKS.

diifferent Bakehouſes at the Port of London and the Out Ports have, however, ſome Advantage from Servants (but which do not exceed about a dozen in the whole) who are entered as Idlemen and Boardmen at the Ovens, and paid for what they actually earn; but, except in One Inſtance, they are not regularly indentured, but conſidered merely as Servants whilſt the Ovens are at Work.

We know of no Inſtance of "able "Perſons being diſcharged to create Va- "cancies for Apprentices," except retaining the Coopers Apprentices upon a Reduction of Numbers may be ſo deemed; on every other Occaſion it is particularly guarded againſt. Many very able and ſkilful Men are raiſed in the ſeveral Cooperages from Apprentices, and from the low Salaries allowed to Maſter Coopers, and daily Pay to the Foremen and Lords of the Cooperage, ſome Addition appears to us to be neceſſary for retaining good and efficient Men in thoſe Stations, which, in reſpect to Maſter Coopers, is of very important, and to the other Officers of conſiderable Truſt; and as a material Addition to their Salaries would not prove more than an adequate Compenſation for the Earnings of their Apprentices in Time of War, (which forcibly ſtimulate the Maſters to Diligence and Exertion) we are of Opinion that the Regulation propoſed would not be attended with Advantage to the Crown, and might not be ſo ſatisfactory to the People intereſted, who frequently have Sons and other near Relations whom they wiſh to bring up to their own Buſineſs.

Similar Obſervations apply to the Bakers Servants, except inaſmuch as they attach to the Clerk of the Dry Stores, who,

MEASURES.

REMARKS.

who, not being bred to the Buſineſs, nor having the executive Management (though Superintendence) of the Bakehouſe, ought not, in our Opinion, to be permitted to have or receive any Advantage from Apprentices or Servants.

That the Brewhouſe and Mills be removed to Deptford directly.

The Brewhouſe is now at Deptford, and the Beer, together with the Materials for making it, have, in conſequence, been removed, from under the Charge of the Maſter Brewer to the Clerk of the Brewhouſe.

But not any Mills have been erected at this Place, owing to Want of Room, the Hazard attending Steam Engines, the Want of a Stream for working a Water Mill, and the great Danger of Accident by Fire to the Premiſes at large, from the conſiderable Stock of Bavins that muſt be placed there, in the Event of the Ovens being removed, with the Mills from Rotherhithe.

Until very lately a Wind Mill remained at Deptford, but it has recently been pulled down by Order of the Admiralty, the Expence of maintaining it being greater than the Benefit derived from it.

That a Canal be introduced into the Premiſes at Deptford.

The Expenſe of forming a Canal on the Premiſes at Deptford was perhaps the principal Reaſon for not carrying it into Execution.

Other Difficulties, probably inſuperable, occur now; for as, according to the Report of our late Surveyor, there is either a Quick Sand, or Strata of Moor Logg, under every Part of the Ground where it has been dug to any Depth, it would be impoſſible to keep up the Ground, loaded as it now is with Storehouſes, Brewhouſe, and other Buildings; beſides, as the Whart of the Canal muſt be the ſame Height as the Wharf to the River, which is about Six Feet higher than the preſent Surface of the Ground, the Buildings, being

on

MEASURES.	REMAKS.
	on ſuch Level, are too low for the Sides of the Wharf of the propoſed Canal, which ought to correſpond with the Level of the adjoining Building.
That a Regulation be adopted, to enable the Commiſſioners to remove at all Hours, ſuch Beer, Wine, and Spirits, as may be wanted, exempt from the ſtrict Rules impoſed on private Traders.	In the Victualling Stores, Beer is not an Article under the Charge of the Officers of the Revenue, and is therefore iſſuable at all Times without Obſtruction; but the Removal of Wine or Spirits can never take Place, until a written Application has been made by us to the Commiſſioners of the Exciſe and Cuſtoms, and their Permiſſion, and conſequent Direction, obtained.
	It would certainly prove of particular Convenience, eſpecially in Times like the preſent, of active and urgent Services, to have theſe Difficulties removed, and which we have endeavoured to accompliſh, but ineffectually, the before-mentioned Boards declining to deviate from the Regulations under which theſe Articles are iſſued from our Stores, upon the Ground that it would be inconſiſtent with the due Security of the Public Revenue.
That all Tranſports be hired by the Commiſſioners of the Navy; and that when Veſſels ſhall be wanted by the Victualling Department, a Requiſition be ſent to the before-mentioned Commiſſioners, ſpecifying the Quantity of Tonnage wanted, and every other Circumſtance neceſſary for their Information.	The Execution of this Service is now under the immediate Direction of the Tranſport Board; and a Requiſition of the Nature ſuggeſted is always made to them, whenever the Occaſions of the Service require the Employment of any Victuallers.
	A Certificate is alſo forwarded to the Tranſport Board, as ſoon as the Victuailers are laden, of the Tonnage they have on Board; and the Owners are not allowed to receive Payment of the Freight, until a further Certificate is produced from this Office, that the Maſters have duly accounted for the Diſpoſal of their reſpective Cargoes.
	Before the Tranſport Board was appointed, we had adopted the Plan recommended, of applying to the Commiſſioners of the Navy for the Hire of Veſſels of the above

MEASURES.	REMARKS.
	above Deſcription, and they were in conſequence provided by them.
That the Prices paid by Government to Purſers, for the reſpective Articles of Proviſions or Stores, for which they may be Creditor on the paſſing of their Accounts, be increaſed as follows; viz.*	The Prices paid to Purſers remain as before; but we think the increaſed Prices propoſed are reaſonable, and proper to be allowed.
That all Balances appearing due to Purſers be diſcharged by Ready Money Bills.	In conſequence of the Act of Parliament of the 37 Geo. III. Chap. 26. for providing for the more ſpeedy Payment of all Navy, Victualling, and Tranſport Bills, it is now the Practice, after the Accounts of Purſers have been finally paſſed, and a Balance appears due to them thereon, to let the Account remain in Office for the Space of Three Months, and at the Expiration of that Period to make out Bills to them for the Amount of their reſpective Balances, payable Ninety Days after Date, and bearing Intereſt for that Time at the Rate of 3 $\frac{1}{2}$*d.* per Centum per Diem, being rather more than Five and a Quarter per Centum per Annum.
That no Article whatſoever be permitted to be ſold, or ſent out of the Ship, unleſs condemned after a regular Survey; and that the Purſer be the	This Meaſure we conſider as highly expedient.

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* Prices allowed at preſent. — Prices recommended to be allowed.

Bread	1$\frac{1}{2}$*d.* per Pound	1$\frac{1}{2}$*d.*
Beef	8*d.* per 4lb. Piece	9*d.*
Pork	6*d.* per 2lb. Piece	7*d.*
Butter	3$\frac{1}{2}$*d.* per Pound	4*d.*
Cheeſe	1$\frac{3}{4}$*d.* per Pound	2*d.*
Beer	30*s.* per Tun	To remain as at preſent.
Peaſe	3*s.* per Buſhel	
Oatmeal	6*d.* per Gallon	

MEASURES.	REMARKS.
ſole Purchaſer of any Savings made by Seamen out of their Meſſes.	
That ſome ſmall Compenſation be made to Purſers upon the Articles of Vinegar, Caſk, Hoops, and Bags.	We do not judge it neceſſary to make any Compenſation on this Head, particularly if the encreaſed Prices propoſed ſhould eventually be allowed.
That each Purſer do give Security in the Sums therein pointed out; and that the Solicitor do examine into the Reſponſibility of every Perſon who ſhall, from Time to Time, be offered as a Security for a Purſer.	The increaſed Securities propoſed appear to us to be proper, though we are nevertheleſs doubtful that the Purſers would not always be able to find Perſons willing to undertake ſuch conſiderable Reſponſibility. But we conceive the preſent Mode of making Inquiry as to the Sufficiency of the Perſons offered (which is done by the Head Meſſenger of the Office, under the ſtricteſt Injunctions of Care and Accuracy) more likely to produce the deſired Effect, than by employing the Solicitor for ſuch Purpoſe, by which not only a conſiderable Expenſe would be incurred, but great Inconvenience would ariſe; as from the Circumſtance of Purſers being frequently appointed to Ships ready, and on the Point of proceeding to Sea, more Diſpatch in the Inquiry would be neceſſary than the Solicitor could beſtow.
That the Captain's Clerk do receive the Pay of, and Share in the Prize Money, as Warrant Officers.	This Regulation does not come within the Province of this Office.
That the Captain, Maſter, Boatſwain, and Captain's Clerk, do certify the Proviſions or Stores wanted, from Time to Time, and the actual Receipt thereof.	The Captain's Clerk is merely an Inſtrument of the Captain. According to the preſent Practice, the Captain, Maſter, and Boatſwain do certify the actual Receipt of Proviſions on Board, and the Demand for the ſame is required to be ſigned by the Captain himſelf.
That the Captain's	Not within the Province of this Office.

MEASURES.	REMARKS.
Clerk do keep an Account of the Receipt and Expenditure of the Boatſwain's and Carpenter's Stores.	
That each Purſer do deliver a Book, ſtiled a Number and Content Book, without Eraſure, or any Leaf torn out; and the Totals of each Page to be added up.	A very proper Meaſure, except, inſtead of requiring each Page to be totalled (which would tend to Confuſion) the Amount of each Supply ſhould be aggregated.
That the original Log Book do contain regular Entries of every Circumſtance relating to the Victualling; and that the Purſer or Steward, do ſign their Initials at the Bottom of each Page, to ſignify their Concurrence with what is therein ſtated.	This would operate as a powerful Check; but inſtead of the Purſer or his Steward putting their Initials at the Bottom of each Page, it ſhould only be at each Entry that reſpects the Victualling.
That the Log Book be read on the Quarter Deck, before the Ship's Company, once in every Week.	A Meaſure of this Kind, we think, would be highly exceptionable, and might be attended with very miſchievous Effects.
That previouſly to a Ship being victualled, an Account be made out of the Remains on Board, ſigned by the Purſer, and witneſſed by the proper Officers; and that all Receipts for Money paid be witneſſed by Two Officers.	At preſent the Demands of the Captain are grounded upon the Certificate of Remains ſigned by the Purſer; and all Receipts for Money paid are directed, by the 22nd Article of the general printed Inſtructions, under the Chapter of Purſer, to be witneſſed by Two Commiſſion or Warrant Officers.
That an Addition be made to the Terms of a Purſer's Oath, which ſhould be taken alſo by	The Addition propoſed, we think, would have its uſe; but, as in the Caſe of extra judicial Oaths, no Perſon forſwearing himſelf can be rendered liable to Pains and Penalties

MEASURES.	REMARKS.
every Agent and Correſpondent, to the Effect, that the Party hath himſelf examined the Account, to the Truth of which he ſwears; and	Penalties, we deem it worthy of peculiar Conſideration whether Meaſures ſhould not be purſued to give due Weight and Efficacy to all Oaths made or taken, or purporting to have been made and taken, for or on Account of the Victualling Concerns of His Majeſty's Navy, by making them, to all Intents and Purpoſes, the ſame as Oaths made and taken judicially.
That the Commiſſioners be empowered to adminiſter any additional Oath to the Party, for the Detection of bad Practices in Victualling or Accounting.	We perfectly agree in the Expediency of this Board being empowered to adminiſter Oaths, convinced that, under the Condition of their being ſubject to the Pains and Penalties of Perjury, very eſſential Benefit would reſult therefrom; and we beg Leave, therefore, ſtrongly to ſuggeſt the Propriety of authoriſing not only the Commiſſioners of the Victualling at London, but alſo their ſeveral and reſpective Agents at the Ports of Portſmouth, Plymouth, Chatham, and Dover, or, in their Abſence, their reſpective Firſt Clerks, to adminiſter, without Fee or Reward, Oaths relating to the Victualling to all Perſons having Occaſion, and applying to make and take them; and that no Oaths but thoſe ſo made and taken be received at any of the Victualling Offices, for the Purpoſe of eſtabliſhing or confirming any Victualling Document or Account whatever, unleſs the Party making the ſame ſhall alſo (upon Oath) therein declare, that his then Reſidence is diſtant from London, and each and every of the Ports of Portſmouth, Plymouth, Chatham, and Dover, more than Twenty-five Miles; that he has never had an Opportunity of making and taking ſuch Oath, either before the Commiſſioners of the Victualling at London, or their Agents or Firſt Clerks at either of the Out Ports; and laſtly, that no Oath made at a Diſtance from London, or the other Victualling Ports before mentioned,

MEASURES.	REMARKS.
	and tending to authenticate Victualling Accounts, be received in any of the Offices, unleſs actually taken before and ſubſcribed by a Juſtice of the Peace, with the Addition of his full Name and perfect Deſcription, that if neceſſary he may be traced.
That no Secretary to an Admiral, or Naval Commander in Chief, nor any Purſer, do act as Agent for Victualling, except in Ports and Places where there are no Eſtabliſhments, Agents, or Contractors, on the Part of the Office.	Upon what Ground this Meaſure is ſuggeſted does not appear to us. In our Opinion, no Deſcription of Men are better (if ſo well) qualified and ſuited to the Office of Agents for the Victualling, than the Perſons here proſcribed; and we are perſuaded, that if they were conſidered as abſolutely diſqualified for the Situation, great Diſtreſs would, in a variety of Caſes, ariſe to the Public Service; for in the Event of a Fleet being obliged to put into a Foreign Port in Want of Proviſions, the Purſers muſt, according to the Regulation propoſed, be individually employed to provide the Supplies wanted for the Ships to which they reſpectively belong, inſtead of one Perſon taking the beſt Advantage of the Market, and thereby excite a Competition againſt each other, to the ſerious Detriment of the Crown, not only in Point of Expenſe, but in other Reſpects equally important, Goodneſs of Quality, Regularity, and Diſpatch.
That no Perſon be appointed to the Office of Purſer, who has not ſerved at leaſt Three Years, either as Captain's Clerk, or Clerk to an Admiral, or Naval Commander's Secretary.	This Regulation does not come within our Province.
That the Poſſeſſors of Bills, the Payment of which is delayed beyond a ſtipulated Time, be entitled to receive an Intereſt up-	The Evil which gave Riſe to this Suggeſtion has for ſome Time paſt been done away; for in conſequence of the Act of 37 Geo. III. Cap. 26, before referred to, it is now the Practice to iſſue Bills to Con-

MEASURES.	REMARKS.
on the ſame Half Yearly.	Contractors and others for Proviſions and Victualling Stores ſupplied, payable Ninety Days after Date, and bearing Intereſt for that Period at the Rate of Three Pence Halfpenny per Centum per Diem, in Manner ſimilar to the Balance Bills granted to Purſers, already ſtated; and, in ſome Inſtances, Ready Money Bills are made out to the Parties, upon the immediate Delivery of the Articles they are under Engagement to furniſh
That the Accounts and Vouchers at the Out Ports be of a ſimilar Form with thoſe kept in London.	This has been the Practice for ſome Time paſt.
That Two Commiſſioners be deputed, once in every Two Years, for Viſitations of all the Out Ports except Deptford, and to be reimburſed their actual Expenſes.	In the Year 1792 a general Survey was made at the reſpective Out Ports by Two Commiſſioners, who were each allowed for their reſpective Expenſes at the Rate of One Shilling and Nine Pence per Mile for the Number of Miles they neceſſarily travelled upon the Public Service for travelling Charges, and Forty Shillings per Day for Subſiſtence during the Time they were abſolutely employed upon ſuch Service; ſince that Period the Exigencies of the Public Service have not admitted of a Repetition of the Meaſure, though we are fully perſuaded of its Propriety and Uſefulneſs.
That the Fund for old Stores be conſolidated with that kept under the Head of Money received from the Exchequer, it being no further neceſſary than as it compoſes the Source from whence the Salaries of the Commiſſioners and Officers are diſcharged,	The Money iſſued from the Exchequer for Services attached to this Department does not form any ſeparate Fund, but is kept under the different Heads of Ninety Day Bills, Bills of Exchange, Neceſſary Money, and Victualling Services, for each of which it is immediately and expreſsly granted. By this Arrangement not only the Accounts are rendered more clear and diſtinct, but the Payments are made with greater Facility and Preciſion, whereas if the propoſed

MEASURES.

and who (it is ſtated) "will take Care that "the Amount will be "more than ſufficient "for the Purpoſe."

That all Commiſſioners, Officers, and Clerks reſpectively, be precluded from acting as Agents; and that

REMARKS.

poſed Mode of blending the whole into one general Account of Caſh were to be adopted, ſo far from its tending to ſimplify the Accounts, or being productive of Advantage to the Public, we are perſuaded that the Reverſe would, in both Reſpects, be the inevitable Conſequence.

With regard to the Fund denominated Old Store Money, it is conſtituted of Sums of Money ariſing from Time to Time from the Sale of old and defective Proviſions and Stores, from Offal, and from the Payment of Debts of various Deſcriptions due to the Crown upon Tranſactions relating to this Department. The Whole is paid immediately into the Hands of the Treaſurer of the Navy, where, in like Manner with all other Monies relating to Victualling Concerns, it remains until the Wants of the Service require its Appropriation, as well in Diſcharge of Bills of Exchange, Neceſſary Money, and other Deſcription of Ready Money Bills, as in the Payment of Salaries to the Commiſſioners, Officers, and Clerks. This Fund is not ſuffered to accumulate to any conſiderale Extent, but, on the contrary, is continually reduced to a very trivial Balance.

It may not be improper for us to add, that by our Patent we are authorized to pay our Salaries out of Monies received at the Exchequer or otherwiſe, and conſequently can have no Inducement, beyond the Prevalence of immemorial Cuſtom, to diſcharge the ſame out of the Old Store Fund, much leſs "to take Care that the "Amount be more than ſufficient for the "Purpoſe."

In the Expediency of this Prohibition we heartily concur; but with reſpect to the propoſed Regulation, we do not conſider ourſelves competent to ſubmit any Opinion further, than by obſerving that it

MEASURES.	REMARKS.
all Victualling Agents do act under a Licenſe from the Admiralty, who may withdraw it upon Repreſentation of irregular or improper Conduct.	it might be unreaſonable to reſtrain any Perſon from repoſing Confidence in whomſoever elſe he might think proper.
That no Fees, Gratuities, &c. be received by Individuals for their own Uſe, but that Salaries be given in lieu thereof.	This is a Meaſure which apparently requires much Deliberation, and in which a conſiderable Degree of Perplexity is neceſſarily involved. With the View of forming a due Conception of its Expediency, we have attentively conſidered all the Circumſtances which ſeem to us to attach thereto. But ſo many Objections ariſe to the Reception of Fees, &c. eſpecially by Officers ſuperintending the Receipt of Stores, and the Difficulties which occur to their Abolition are at the ſame Time ſo great, that we do not feel ourſelves competent to offer a deciſive Judgment thereupon. In the Event, however, of Fees being aboliſhed, we beg to ſubmit, as our Opinion, that the Salaries propoſed to be given in their ſtead are ſufficient, and in ſome Inſtances to a very eſſential Degree.
That Stationary be ſupplied from the Stationary Office.	No Alteration has been made in the Mode of providing the Stationary for the Uſe of this Department; and not knowing upon what Principles, or under what Regulations the different Articles are ſupplied from the Stationary Office, we have not the Means of forming any Opinion of the Propriety of the Meaſure ſuggeſted.
That the Poſtage of Letters be regulated upon the Principle ſtated in the 5th Report.	Since the Month of July 1795, the Poſtage of no Letters whatſoever, either inwards or outwards, to or from the Commiſſioners, Officers, or Clerks, has been allowed to be placed to the Public Expenſe, unleſs *bona fide* upon the Public Service.

There

MEASURES.	REMARKS.
That the Chairman and Deputy Chairman do have Houſes provided for them by the Public, but no Coals, Candles, Tin, Turnery, &c. nor any Allowance for the ſame; and that the Secretary do reſide at the Office in London, where Coals and Candles for his Uſe ſhould be allowed.	There are no Houſes provided at preſent by the Public for any of the Commiſſioners; but they have individually an Annual Allowance of £.65. for Houſe Rent, ſubject to a Tax of Eighteen Pence in the Pound, and of £.80. for providing themſelves with Coals and Candles. The Secretary has alſo Apartments at Somerſet Place, and an Allowance for Coals and Candles of £ 50. per Annum. At the firſt Inſtitution of this Office Houſes were appropriated to the Reſidence of all the Commiſſioners which then conſtituted the Board; and until the Removal of the Office to Somerſet Place, there were never leſs than Three. This laſt-mentioned Number are now erecting at Somerſet Place, for the Accommodation of Three of the Commiſſioners; and we are of Opinion there ought never to be leſs, as the Public Service would thereby be deprived of the Advantage of having a ſufficient Number of Members on the Spot to form a Board, ſo as to act with Effect upon all Caſes of unexpected Emergency. Tin and Turnery are Articles not now allowed to any Perſons belonging to the Victualling Department.
That every Officer and Clerk be required to take and execute the Oath of Fidelity, and the Bond, for all the Purpoſes ſtated in the 5th Report.	This Requiſition, under the propoſed Regulation of aboliſhing Fees and increaſing Salaries, appears to us extremely proper, and whether ſuch Regulation takes place or not, we are decidedly of Opinion, that the Oath of Fidelity ought at all Events to be taken by every Officer and Clerk employed in this Department, in Manner ſimilar to what is required of each Officer in His Majeſty's Navy and Army.
That Proviſion be made for Officers or Clerks ſuperannuated.	There is not any immediate Fund eſtabliſhed for the Relief of Officers and Clerks, who from Age or Infirmities may

MEASURES.	REMARKS.
	may be compelled to retire from the Public Service.
	But Superannuation is and has been frequently allowed, by the Direction of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty to deſerving Perſons, in Caſes of Age, Incapacity, and Length of Service.
That a Poundage Rate of One per Cent. be laid upon the Amount of all Bills iſſued; and that ſpecified Fees be levied upon certian Inſtruments, to be collected by an Officer appointed ſpecially for that Purpoſe.	The Whole of this Regulation being connected with the Propoſal for aboliſhing Fees, we have nothing to offer in Addition to our Obſervations thereupon, except our being clearly convinced that all Deſcription of Fees, whether applied to the Uſe of the Public, or to the Advantage of the Officers and Clerks, fall ultimately, and probably with Uſury, upon the Crown; and that therefore, in whatever Shape they are taken or received, they will not tend in their Conſequences to leſſen, but to augment the national Expenſe.
That Contractors do receive Bills for any Sum not leſs in Value than £.200. (fractional Parts excepted) ſubject to a Stamp Duty of One Shilling for each Bill; and that the Contractor be entitled to demand a Certificate for all Proviſions or Stores, within Three Days after each Delivery, and the Bills be made out in Three Days more.	According to the preſent Practice, as ſoon as Contractors have delivered the Proviſions or Stores they are under Engagement to ſupply, or any Part thereof, a Certificate is granted to them, and Bills are in conſequence immediately made out in any Sums the Contractors require. Every Accommodation is, therefore, afforded them in this Reſpect; and were they inclined to be wantonly troubleſome in demanding Bills for leſs Sums than their Occaſions or Convenience warranted (which, under the preſent Mode of paying Bills, does not ſeem likely to be the Caſe) we do not apprehend that the ſmall Duty of One Shilling impoſed upon each Bill would either operate as a Preventative, or produce much Benefit to the Public Revenue.
That the Attendance of the Officers and Clerks be regulated and	The ſtated Hours of Attendance recommended are the ſame as thoſe now in uſe, being from Ten o'Clock in the

MEASURES.	REMARKS.
enforced, upon the principles ſtated in the 5th Report.	Morning until Four in the Afternoon of each Day.
That the Commiſſioners do aſſemble as a Board, whenever ſummoned by the Chairman, or in his Abſence, by the Deputy.	Boards are held regularly every Day.
That the Appointment of Clerks be regulated by the Mode ſuggeſted in the 5th Report.	Upon Reference to the 5th Report alluded to, we do not find that any expreſs Alteration in this Reſpect has been propoſed; but we infer, from ſome Obſervations, that the Commiſſioners of Inquiry have recommended, that each Commiſſioner ſhould have a Right of Nomination in his Turn, by which Means, it is ſtated, "they will be enabled to introduce Perſons properly "qualified, and the Clerks ſo introduced be excited to Emulation and "Exertion by the Proſpect afforded "them of ſucceeding to Vacancies in "Rotation, according to their Merits." We cannot, however, conceive that the Circumſtance of each Member of the Board having a Nomination in turn, can tend to the Introduction of Perſons better qualified, or that the Clerks ſo introduced will be excited to more Emulation or Induſtry than thoſe appointed by the preſent Method of each Commiſſioner nominating (ſubject to the Approbation and Appointment of the Board) to Vacancies in the Branch over which he preſides. On the contrary, as each Commiſſioner is intereſted for the Benefit and Welfare, and reſponſible for the good Conduct of his own immediate Department, it becomes particularly incumbent upon him to introduce ſuch Clerks only as are properly qualified.

MEASURES.	REMARKS.
	But were an open Patronage to be eſtabliſhed, we are perſuaded that it would counteract the Power of forming a competent Judgment of Merit, and of giving it that Promotion to which it might juſtly be entitled.
That no Allowance for Extra Work, in official Hours, be permitted.	It is contrary to the eſtabliſhed Regulations of this Office to make any Allowance to Officers and Clerks for tranſacting any Buſineſs which can be performed in the ſtated Hours of Office. But whenever Accounts and other Documents are called for by Parliament, or otherwiſe, and demand peculiar Exertion and extraordinary Attendance in their Preparation, we are of Opinion, that the Officers and Clerks employed thereupon are juſtly entitled to a moderate Remuneration for their extra Labour; and it is, therefore, the Cuſtom to allow them reſpectively at the Rate of Seven Shillings for every Three Hours which they ſhall neceſſarily and actually be employed over and above the common official Hours; but when the Work can abſolutely be performed in the ſtipulated Time of ordinary Attendance, without impeding the current Buſineſs, we concur in Opinion that not any extra Allowance ought to be made.
That the Salaries, &c. of the Perſons employed in the Service of Government, be exempted from the Payment of all Taxes, or that the Taxes be levied only upon the Amount of the Salaries, &c. as they ſtood in 1783.	This Regulation is alſo connected with the propoſed Increaſe of Salaries, and, ſubject to ſuch Event, appears to us to be expedient.

Geo. Cherry. *R. S. Moody.*
G. P. Towry. *John Hunt.*
John Rodney. *W. Boſcawen.*
Fran. Stephen.

THIRTY-THIRD REPORT.

OFFICE FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SEAMEN.

(Ordered to be printed 26th June, 1798.)

THE Commiſſioners of Inquiry, in their Seventh Report, have left a very unfavourable Account of the Situation of this Office at that Period, 1788; but it appears that a new Eſtabliſhment has been lately formed, partly by Order of Council, and partly by Order of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, accommodated to the Change which has taken place in the Nature of the Buſineſs ſince the Report of the Commiſſioners of Inquiry.

§ 1. It appears from the Remarks of the Commiſſioners of Sick and Hurt, upon the Report of the Commiſſioners of Inquiry*, and alſo from the Evidence of Doctor Blair†, one of the Commiſſioners reſpecting the Reform recommended by the Commiſſioners of Inquiry, that in this new Eſtabliſhment many of the moſt material Regulations ſuggeſted by them have been carried into Effect; that the old Balances, which were £. 6,341. 4s. in 1788, were reduced to £.412. 4s. 11*d.* which is ſtill unrecovered, only becauſe ſeveral of the Parties from whom that Sum remains due, or their Repreſentatives, are not now to be found: That the Agents of this Department are made to give Security where ever the Truſt ſeems to require it: And that the Fees taken at this Office, of which a Table is ſubjoined to the Commiſ-

* Supplement (A). † Supplement (B).

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ſioners Remarks, are carried to the Public Account, and fixed Salaries paid Quarterly to the Clerks in lieu of all Gratuities.

The Recommendation of the Commiſſioners of Inquiry, that Admirals, as well as other Officers, ſhould produce a Certificate from this Office that no Impreſt ſtands againſt them, before they receive Pay, has not been adopted; the Commiſſioners, however, ſay that no Reaſon appears why Admirals ſhould be excepted. Very material Alterations have taken place reſpecting Seamen's Tickets, in conſequence of the Statute. 32 Geo. 3. ch. 33.

The Commiſſioners of Inquiry recommended a greater Simplification of the Accounts of this Office; upon which, the Commiſſioners of Sick and Hurt now ſtate their Opinion to Your Committee, that the Accounts are as much ſimplified as the complex Nature of them will admit. It appears, however, from Doctor Blair's Evidence, that no general Alteration has been made in the Mode of keeping theſe Accounts, and that Improvement is much wanted, particularly in the Means neceſſary to be employed for the Purpoſe of detecting the Fabrication of Vouchers, Certificates, and Affidavits. The Production of clear Accounts in this and every other Inſtance of great Public Expenditure is ſo important, that Your Committee cannot urge the Neceſſity of this Meaſure too ſtrongly. This is the more incumbent upon the preſent Commiſſioners, becauſe it appears that their new Eſtabliſhment has been formed upon the moſt liberal Scale.

§ 2. In the Return made of this new Eſtabliſhment *, it is ſtated, that the Amount of the Net Receipt of Salaries is £.6,074. 8*s*. 6*d*.; that the Increaſe ſince 1782 is £.3,487. 1*s*. and the Diminution only £.465. It alſo is ſtated, in an Abſtract of the Eſtabliſhments, that in the Years

* Supplement (C).

1798,	34	Officers received - -	£.6,499 6s.	Taxes not deducted.
1782,	29	Officers received - - -	3,477 5	
	5		£. 3,022 1	

So that there are Five Officers added, and the Amount of Salaries nearly doubled; although the Care of the Priſoners in Health was removed from this Board to that of Tranſports, in 1796.

On this Increaſe Your Committee deſire to be underſtood to give no Opinion ſo ſoon after the Commencement of the Eſtabliſhment; they only urge it as a Motive for great Attention on the Part of the Officers in their different Departments, and for the Application of Correctneſs in the Regulation of their Accounts. The actual Expenſe incurred for the Sick and Hurt in the Year 1797, amounted to £440,170. 10s. 7d.

Your Committee having, in the Return of Accounts from the Navy Office, which include the Expenſes of the Sick and Hurt Office, remarked certain Articles which appeared to them to require Explanation, proceeded to call the Firſt Clerk of the Foreign Department in the Sick and Hurt Office *, whoſe Examination contains an Explanation of the principal Articles which compoſe the actual Expenſe of the Sick and Hurt Office in the Year 1797. The Board of Sick and Hurt have alſo given an Explanation of the Articles of Expenſe in Queſtion.

The Contingencies and Incidents of this Office have increaſed very much: In 1782 they were £.1,356. 15s. 3d. in 1797 they were £.4,236. 8s. 4d. The Reaſons aſſigned may account fairly for the Difference.

Your Committee have received Returns of the Eſtabliſhment of the Royal Hoſpitals at Home, and of the different Naval Hoſpitals Abroad.

From theſe it appears, that at Haſlar Hoſpital the preſent Salaries amount to £.6,633. 19s. 5d. Net Receipt, of which £.4,310. is additional ſince 1782: At Plymouth the preſent Salaries amount to £.3,760. 12s. Net Receipt, of which £.2,677. 2s. 6d. is additional ſince 1782: And that a new Hoſpital has been formed at Deal during this War, the Salaries at which amount to £.1,154 0s. 6d. Net Receipt. Previous to this Eſtabliſhment the Buſineſs here was conducted as at ſmall Ports; viz. by allowing 6s. 8d. for each Cure, and 1s. a Day for Sick Quarters. Abroad, the Salaries of the Officers of Naval Hoſpitals amounted in 1797 to £.5,506. 13s. 9d. Net Receipt, of which there has been an Increaſe of £.2,748. 11s. 3d. and a Diminution of £.182. 10s. ſince 1782. The Increaſe of Expenſe of Eſtabliſhment in our Hoſpitals at Home, appears to have ariſen from the Government of them being new modelled, and Governors having been appointed to them in 1795, with their Deputies, to ſuperintend them conſtantly, and reſide upon the Spot. As the Lords of the Admiralty have hardly yet completed this Arrangement, Your Committee have only to remark, that the Expenſe is in itſelf conſiderable, but as Attention to good Order, and to the Health of our Seamen, are repreſented to be Motives for adopting theſe Meaſures, They think it meritorious in thoſe who have the Superintendence of ſo great a Naval Power to endeavour at the Riſk of a conſiderable Addition to our Expenditure, to put the Naval Hoſpitals of this Country into a State which may afford the moſt ample Relief to the Sick and Wounded of our gallant Seamen.

The Increaſe of Expenſe of Eſtabliſhment in our Hoſpitals Abroad, ariſes from an Extenſion of our former Eſtabliſhments at Antigua, Gibraltar, Halifax, and Jamaica, and from the Addition of Two at the Cape of Good Hope and Mole Saint Nicholas. The Eſtabliſhment alſo, which at Liſbon in the Year 1782 conſiſted of a Surgeon and Agent, has been very much increaſed, and has moved, as Circumſtances

ſtances made it neceſſary, from Toulon to Corſica, from Corſica to Leghorn, and from thence to Liſbon.

§ 3. Some general Obſervations ariſe from the Returns, which relate to all Departments of this Service. Amongſt which it is to be obſerved, that no Offices are allowed to be purchaſed; but there are Three Inſtances in which Annuities are paid to the ſuperannuated Officers by their Succeſſors in Office *; and the Motives which have induced this Arrangement are detailed in Three diſtinct Returns. Wherever this Practice is permitted, though particular Inſtances may poſſibly occur to juſtify the Meaſure, it can hardly fail in ordinary Caſes to produce miſchievous Conſequences; becauſe colourable Pretexts will always be found, and a Scene of bargaining for Succeſſion may naturally be expected, by which Part of the Salaries derived from the Public are converted into Penſions, and a Temptation is afforded to the Succeſſor in Office, againſt which it was intended to guard by the Grant of liberal Salaries.

The Modes adopted for ſupplying the Priſoners of War at Home and Abroad with Proviſions and Neceſſaries are detailed in the Examination of the proper Officer: And Copies of the Inſtructions to Surgeons † for Priſoners of War Abroad, of a Contract for Proviſions for Priſoners of War at Home, and of a Contract for victualling ſick Priſoners of War Abroad, have been returned to Your Committee, which confirm the above Statements, and are calculated to promote the Purpoſes of Humanity. But as the Treatment of Priſoners of War has recently undergone the ſeparate Inveſtigation of another Committee of this Houſe, it is not thought neceſſary here to enter into any further Particulars of Detail.

* Supplement (E). † Supplement (F).

26th June, 1798.

Supplement (A.)

REMARKS by the COMMISSIONERS for SICK and WOUNDED SEAMEN, upon the "Report of the Commiſſioners of Inquiry upon the Sick and Hurt Office."

Office for Sick and Wounded Seamen,
the 28th March, 1798.

IN Obedience to an Order from the Select Committee of the Honourable Houſe of Commons on Finance, directing "That there be laid before this Committee, a Statement, whether it is expedient or inexpedient, in the Opinion of the Sick and Hurt Office, to carry into Execution ſuch of the ſeveral Meaſures recommended by the Commiſſioners of Inquiry upon the Sick and Hurt Office, in their Seventh Report, as have not been hitherto carried into Execution;"—the Commiſſioners for Sick and Wounded Seamen have the Honour of preſenting to the Select Committee a Statement, containing Extracts from the Report of the Commiſſioners of Inquiry upon the Sick and Hurt Office, to which they have annexed their Remarks upon the Meaſures recommended.

W. Gibbons,
J. Johnſton,
Gil. Blane.

MEASURES recommended.	REMARKS.
The Commiſſioners ought perſonally to inſpect into the Weekly Progreſs of the Clerks in the ſeveral Departments, ſee that they are efficient, give due Encouragement to Ability and Induſtry, and diſmiſs thoſe who from Age, Infirmities, or other Cauſes, are unequal to the Duties of their Stations.	The Commiſſioners inſpect into the Progreſs made in Accounts, from Time to Time, as they judge neceſſary; and it has been cuſtomary for ſuch Rewards to be given for Extra Services performed in the Departments for Accounts, as the Board have thought reaſonable, previous to the Increaſe of the Salaries.
A Liſt of the Accounts under the Examination of each Clerk ſhould be weekly	Much Time would be unneceſſarily waſted in preparing ſuch Reports. The Commiſſioners are made acquainted when new Accounts are delivered in. Since

MEASURES.	REMARKS.
laid before the Board, with the Progreſs made therein; when new Accounts are delivered in, the Board ought to have immediate Notice thereof, with the general State of the Account by the Accountant's own Statement, and if any Balance appears due thereon to the Public, the Accountant ought to be directed to pay the ſame immediately into the Hands of the Treaſurer of the Navy, which Payment ought not to be deferred until the Account is examined.	the Date of this Report it has been cuſtomary to direct Accountants to pay in ſuch Balances as have appeared to have been due from them, without waiting for the final Settlement of their Accounts. If any Perſons neglect in future to pay their Balances, we are of Opinion they ſhould be compelled to do it.
By an Account tranſmitted to us, purſuant to our Requiſition, of Balances remaining due to the Public on Accounts which have been examined, and the Balances thereof aſcertained, it appears thar there are Thirty-five Accountants, whoſe Balances amount together to the Sum of £.6,341. 4s. not paid yet, though ſome of the Accounts have been examined, and the Balances ſtruck Forty Years ago.	Since the Year 1788, Endeavours have been uſed to recover the old Balances; the Amount of thoſe paid in is £.5,928. 19s. 1d. leaving only the Sum of £.412. 4s. 11d. unrecovered, which is to be attributed to ſeveral of the Parties, or their Repreſentatives, not being to be found.
We are of Opinion this merits immediate	

MEASURES.	REMARKS.
Attention; and that the Commiſſioners ought to direct the ſaid Accountants, or their Repreſentatives, to pay ſuch Balances to the Treaſurer of the Navy within Three Months.	
The preſent Mode of keeping the Hoſpital and Priſon Accounts ought to be ſimplified.	We are of Opinion that the Accounts are as much ſimplified as the complex Nature of them will admit.
The Agents at Home and Abroad, appointed by the Board, ought all to give Security to ſuch Amount as ſhall be thought fit.	Agents appointed, ſince the Year 1788, to Places where the Truſt ſeemed to require it, have given Security.
All Officers under the Rank of Admiral, before they can receive their Pay, muſt produce a Certificate from this Office, that no Impreſt ſtands againſt them; no Reaſon appears to us why, in this Caſe, Admirals ſhould be excepted.	Admirals have not been required to produce ſuch Certificates, but we think it would be a very proper Meaſure.
All Fees, Gratuities, Perquiſites, and other Emoluments, ought to be totally aboliſhed.	All Fees and Gratuities received in this Office are carried to Public Account, the Salaries of the Secretary and Clerks having been augmented, but their Salaries are yet liable to Deductions.
All the above Salaries to be paid Quarterly, clear of all Deductions whatever.	We coincide in Opinion with the Commiſſioners of Inquiry, that all Salaries ſhould be paid Quarterly, free from all Deductions.
The proper Eſtabliſhment for this Office we conceive to be, Three Commiſſioners	A new Eſtabliſhment has been lately formed for this Office, partly by Order of the King in Council, and partly by Order of the Lords Commiſſioners of the

MEASURES.	REMARKS.
in Time of Peace, One or Two Commiſſioners ſhould be added, as Occaſion may require, in order that the Hoſpitals at Haſler, at Plymouth, and the Priſons, may be frequently viſited, and the Agents Conduct inſpected.	Admiralty, ſuitable to the Change which has taken Place in the Nature of the Buſineſs, ſince the Report of the Commiſſioners of Inquiry.
The Salary of the Meſſenger to be Fifty Guineas; he ſhould reſide in the Office, and be allowed Coals and Candles for his Uſe therein.	The Buſineſs of the Meſſenger has been much increaſed by the Change of Service, his preſent Salary is £.30. per Annum, and he is allowed 15s. per Week for Meſſages, making together £.69. per Annum, being the ſame as he received before any Change took place; we are therefore of Opinion that the Salary propoſed is not adequate to the Exertions required, unleſs the Allowance made to him for Meſſages ſhould be continued, or an Equivalent granted in lieu.
The Office of Houſekeeper ſhould be aboliſhed.	The Office of Houſekeeper is in our Opinion abſolutely neceſſary.
The Clerks ought to riſe in Rotation to the Head of their reſpective Departments, unleſs found unfit for ſuch Preferments, in which Caſe the next properly qualified ſhould ſucceed.	It has been cuſtomary for the Clerks in this Office to riſe according to their Seniority, without Regard to Departments, if found qualified; and we are of Opinion that this Mode is the moſt equitable that can be adopted.
Upon being rendered incapable, by Age or Infirmities, of executing the Duties of their Stations, an Annuity ſhould be granted them, not exceeding Half the Amount of their Salaries, under	We agree in Opinion with the Commiſſioners of Inquiry on the Propriety of granting ſuch Annuities.

MEASURES.

the ſame Conditions as ſpecified in our Fifth Report.

And they ought all to enter into the ſame Obligations, ſubject to the like Mulcts and Penalties as therein preſcribed.

Several of the preſent Clerks in this Office are inefficient.

Having recommended the Abolition of all Fees, Gratuities, and Perquiſites in this Office, it remains to point out the Means of reimburſing the Public for the Increaſe of Salaries granted in lieu thereof. Certain Fees ſhould be paid upon Warrants of Appointment, and other Inſtruments iſſuing from this Office, according to the Rates ſpecified in the Table.

REMARKS.

As the Board have it in their Power to diſmiſs their Officers, we think that a ſufficient Security for their good Conduct, and we do not therefore ſee the Neceſſity of Bonds.

Such of the Clerks as were deemed inefficient have been ſuperannuated ſince the Examination by the Commiſſioners of Inquiry; there do not at preſent remain any Clerks who are inefficient.

We ſubjoin a Table of the Fees which are received in this Office, and carried to the Public Account:

SECRETARY's DEPARTMENT.

Appointments on Shore.

	£.	s.	d.
Where the Salary is £.200 per Annum -	4	4	—
Do. £.80, and under £.200 per Annum -	2	12	6
Aſſiſtant Surgeon - - - -	1	6	—
Aſſiſtant Diſpenſer - - - -	0	15	6
Surgeon and Agent for Sick and Wounded Seamen - - - - -	1	6	—

Warrants for the Service Afloat.

A Surgeon - - - - -	1	1	—
A Surgeon's Mate - - - -	—	10	6
A Confirming Warrant for a Surgeon -	1	1	—
Do. for a Mate - - - -	—	10	6

Miscellaneous.

	£.	s.	d.
Letter to Surgeons Company for Examination - - - - - -	—	5	—
Letter to Apothecaries Company for Examination as Diſpenſer - -	—	5	—

Letter

MEASURES.	REMARKS.	£.	s.	d.
	Letter to Apothecaries Company for Examination as Aſſiſtant Diſpenſer -	—	2	6
	Regiſtering a Power of Attorney - -	—	2	6
	Certificate of the Death of a Priſoner, when ſigned by the Board - -	—	5	—
	Certificate of Qualification - -	—	5	—
	Certificate of no Deduction from Wages on account of Free Gift - -	—	2	6
	Endorſement of an Acting Order, or Order for Payment, diſpenſing with Acting Order - - -	—	5	—
	Leave of Abſence to a Surgeon on Half Pay for leſs than 12 Months -	—	5	—
	Do. for 12 Months and upwards - -	—	10	6
	BILLS.			
	Bills for Free Gift, and Compenſation for Medicines, amounting to £.10, and under £.20 - - -	—	2	6
	Do. £.20 and under £.50 - -	—	5	—
	Do. £.50 and upwards - - -	—	10	6
	DEPARTMENT for SICK and WOUNDED SEAMEN at HOME.			
	Certificate of no Impreſt outſtanding againſt a Captain or Commander of a Veſſel - - -	—	2	6
	Certificate of the Death or Diſcharge of a Seaman or Marine from an Hoſpital or Sick Quarters - -	—	1	—
	DEPARTMENT for SICK and WOUNDED SEAMEN in Foreign Parts.			
	A general Certificate for a Surgeon to receive his Wages - - -	—	5	—
	Certificate of no Objection to the Payment of the Wages to a Purſer -	—	2	6
	Certificate of the Death or Diſcharge of a Seaman or Marine from an Hoſpital or Sick Quarters - -	—	1	—
	Bills for clearing Impreſts charged againſt Commanders, on account of Bills drawn for Surgeons Neceſſaries, amounting to £.1, and under £.10 -	—	1	—
	10£. - - - - 50 -	—	2	6
	50 - - - - 75 -	—	5	—
	75 - - - - 100 -	—	7	6
	100 and upwards - -	—	10	6

MEASURES.	REMARKS.
	DEPARTMENT for SICK PRISONERS of WAR.
	Certificate of the Death of a Priſoner — 1 — (£. s. d.)
The Poundage Rate propoſed in our Sixth Report ſhould, in our Opinion, be alſo paid on the Amount of all Bills iſſued from this Office for Stores ſupplied or Services performed.	We are of Opinion that the Poundage Rate propoſed would not anſwer any good Purpoſe, and do not therefore recommend its being adopted.
It has been repreſented to us that a new Regulation is much wanted reſpecting Hoſpital Tickets given to Seamen.	The Tickets to be given to Seamen have been regulated by ſome late Acts of Parliament, relating to the Payment of Seamen's Wages, &c.

W. Gibbons.
Ja. Johnſon.
Gil. Blane.

Supplement (B.)

The EXAMINATION of Dr. BLAIR, a COMMISSIONER of the SICK and HURT OFFICE, upon the Meaſures recommended by the Commiſſioners of Inquiry, in their Seventh Report; viz. upon the SICK and HURT OFFICE.

MEASURES Recommended.	ANSWERS.
	1.
The Accounts in this Office to be arranged; thoſe to which Diſpatch is moſt important to be firſt proceeded upon, at the Diſcretion of the Commiſſioners, and ſo ſucceſſively.	This Courſe of Proceeding is at preſent adopted.
	2.
A Liſt of Accounts under Examination to be Weekly laid before the Board, and Notice to be given to the	This is not adopted as to Weekly Liſts.

This

MEASURES.	ANSWERS.
Board of all new Accounts when delivered in, and Payment of any Balance appearing due thereon to be compelled before the Account itſelf is inveſtigated.	3. This frequently, but not univerſally done.
	4. The like.
Old Balances to be recovered.	5. Some of the Balances exiſting at the Date of this Report; viz. 20th March 1788, are not yet recovered, nor do I know that Proceſs has been iſſued.
The Hoſpital and Priſon Accounts to be ſimplified.	6. No general Alteration has been made in the Mode of keeping theſe Accounts, but Improvement is much wanted.
Agents appointed by the Board to give Security.	7. This has been adopted.
Admirals as well as other Officers to produce a Certificate from this Office, that no Impreſt ſtands againſt them before they receive their Pay.	8. This has not been adopted.
Gratuities, &c. to Clerks, to be diſcontinued, and a fixed Salary to be paid Quarterly in lieu thereof.	9. This has been completely carried into Execution.
Payment of Officers Balances ſhould be enforced, and not delayed till made good out of the Officers Pay.	10. The Payment of ſuch Balances is ſometimes enforced, but not univerſally, as far as I know. I have only been at the Board ſince April 1793.

MEASURES.	ANSWERS.
Propoſed Eſtabliſhment for this Office.	11. At preſent there are Four Commiſſioners, of whom Three are medical; the 1ſt Commiſſioner has a caſting Vote, and has the Superintendance.
Clerks to riſe in Rotation, if qualified, to the Head of their reſpective Departments, to enter into Bonds, and to have Annuities upon retiring from Age or Infirmities.	12. The Clerks riſe in Rotation, if qualified.
	13. ——— do not enter into Bonds.
	14. They have Annuities on retiring, in the Proportion of to the Amount of their full Salary, &c.
Inefficient Clerks to be reformed.	15. There are none at preſent inefficient.
Fees to be paid upon Inſtruments iſſuing from this Office, according to ſpecial Rates.	16. A Fee Fund is eſtabliſhed, but the Application thereof is not yet determined by the Admiralty. The Sum at preſent amounts to £.452. 12s. 6d. and is in the Hands of the Secretary and Chief Clerks.
A Poundage Rate to be paid on the Amount of all Bills iſſued from this Office, and to be received by the Receiver at the Navy Office.	17. Not done.
Hoſpital Tickets for Seamen to have only One Man's Name to be inſerted in each, not to be taken from him, but the Day of his Entry to be noted upon it, and certified by the Commanding Officer.	18. The Whole of this Subject is put under a new Syſtem of Regulations, in conſequence of the Stat. 32 Geo. III. c. 33.
Entries and Charges	

MEASURES.	ANSWERS.
from the Time of the laſt Payment of the Ship to be inſerted in the Sick Ticket.	
Men of any Ship ſent from the Hoſpital to ſerve in other Ships to be paid by a Pay Liſt made out from their Sick Ticket and Hoſpital Diſcharge.	
If ſent to Foreign Hoſpitals, and not returned to their proper Ships, Two Sick Tickets to be ſent with each Man, one to be kept there, and the other to be ſent with the Man, the Agent of the Hoſpital noting on the Sick Ticket the Day of his Diſcharge, and Value of the Slops ſupplied to him, and the Captain of the Ship tranſmitting it with his Muſter Book to the Navy Office.	

EXPLANATION and CORRECTION of the foregoing ANSWERS.

4th and 5th, THE general Practice of the Sick and Wounded Office, with reſpect to aſcertained or acknowledged Balances due to the Crown, is to call on the Parties from whom ſuch Balances are due to pay the ſame into the Hands of the Treaſurer of His Majeſty's Navy.

It may be obſerved that ſince the Report of the Commiſſioners of Inquiry, Balances have been paid into the Hands of the different Treaſurers of the Navy, conſiderably beyond the Sum mentioned in the ſaid Commiſſioners Report; and it is preſumed there cannot be

be any Balances either aſcertained on the paſſing of Accounts, or acknowledged by the Parties to be due to the Crown, but muſt have been called for, except ſuch Balances have been, by ſome accidental Circumſtances overlooked: but it ſometimes happens that the Perſon called on cannot immediately procure the Sum claimed; and Time has frequently been granted, and the Party permitted to pay the Sum due by Inſtalments; in ſome Inſtances the Solicitor of the Admiralty and Navy has been deſired to take the neceſſary Steps to recover the Sums due.

In the Courſe of one of my Viſitations to the Priſons, I came accidentally to hear that a ſmall acknowledged old Balance had not been called for.

6th. The Commiſſioners of Inquiry have ſtated, that Perſons upon whoſe Integrity the greateſt Confidence has been placed, have abuſed the Truſt repoſed in them, by participating in the Frauds which it was their Duty to have checked and prevented, and that the Facility with which Vouchers, Certificates, and Affidavits are obtained, enabled them to effect their Purpoſe with Eaſe and Security. They proceed to obſerve how much the Form and apparent Regularity of ſuch Vouchers is relied on without duly appreciating their Authenticity, or the Credit which they deſerve, a Neglect which they conceive in a great Meaſure to ariſe from the Difficulties experienced in the Detection of Fraud, but in a ſtill greater Degree from the little Succeſs which hath hitherto attended the endeavouring to bring Delinquents to Puniſhment.

This is going to the Root of the Evil; and the Improvement which I have ſtated to be much wanted is, to uſe all poſſible Means to detect the Fabrication of Vouchers, Certificates, and Affidavits, whenever ſuſpected, and above all to bring detected Delinquency to Puniſhment.

In Two Inſtances during the laſt War, in Accounts with this Office to a conſiderable Amount, Suſpicion aroſe of the Authenticity of the Vouchers, and Steps were taking to bring the ſuppoſed Delinquents to Puniſhment, which was prevented by the Parties abſconding.

10th. The Pay of Officers has in ſome Inſtances been ordered to be ſtopped, till their Balances were paid in.

14th. On the 6th of June 1788, the Sick and Hurt Board recommended the undermentioned Perſons, who were Clerks in their Office, to the Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners

Mr. Stephens informed the Board, by his Letter of the 18th of July 1788, that their Lordſhips had directed the Navy Board to cauſe a Penſion of £.50. per Annum to be ſettled upon Mr. Samuel Parſons, and £.40. per Annum each upon Meſſrs. Richard Lloyd and Peter Nettle.

of the Admiralty for Superannuation, they being rendered incapable of their Employments from Age and Infirmity:

Mr. Samuel Parſons,

Richard Lloyd, and

Peter Nettle.

Mr. Parſons had a Salary of £.100. per Annum, and ſome Emoluments.

Mr. Lloyd had a Salary of £.50. per Annum, an Allowance of £.20. per Annum for keeping the Accounts of Portable Soup during the making, and ſome Emoluments ariſing from Certificates of Seamen's Deaths.

Mr. Nettle had a Salary of £.50. per Annum, and an Allowance of £.20. per Annum in Time of War, and £.12. in Peace, for attending the London Hoſpitals.

16th. The Amount of the Fees unappropriated, and remaining in the Hands of the Secretary and Chief Clerks of the Sick and Wounded Office, is £.452. 12s. 6d.

An

Supplement (C.)

An ACCOUNT of the ESTABLISHMENT of the SICK and HURT OFFICE, for the Year 1798.

OFFICES.	NAME.	Salary.	Total Receipt.	Net Receipt.
		£. s.	£. s.	£. s. d.
COMMISSIONERS. (4.)				
	Robert Blair, Esq.	500 —	565 —	522 12 6
	Sir Wm. Gibbons, Bart.	500 —	500 —	462 10 —
	James Johnston, Esq.	500 —	500 —	462 10 —
	Gilbert Blane, Esq. *	500 —	500 —	462 10 —
SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT. (7.)				
Secretary	Joseph Stewart, Esq.	500 —	500 —	462 10 —
First Clerk	John Houseman	300 —	300 —	277 10 —
Second ditto	Charles William Bynon	150 —	150 —	138 15 —
Third ditto	Isaac Judd	120 —	120 —	111 — —
Fourth ditto	William Matthew Peters	100 —	100 —	97 10 —
Fifth ditto	William Harrison	80 —	80 —	78 — —
Sixth ditto	John Bynon	80 —	80 —	78 — —
HOME DEPARTMENT. (8.)				
First Clerk	Joseph Hefford	400 —	400 —	370 — —
Second ditto	William Mearns	150 —	150 —	138 15 —
Third ditto	John Hair	120 —	120 —	111 — —
Fourth ditto	Daniel Irwin Monk	100 —	100 —	97 10 —
Fifth ditto	Pettus Harman	80 —	80 —	78 — —
Sixth ditto	Thomas Hearle	80 —	80 —	78 — —
Clerk of London Hospitals	John Collier	150 —	150 —	138 15 —
Clerk of Soup House	Francis Page	150 —	150 —	138 15 —
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT. (7.)				
First Clerk	William Fisher	400 —	400 —	370 — —
Second ditto	John Fairweather Harrison	150 —	150 —	138 15 —
Third ditto	William Withey	120 —	120 —	111 — —
Fourth ditto	William Henry Tempest	100 —	100 —	97 10 —
Fifth ditto	William Judd	80 —	80 —	78 — —
Sixth ditto	William Jones	80 —	80 —	78 — —
Seventh ditto	Cornelius Perks	80 —	80 —	78 — —
	Carried forward - £.	5,570 —	5,635 —	5,255 7 6

* Gilbert Blane, Esq. is also Physician Extraordinary to the Prince and Princess of Wales;) Salary. He has a Pension for his Services as Physician to the Fleet in the West Indies. Annual Value £.168. 16s.

(continued)

(continued)

OFFICES.	NAME.	Salary.	Total Receipt.	Net Receipt.
		£. s.	£. s.	£. s. d.
	Brought forward - £.	5,570 —	5,635 —	5,255 7 6
PRISONERS DEPARTMENT. (4.)				
First Clerk - -	Exall Tempeſt - -	300 —	300 —	277 10 —
Second ditto - -	Richard Randall - -	150 —	150 —	138 15 —
Third ditto - -	Roger Murley -	120 —	120 —	111 — —
Fourth ditto - -	Matthew Jackſon - -	100 —	100 —	97 10 —
MESSENGERS and HOUSEKEEPER. (4.)				
First Meſſenger -	William Player. - -	30 —	69 —	69 — —
Second ditto - -	James Lewis - - -	20 —	59 —	59 — —
Porter - - -	William Keyworth - -	39 —	39 —	39 — —
Houſekeeper -	Elizabeth Player - -	27 6	27 6	27 6 —
	TOTAL - £.	6,356 6	6,499 6	6,074 8 6

ATTENDANCE.] The eſtabliſhed Hours of Attendance are from Ten till Four o'Clock daily, and not any Holidays are kept in this Office.

DUTIES.] The general Buſineſs of the Office, it is conceived, will be moſt briefly explained by giving the following, as the different Branches of the Public Service under the Management of this Board; viz.

1ſt. The Care of the Sick on Board of all His Majeſty's Ships in Commiſſion.

2d. The Care of thoſe ſent to Hoſpitals and to Sick Quarters.

3d. The Care of Sick Priſoners.

4th. The Superintendance of Medicines and Neceſſaries ſupplied for the Uſe of the Sick Afloat and on Shore.

5th. The Superintendance of Hoſpitals and Sick Quarters.

6th. The Examination of all Surgeons for the Navy, as to their profeſſional Qualifications; and,

7th. The Appointment of Surgeons and Surgeons Mates for His Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels.

FURTHER OBSERVATIONS.

Not any Retrenchment can be made in the Eſtabliſhment of this Office, without Detriment to the Public Service. It has ever been the Practice of the Commiſſioners to reduce the Eſtabliſhment of the Office, as well as the Expenſe of the Departments under their Management, ſo ſoon and to as great an Extent as the Good of the Public Service would admit.

It does not appear that any Improvements can be made, either in the Checks or Regulations of the Office.

W. Gibbons,
J. Johnſton,
Gil. Blane.

Office for Sick and Wounded Seamen,
28th March, 1798.

March

Supplement (D.)

March 16th, 1798.—The EXAMINATION of Mr. WILLIAM FISHER, Firſt Clerk of the Foreign Department in the SICK and HURT OFFICE.

WHO ſtated, that the Sick Seamen Abroad are ſupplied with Proviſions and Neceſſaries by Contract, wherever the Sick and Hurt Board have an Eſtabliſhment. Wherever there is a General Hoſpital there is an Eſtabliſhment, but no Eſtabliſhment where there is no Hoſpital.

Where there is no Eſtabliſhment, Proviſions and Neceſſaries are ſupplied by the Surgeon and Agent upon the beſt Terms that can be had. In one Inſtance he recollects the Surgeon ſupplied them himſelf, but in general he makes an Agreement with ſome Perſons on the Spot.

In Explanation of the Article of Bills of Exchange for Neceſſaries, amounting to £.113,000, as ſtated in the Account before the Committee, "of the ſeparate Articles which compoſe the actual Expenſe incurred for the Service of the Navy, in the Year 1797." Thoſe Bills of Exchange are for the Proviſions and Neceſſaries furniſhed by Contract, and comprehend all Expenſes incurred Abroad in general.

The Bills of Exchange comprehend the Value of Proviſions, Neceſſaries, &c. furniſhed to Sick Priſoners Abroad, as well as the Salaries and other Expenſes of the Eſtabliſhment of the Board.

In Explanation of the Articles for Medicines, viz £.27,851. 14s. he ſaid the Sum of £.20,025, include thoſe furniſhed to all the Eſtabliſhments Abroad, and for the Sick on Board all His Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels in Commiſſion. The Expenſe on the latter Head is occaſioned by a late Regulation eſtabliſhed at the Beginning of the Year 1797, for furniſhing each Ship with a Cheſt of Medicines by an Order of the Board of Admiralty. Before that Regulation the Medicines were ſupplied by the Surgeon, who now continues to ſupply a certain Proportion according to an eſtabliſhed Scale. The public Supply is regulated in Quantity by a certain Scale according to the Rate of the Veſſel, and the Average Complement of the Men, for which it is intended, and calculated to laſt a Twelve-month. Accounts are kept in the Foreign Department, with every Surgeon, of the Expenditure of thoſe Medicines, which Account muſt be paſſed previous to his obtaining his Certificate for Payment from the Sick and Hurt.

In Explanation of the Article in the ſaid Account, with Reſpect to Lemon Juice*, valued at £.29,580, in the Courſe of the laſt

* The Article of Lemon Juice has been introduced into the Navy during the preſent War, as the moſt powerful Antiſcorbutic in Nature; the Quantity ſupplied in the Year 1797, with the due Proportion (One to Ten) of Spirits of Wine to preſerve its Qualities, exceeded 50,000 Gallons.

Year,

Year, Mr. Fiſher ſaid, the moſt conſiderable Proportion of it is furniſhed to the Victualling Board as an occaſional Article of Diet for the Navy on particular Services; the Remainder is iſſued by the Sick and Hurt Board to the Surgeons of the Navy to be uſed medicinally: And he delivered in an Explanatory Paper, intituled, "Heads of Expenſe for 1797, Sick and Hurt."

Supplement (E.)

RETURN of Doctor LULMAN's Superannuation.

Doctor Lulman, from a paralytic Affection of his Thigh, finding his Attendance at the Office for Sick and Wounded extremely troubleſome, wiſhed much to retire on Superannuation from the Firſt Commiſſionerſhip, and Doctor Blair, at that Time Third Commiſſioner, and now Firſt Commiſſioner, with the Knowledge of Sir William Gibbons, then Second Commiſſioner, who declined applying for the Firſt Commiſſionerſhip, from the Idea that he ſhould be a medical Man, agreed to ſecure to Doctor Lulman ſuch an Annual Payment as would make the Sum allowed him on his Superannuation £. 300. Doctor Blair now pays Doctor Lulman on this Account £. 100 per Annum.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from WILLIAM YEO, Eſquire, Governor of the Royal Hoſpital at Haſlar, to the Commiſſioners for Sick and Wounded Seamen, &c. dated 8th March 1798.

Mr. Mottley, the Agent, pays by private Agreement to Mr. Newſham, the late Agent, Twenty Pounds a Year.

COPY of a LETTER from Mr. CLEAVER, of the Royal Hoſpital at Plymouth, reſpecting the Superannuation of Mr. ABRAHAM JEFFERY.

Sir, Royal Hoſpital, Plymouth, 9th March 1798.

In anſwer to the Letter you Yeſterday received from the Board of Sick and Wounded Seamen, in which, at the Inſtance of the Select Committee of the Houſe of Commons, the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty require an Account to be given of the Allowances that are paid out of the Salaries of Officers in the Naval Department, I requeſt you will pleaſe to inform the Board of Sick and Wounded Seamen, &c. that from the Time of my Appointment as Steward of this Hoſpital, which took Place on the 21ſt of Auguſt 1794, I have allowed, and regularly paid by Quarterly Payments

to

to my Predeceſſor in Office, Mr. Abraham Jeffery, the Sum of £.20 per Annum.

This Annual Income I have hitherto paid, and continue to pay, from the following Circumſtance:

When Mr. Jeffery was paſt the Age of 73, and after he had been the One Half of a Century in the Service, he ſignified to me, in Confidence, having been 20 Years in his Office, and 17 Years his Firſt Clerk, that he was quite worn out—that it grieved him to ſee me not only do my own Duty, but officiate for him alſo—that he intended to ſolicit for Superannuation—that he had no Doubt, from having been 50 Years in the Service, he ſhould be allowed to retire on his full Pay, and requeſted me to exert my Intereſt to get his Appointment.

I ſolicited my Friends, and ſucceeded ſoon afterwards. The old Gentleman obtained his Superannuation, but was greatly ſhocked to find he was allowed £.50 per Annum only. He called upon me in the Office with a broken Spirit, ſaid he was diſappointed and reduced, and incapable at his Time of Life to ſupport himſelf. I was deeply afflicted, made him a voluntary Offer to allow him £.20 per Annum for the Reſidue of his Life, and for his Satisfaction employed an Attorney to draw up a legal Inſtrument for the Purpoſe, which I executed, and paid my Proportion of the Expenſe thereof.

All that I directed to be inſerted in my Favour in the Inſtrument was, that in the Event of the Augmentation of his Penſion to £.100, or £.70 per Annum, I was to be abſolved from paying the £.20 per Annum alluded to above.

I have already paid the old Gentleman £.65, which he receives with Pain and Regret, well knowing that when 1s. 6d. in the Pound is deducted on account of the Civil Liſt, my Salary of £.150 per Annum is reduced to £.138. 15s. and conſequently that his Neceſſities preſs hard upon me; added to which, for nearly Three Years my Net Salary was but £.96 per Annum.

Mr. Abraham Jeffery has lately ſent a Memorial to the Admiralty, praying an Increaſe of his Penſion, which has been refuſed, on account of making a Precedent for ſuch Increaſe. The old Gentleman, however, is in Hopes that ſince he will be Seventy-eight Years old in the next Month, and ſince he has been a Servant of the Crown Fifty Years, the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty will ſtill grant his Petition, eſpecially when it is conſidered that there are few, if any, Inſtances of a Man who has been ſo long in the Service as he has been employed, and who can apply for an Increaſe of Penſion from the Principle and Conſideration that he has applied.

I am, &c.

George Cleather.

Supplement (F.)

COPY of INSTRUCTIONS to SURGEONS for PRISONERS of WAR Abroad.

By the Commiſſioners for taking Care of Sick and Wounded Seamen, &c.

INSTRUCTIONS to Surgeons for Priſoners of War in the Weſt India Iſlands.

1. YOU are to viſit the Priſon every Day, and finding any of the Priſoners ſo ill that it is neceſſary that they ſhould be put into the Hoſpital, you are to report in Writing to the Agent the Neceſſity of removing them, who will give you a Ticket in Form No. 1. but thoſe whoſe Caſes are ſo ſlight that they may without Danger remain in the Priſon, are to be attended there, and furniſhed with what Medicines may be neceſſary for their Cure.

2. The Sick are to be claſſed according to the Diſorders, in the beſt Manner the Hoſpital will admit of; and in caſe any infectious Diſorder ſhould be obſerved among the Priſoners, thoſe who may be under that Circumſtance are to be kept quite apart from the Reſt.

3. A progreſſive Weekly Account, in Form No. 2. is to be tranſmitted to this Office as often as Opportunity offers; and when any Priſoners have been in the Hoſpital more than Twenty-eight Days, a particular Account of their State of Health is to be forwarded with the Weekly Accounts.

4. A regular Entry Book is to be kept of the Priſoners, who may from Time to Time be in the Hoſpital, in Form No. 3. and when it is judged proper to return them to the Priſon, a Diſcharge Ticket, in Form No. 4. is to be given to the Agent.

5. You are at the End of each Quarter, viz. the 31ſt of March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31ſt December, to ſend us a complete Book of all the Priſoners Names who have been in the Hoſpital at any Time during that Quarter, expreſſing the Times of their Entry, Diſcharge, Death, or Eſcape, in Form No. 5, which ſaid Book is to be accompanied by the Tickets which you have received from the Agent with the Men, and at the End thereof is to be inſerted your contingent Diſburſements, and the Amount of your Salary, and an Abſtract ſhewing the whole Expenſe incurred for the Sick, and an Affidavit, in Form, No. 6; and ſimilar Quarterly Books, with like Vouchers, are to be tranſmitted for

Soldiers

Soldiers of Marching Regiments, or other Troops, and an Affidavit, in the Form No. 6, is to accompany each of them.

6. As the Priſoners are to be victualled during Sickneſs in the Manner particularized in the Contract, you are daily to ſet down in a Book to be kept for that Purpoſe, in Form No. 7, the Number of Men to be victualled on the reſpective Diets, which Book is to be given to the Agent, in order to his demanding of the Contractor every Day a proper Quantity of Proviſions.

7. The Priſoners Bed and Body Linen, while they are in the Hoſpital, are to be ſhifted, the former once every Fortnight, and the Shirts every Fourth Day, or as often as you ſhall deſire.

8. One Priſoner Nurſe will be allowed to every Ten Patients, for ſuch Men only as require that Attendance, as Men on Recovery, and certain Diſorders to be judged of by you, will not ſtand in Need of that Aſſiſtance; and you are therefore to regulate, and ſignify to the Agent from Time to Time the Number of Nurſes which are wanting, giving him a Certificate when a Nurſe is entered or diſcharged; and you are to note on the Weekly Account the Number of Nurſes employed.

9. The Nurſes are to ſweep and clean the Wards every Day.

10. You are to take Care to give us ſuch timely Notice of what Medicines, Drugs, &c. that may be wanted for the Uſe of the Sick and Wounded Priſoners of War, who ſhall be ſent to the ſaid Hoſpital, and to affix to each Article the Quantities ſo demanded, that they may be prepared and ſent from hence, to prevent the neceſſity of purchaſing them at where they muſt be much dearer than in England; and at every Time ſuch Demand is made, you are to join with the Diſpenſer in a Survey of each Article, and to make a Report thereof to us, ſpecifying in ſuch Report what Part of the Neceſſaries are condemned, and what Medicines and Neceſſaries, which are ſerviceable, are remaining in Store.

11. If it ſhall at any Time be abſolutely neceſſary for Purchaſes of Medicines or Neceſſaries to be made at you are to repreſent the ſame to the Commander in Chief of His Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels, and ſo ſoon as you receive his Orders, to procure the ſame on the moſt reaſonable Terms in your Power, tranſmitting us Bills and Receipts for what you purchaſe, the Receipts to be wineſſed by Two credible Witneſſes, and the Reaſonableneſs of the Prices to be certified; and you are to tranſmit us Copies of your Repreſentation to the Commander in Chief and his Orders in conſequence, with the Accounts to which they relate.

12. In caſe there are at any Time ſo many Sick or Wounded Priſoners on Shore, that yourſelf with the Diſpenſer cannot take

proper Care of them, you are to acquaint the Commander in Chief thereof, in order to his appointing any of the Surgeons Mates of His Majeſty's Ships, that may then be in Port; you are to tranſmit us Copies of your Repreſentation, and the Orders received in conſequence, and when the Service does not any longer require that Help, the Aſſiſtant is to be diſcharged, and Reaſons rendered to us for the Time he is continued: When any Aſſiſtant Surgeons are appointed, they are to be paid by you after the Rate of Five Shillings Sterling per Diem, their Receipts to be taken, and the Amount to be charged in your Account of Contingencies.

13. You are from Time to Time, as Supplies of Medicines, &c. arrive, to examine them jointly with the Diſpenſer, approve the good, reject the bad, and give us an Account of the one and the other by the firſt Opportunity, and likewiſe of any Thing broke or damaged, and by what Means you judge it to have been done.

14. You are at Liberty, at the End of every Quarter, to draw upon us for your Salary and contingent Diſburſements, which you are warranted to incur, included in One or more Drafts, the particular Sum for each Service to be ſpecified therein, which Bills are to be atteſted by the Flag Officer, Commander in Chief, or Senior Captain of His Majeſty's Ships or Veſſels at and the Money ſo taken up is to be upon the beſt Exchange that can be had for the Benefit of the Crown, which Exchange is to be certified by Three of the principal Merchants of the Iſland; and you are to ſend all your Quarterly Accounts by the ſame Conveyance that you adviſe of your Drafts; but if it ſhould happen that the Accounts to which ſuch Drafts relate cannot be ſent for by the ſame Conveyance, you are to inſert in the Letter of Advice all the Articles which make up the Sum for which you have drawn, particularly ſpecifying what has occaſioned any new or unuſual Charge; but it is hoped this will be ſeldom neceſſary, by your keeping your Accounts in ſuch Forwardneſs as to be able to finiſh them at a ſhort Notice.

15. You are to cauſe the Wards of the Hoſpital to be ſprinkled, as often as you judge neceſſary, with Vinegar.

16. If you meet with any Difficulties in carrying on the Service, you are conſtantly to report the ſame to the Agent.

Given under our Hands, at our Office, Somerſet Place, this

To Mr.
Surgeon for Priſoners of War, at

By Command of the Commiſſioners.

THIRTY-

THIRTY-FOURTH REPORT.

CHATHAM CHEST: GREENWICH HOSPITAL: AND CHELSEA HOSPITAL.

(Ordered to be printed 26th June, 1798.)

YOUR Committee, conſidering it as an important Part of their Duty to inquire into all ſuch Inſtitutions as belong to our Naval and Military Eſtabliſhments, with a View to aſcertain whether proper Regulations and Checks have been applied to their Expenditure; and anxious in thoſe Inſtances, which reflect the higheſt Honour upon the Munificence of the Nation, whilſt they offer a well-merited Aſylum to the brave Defenders of their Country, that no Means ſhould be miſapplied or diſſipated, which ought to be devoted to ſo noble a Purpoſe; have proceeded to require Returns from the Cheſt of Chatham, and from the Royal Hoſpitals of Greenwich and Chelſea.

CHATHAM CHEST.

THE Office, called The Cheſt at Chatham*, is ſtated to have been eſtabliſhed in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth,

* Supplement (A).

about

about the Year 1588, when many Seamen being hurt and maimed in the Service againſt the Spaniards, petitioned Her Majeſty for Relief, who directed the Lord High Admiral to take their Petition into Conſideration; in conſequence of which, with the Advice of the Four principal Officers of the Navy, and by the Conſent of the inferior Officers and Seamen, it was agreed, that a Deduction of 6*d.* per Month ſhould be made out of their Wages for this charitable Inſtitution; upon which Baſis it has ſtood ever ſince, without any conſiderable Variation.

The Governors of Chatham Cheſt* have returned a detailed Account of the Eſtabliſhment for the Year 1798, with the Attendance and Duties of the Perſons employed; by whom, and how appointed, with the Duration of Intereſt, whether executed in Perſon or by Deputy; with Salaries, Fees, Emoluments, and Deductions, and the Increaſe and Diminution of Salaries, Officers, &c. ſince the Year 1782:

Alſo, An Account of the Name and Rank of each Officer†, Clerk, &c. employed in managing the Cheſt at Chatham, when elected, and how; their Net Receipt in Salary, Daily Allowance, or other Emoluments for 1797; and on the Average of the laſt Three Years, with the other Employments they hold under Government, and their Annual Value:

Alſo, An Account of the general Bill of Contingencies and Incidents belonging to the Office of the Cheſt for the Years 1782 and 1797 reſpectively, diſtinguiſhing the principal Heads of Diſburſement, and the Amount of the Whole, and from what Fund paid, and up to what Period:

Alſo, An Account of the Receipts of Money‡, as diſtinguiſhed under the ſeveral Heads of Defalcations, Intereſt,

* Supplement (A. 1.) † Supplement (A. 2.) ‡ Supplement (A. 3.)

and

and Rents, which conſtitute the Fund for the Support of the Cheſt at Chatham.

To theſe Documents Your Committee refer, as giving a very diſtinct Account of the Nature and Management of this Inſtitution.

It appears from thence, that the Number of Penſioners in 1782, was 4,197; in 1797, the Number was 5,762; and upon the 26th of March 1798, the total Number returned, was 6,400. When any of them recover from their Hurts, or are admitted into Greenwich Hoſpital, their Penſions ceaſe. The Revenues of the Cheſt, ariſing from Rents and Intereſt of Stock, amount at preſent to about £.26,000. per Annum, beſides the Defalcations of 6*d*. per Month per Man, &c. which in the Year 1788 (being a Year of Peace) produced only £.6,608; but in the Year 1797, produced a Revenue to the Cheſt of £.45,571.

The Comptroller of the Navy, as a Superviſor of the Cheſt, has communicated to Your Committee his Sentiments reſpecting ſome Regulations, which in the Opinion of Your Committee it may be very proper to adopt*, as they will confine the Buſineſs, at the Annual Meetings, within more preciſe Limits in regard to the Time employed in making the Payments, and conſequently will reduce the Expenſe of Management, without preventing the Petitioners from receiving every humane Attention to which they are juſtly entitled. The Superviſor alſo propoſes, that the Pay of the Purſers, who are Governors, ſhould be reduced to that of the other Warrant Officers. It is very deſirable that the Management of an Inſtitution of this Nature ſhould be in the Hands of Perſons of the ſame Profeſſion, who having contributed to theſe Funds during their Service, may be conſidered as more entitled to that Situation. This Rule

ſeems generally to have been obſerved in the Election of the Governors of the Cheſt, and Your Committee are therefore not diſpoſed to animadvert upon their Number, which might otherwiſe appear greater than is abſolutely requiſite for the Management of the Funds of this Charity.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL.

This Hoſpital was founded originally by the Royal Donations of King William and Queen Mary*; and its Revenues conſiſt principally of the following Branches: Six Pence per Man per Month from all Seamen and Marines in the King's and Merchants' Service; the Half Pay of certain Officers of the Hoſpital; the forfeited and unclaimed Shares of Prize and Bounty Money; the Duties ariſing from the North and South Foreland Light Houſes; the Rents of the Market at Greenwich, and of Houſes there and in London; the Rents and Profits of the Derwentwater Eſtates, including Lead Mines, and of other Eſtates purchaſed in the North; and the Intereſt of Money inveſted in the Public Funds: The total Receipt whereof for the Year 1797, was £.85,840. 16s. 7¼d.

The Directors of the Royal Hoſpital at Greenwich have ſtated in their Return to your Committee, the Outlines of the Nature and Management of that Inſtitution; and the many other Duties which preſs upon the Attention of Your Committee, prevent them from entering upon any very detailed Inquiry into theſe Statements, which, the Directors obſerve, would require many Explanations, and much Time for them to prepare. Your Committee, however, think it proper, to recommend an occaſional Examination of the Accounts of this Hoſpital; becauſe it appears by your Journals to have been the frequent Practice of former Parliaments, in Times when the Application of its Revenues, then comparatively

* Supplement (B. 1.)

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ſmall, was of much leſs Importance to the State than in the preſent increaſed State of our Navy; and becauſe alſo, the ſame Journals record the not unfrequent Grants of Money in Aid of the Deficiency of the Funds of the Hoſpital, a Circumſtance which may again recur, and may occaſion ſimilar Calls upon the Public Purſe.

So great a Monument of the Charity and Munificence of the Nation, ought to be ſupported with a proper Degree of Magnificence. Your Committee therefore, although they obſerve that large Sums have been expended recently in rebuilding and ornamenting the Chapel, amounting to £. 62,571. 7s. 1d. do not notice it with any View to cenſure what the Directors term "a due Attention not "only to Convenience but to Appearance, in the Com-"pletion of an Eſtabliſhment ſuperior to any other, and "ſuitable to the greateſt Maritime Power that has exiſted "in the Hiſtory of Mankind;" but with a Wiſh to obſerve, that the moſt correct Attention to the Completion of this noble Foundation, will lead the Directors to endeavour, by a rigid Œconomy in the ordinary Adminiſtration of its Funds, to diſtribute its Benefits as far as poſſible among the increaſing Objects of its Charity.

Your Committee, comparing the total Receipt for the Year 1797, viz. £. 85,840. 16s. 7¼d. (from which £. 2,500 is to be deducted as payable to Lord Newburgh) with the Number of In-Penſioners, who are cloathed, lodged, and maintained; viz. 2,350, and 140 Nurſes, to which 2,000 Out Penſioners (at £.7. per Man per Ann.) muſt be added, are diſpoſed to form a favourable Opinion of its preſent Management *, and they truſt that the Commiſſioners, Gover-

* One Hundred and Fifty Boys, the Sons of Seamen, alſo are educated for the Sea Service, and clothed and maintained out of a ſeparate Fund, chiefly ariſing from the Profits of ſhewing the Hoſpital, and from a Saving upon the Allowance made to Penſioners in Money, who chuſe to take that in lieu of Proviſions.

nors, and Directors, will continue to conſider it, as they expreſs themſelves, a ſacred Duty to adopt every practicable Improvement which may ſuggeſt itſelf in the Courſe of the Management of this valuable Charity, conformably to the Truſt impoſed by the Charter. The Balance in the Hands of the Treaſurer varies neceſſarily, but it is ſtated to be as low as the Circumſtances of large and fluctuating Receipts and Diſburſements will allow, and that it amounted to £. 13,528. 7s. 1d. per Month, on an Average, in the Year 1797. The Obſervation which Your Committee has already made, as to the Propriety of confining the Appointment of Officers in Eſtabliſhments of this Nature to Men of the ſame Profeſſion with that which is the Object of the Charity, is ſtrongly applicable to this Hoſpital.

As the Sixpenny Receiver's Office is a Branch of this Eſtabliſhment by a Grant from Parliament, Your Committee have alſo required a Statement of its Receipt and Expenditure. From the Returns received *, it appears that the Buſineſs of this Office has proceeded with little Variation for a Series of Years. Owing to the increaſed Trade of the Country, the Receipts however have increaſed in a ſmall Proportion ſince 1782, and the Buſineſs of the Office has propoſed a certain Addition of Trouble †, which has occaſioned an additional Expenſe ſince that Period of £ 100 a Year in Salary to the Clerks. It is obvious that the Eſtabliſhment of the Office may be reduced in the Inſtance of any Clerkſhip executed by Deputy, as at preſent, making perhaps ſome Compenſation to thoſe on whom any additional Duty may devolve.

The Groſs Receipt of this Office has fluctuated ſince the Year 1782, from £. 11,500 to £. 15,485 ‡. The total Receipt for the Year 1797 was £. 13,533. 4s. The Average Annual

* Supplement (E. 2, 3, and 4.) † Supplement (B. 4.)
‡ Supplement (B. 3.)

Amount

Amount of the Incidents is £.1,355. 17s. 4d. The particular Amount, in 1797, was £.1,384. 15s. 10¾d.

A Return has been alſo made of the Receivers at the Out Ports of Great Britain, Ireland, America, Guernſey, and Jerſey, with the Amount of the Groſs and Net Receipts, Commiſſion and Incidental Charges, in the Year 1797; to which a Copy of the Inſtructions to be obſerved by them is annexed. And of this Return the following is an Abſtract:

	Groſs Receipt.			Commiſſion at 2s. 6d. in the Pound.			Incidents.			Net Receipt.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
England - -	6371	17	1½	795	1	0¼	19	1	0	5557	15	1¼
Scotland - -	956	18	0	113	19	1½	59	16	9½	783	2	1
Ireland - -	777	18	9½	96	15	8½	51	17	0	629	6	1
America and West Indies	437	10	0½	54	13	9		—		382	16	3¼
Guernſey - -	69	5	7	8	13	1½	3	6	11½	57	5	6
Jerſey - -	127	7	10	15	18	4	0	17	0	110	12	6
Newfoundland	633	4	6	79	3	0¾		—		554	1	5½
Total - £.	9374	1	10½	1164	4	1½	134	18	9	8074	19	0

This Receipt, added to that of the Port of London, and ſome trifling Collections in ſome of the Leſſer Weſt India Ports, not regularly remitted on Account of their Smallneſs, make up the Total of the Monies received in this Office, which, after deducting the Contingencies, is paid over to the Treaſurer of Greenwich Hoſpital.

CHELSEA HOSPITAL.

Reſpecting the Conſtitution of Chelſea Hoſpital, Your Committee have received a Paper, intituled, "His Majeſty's "Patent and Inſtructions to the Right Honourable the "Lords

" Lords and other Commiſſioners for the Affairs of Chelſea " Hoſpital," containing the Deſcription of the ſeveral Perſons who are appointed Commiſſioners for the Affairs of this Hoſpital, and the Powers and Authorities under which they act; Six of whom, namely, the Two Paymaſters General of His Majeſty's Forces, the Two Comptrollers of the Accounts of the Army, the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor for the Time being *, are the Acting Commiſſioners, and hold a Board once in every Month (or more frequently if the Buſineſs requires it) for the Examination of diſcharged Soldiers recommended in the Chelſea Penſion; for appointing ſuch of them as may be judged fit to the different Garriſons in Great Britain; and for the Direction, Controul, and Management of all other Affairs relating to the Hoſpital.

The Eſtabliſhment of this Hoſpital is upon an extenſive Scale †; the Salaries and Emoluments of its Officers amounted to £.7,086. 2s. 2½d. Net Receipt in 1797, without eſtimating the Value of their reſpective Apartments, &c. Since 1782, Attention has been paid to ſeveral ſtriking Articles of Expenſe which had crept into this Inſtitution ‡. In the Salaries and Emoluments Your Committee find, ſince that Period, ſeveral Alterations proceeding from this Attention, which produce a Diminution calculated at £.796. 14s. 6d per Annum; of which £.400 and upwards is ſtated to ariſe from the Alteration of Eſtabliſhment relative to the Surgeon, by Minute of the Board, December 19th, 1796 ‖. He has now £.500 per Annum in lieu of Emoluments and Bills for Dreſſings and Operations upon In-Penſioners, and of £.400 per Annum in lieu of the ſame for Out Penſioners during War, but only £.200 per Annum Six Months after a Definitive Treaty of Peace, and during its Continuance. This is

* Supplement (C. 1.)
† Supplement (C. 2.)
‡ Supplement (C. 3.
‖ Supplement (C. 4.

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in addition to the Salary of £.100 a Year, and £.66. 11s. in lieu of Table and Furniture, ſo that his Salary and Emoluments are now £.1,066. 11s. with a Deduction of £.7. 10s. for Taxes; which Salary and Emoluments were upon an Average of the laſt Three Years £.1466. The Emoluments of any future Surgeon are to be £.1700 per Annum during the War, and £.500 per Annum during peace. The Emoluments of the Apothecary, whoſe Salary is £.50, and his Allowance in lieu of Table £.27. 9s. were £.799. 13s. 4d. being the Surplus of his Bills for Medicines beyond the Allowance for Medicines and Shop Expenſes; but this Office is held by Patent for Life.

An Increaſe of Salaries and Emoluments to the Amount of £.267. 15s. has taken Place; from which £.100, added to the Major's Salary, ought however to be deducted, it having been paid at the War Office previous to the preſent Major's Appointment, and not being therefore a new Charge upon the Public. The other Augmentations are for increaſed Duties, or for Compenſation on Account of proper Retrenchments affecting the Intereſt of the Individual Officer, particularly in the Caſe of the Clerk of the Works, whoſe Perquiſites were, previous to the Order of the Board 21ſt June 1793, of a Nature to produce Profuſion. Before that Period the Practice of furniſhing the Apartments of the ſeveral Officers, and of ſupplying them with various Houſehold Articles without Reſtriction, had been attended with great and increaſing Expenſe, and was in its Nature liable to Abuſe. The Board therefore ordered, June 21ſt, 1793, that the future Proviſion of theſe Articles, with reſpect to the preſent Officers, ſhould be continued in moderate and reaſonable Extent; but that ſuch Officers as ſhould be appointed in future, ſhould have an Addition made to their Salaries and be deprived of this Privilege.

In examining the general Account of the Expenditure of this Hoſpital, the good Effects of the late Regulations appear to be conſiderable. The Artificers Bills, which in 1782 were £.5,395. 8s. 7d. were in 1797 only £.1,936. 8s. 10¾d. being diminiſhed by £.3,458. 19s. 8¼d. The Average Amount of Artificers Bills for Ten Years previous to 1793, was £.4,985. The Tradeſmen's Bills, which in 1782 were £.3,898. 5s. 5d. were in 1797, £.3,295. 2s. 1d. leaving £.603. 3s. 4d. as a Diminution of Expenſe. The Average Amount of Tradeſmen's Bills for Ten Years, from 1784 to 1793 incluſive, was £.4,161; ſo that the Bills of 1797 appear in both Inſtances to be materially diminiſhed. Upon the whole of this general Account it appears, that between 1782 and 1797, an Increaſe of Expenſe has taken place, to the Amount of £.5,698 per Annum. This Increaſe is ſtated to have ariſen principally from the advanced Price of Proviſions, the additional Number of Out Penſioners, and the Relief of Perſons totally helpleſs, and from Taxes; and the Increaſe upon the ſingle Article of Proviſions is £.2,852. But it is alſo to be obſerved, that a Decreaſe has taken place within the ſame Period, amounting to £.4,996 per Annum, leaving only an apparent Increaſe of £.702. per Annum, notwithſtanding the very large additional Diſburſements which have been neceſſarily occaſioned on all theſe ſeveral Heads of Expenditure.

The Nature of the Contingencies belonging to the different Officers may be learnt in ſome Degree from the Copies of the Contingent Bills of the Deputy Treaſurer and Secretary for 1782 and 1797; in the former of which the Poundage on the Artificers Bills forms an Item, which it is preſumed is to be aboliſhed hereafter.

Within the Walls of the Hoſpital there are lodged, cloathed, and victualled, 476 Officers and Privates in Sixteen Wards, of which Two Wards are aſſigned to each Company, making in

in all Eight Companies. Their Pay amounts to £.1,269. 13s. 5d. which uſed to be paid till 1784, out of the Poundage of the Army, and was not voted by Parliament. The Poundage of the Army now goes generally in Aid of the Vote of Parliament. In 1797 the Vote was £.26,027. 16s. 9d. and the Poundage £.2,800, making £.28,827. 16s. 9d. The Expenditure of the Eſtabliſhment at the Hoſpital, in 1797, is ſtated to have been £.29,044. 18s. 7¼d. The Payment of the Out Penſioners is managed by One Agent, who has a Salary of near £.1,600 a Year, out of which he pays about £.674 to Two Clerks ſtationed at Chelſea, and Three others, One at each of the principal Exciſe Offices of England, Scotland, and Ireland, from whence the Payments to the Penſioners are iſſued.

In 1782 the Out Penſioners were in Number 11,907, and in 1795 they were 16,955. In 1782 their Expenſe was £.85,586. 4s. 6½d. in 1795, £.114,136. 1s. 5¾d. Extra Penſions are paid in compaſſionate Caſes, which ſeldom exceed Four Pence a Day; theſe appear in the Abſtract of the Hoſpital Accounts for the In-Penſion, and are paid under the Head of Contingencies and Extraordinaries. The total Expenſe of this Eſtabliſhment is Annually before the Houſe in the Shape of a Vote to cover its Expenſes.

The Extracts from the Minutes of the Board exhibit many Abuſes, which the preſent Governors have ſhewn a laudable Deſire to correct; and they have laid the Foundation of a Reform, which Time will gradually carry into Effect, if this Hoſpital continues to be conducted upon the ſame Principles. The Policy of the Eſtabliſhment ſeems to require that all the Offices ſhould be filled by Military Men, and that every Effort ſhould be uſed to make the Money voted by Parliament go as far as poſſible in fulfilling the beneficent Intentions of the Public towards the Objects of this Inſtitution.

26th June, 1798.

Supplement (A.)

An ACCOUNT of the Eſtabliſhment of the Office for managing the CHEST at CHATHAM for the Year 1798; with the Attendance and Duties of the Perſons employed.

THE Office called The CHEST at CHATHAM was eſtabliſhed in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, about the Year 1588, when many Seamen, being hurt and maimed in the Service againſt the Spaniards, petitioned Her Majeſty for Relief, who directed the Lord High Admiral to take their Petition into Conſideration. He having conſulted the Four principal Officers of the Navy, it was agreed, with the Conſent of the inferior Officers of Ships, and of the Seamen, whoſe Pay had been increaſed from a Noble to Ten Shillings a Month, to deduct 6*d.* a Month out of their Wages for this charitable Uſe; and that the Maſter Attendant, Maſter Shipwright, Boatſwains, and Purſers (the Gunners being admitted in the Year 1618) ſhould have the Diſpoſal of the ſaid Money, as they ſhould ſee Cauſe. Upon this Baſis it hath ſtood ever ſince, without any conſiderable Variation.

The Buſineſs of the Cheſt is managed at preſent by the following principal Officers:

Two Superviſors; and Nine Governors.

The Two Superviſors are, the Comptroller of the Navy and the Reſident Commiſſioner of Chatham Yard. It is their Duty to ſuperintend all Matters reſpecting the Cheſt; to controul the Proceedings of the Governors; to decide upon any Buſineſs referred to their Conſideration; and to promote, as much as it is in their Power, the Intereſt and Welfare of this Inſtitution. They receive no Pay or Emolument. The Reſident Superviſor had formerly the ſame Allowance as the Governors; but from June 1783, Commiſſioner Proby, the preſent Reſident Superviſor, declined accepting it.

The Nine Governors are, the Two Maſters Attendant, and Maſter Shipwright of Chatham Yard; Two Purſers; Two Boatſwains, and Two Gunners of Firſt and Second Rates in Ordinary at the Port of Chatham. But if there are no Ships, or only One of that Deſcription in the Port, they may then be choſen from Third Rates. Their Duty is, to be preſent at the viewing and examining of all maimed and wounded Seamen; to inſpect the Smart Tickets; to determine, with the Aſſiſtance of the Surgeons, what Sums ſhould be granted as Penſions, or what ſhould be paid as full Satisfactions, in Proportion to the Hurts received; to direct and ſuperintend all Payments of Money; to viſit the Cheſt Eſtates, and

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ſee that they are kept in proper Repair; to ſolicit for the Money required for the general Payment, and other Services of the Cheſt; to examine all Diſburſements and Accounts; to inſpect the Certificates of Life and Powers of Attorney; and, in ſhort, to give whatever Aſſiſtance may be neceſſary, for the Benefit and Advantage of thoſe for whoſe Relief the Cheſt was eſtabliſhed. They receive no Salary; but are paid each 11*s.* 8*d.* a Day, for their actual Attendance at every Meeting of the Cheſt; which is diſtinguiſhed into Monthly and General. The Monthly Meetings are held for the Admiſſion of Penſioners, and for the Granting a Compenſation to thoſe who are not admitted, by reaſon of ſmall Hurts; for the Renewal of Penſion Tickets; for the Diſcharge of thoſe who have recovered; and for the Augmentation or Reduction of Penſions. Theſe Meetings commence the firſt Tueſday in each Month, and continue till all the Buſineſs is ſettled. The Number of Days is uncertain; it depending upon the Number of Seamen and Penſioners who appear. In Time of Peace, it is ſeldom more than Two or Three Days; in Time of War it has extended to Eight. The General Meeting is Annual, and commences about the Middle of June, when the Penſioners, either in Perſon or by their Agents, are paid their Yearly Penſions and all Arrears due to them. During the Annual Payments, Two Days in the Week are partly appropriated to the ſame Buſineſs as is tranſacted at the Monthly Meetings. The Number of Days depends on the Number of Penſioners on the Pay Books. The Average of the general Sittings for the laſt 16 Years, from 1782 to 1797, is 66 Days each. The Hours of Attendance are from Eight till Two o'Clock. No Holidays are obſerved. The Two Purſers, in addition to their 11*s.* 8*d.* a Day, are allowed, at the Annual Payment, 5*s.* a Day each for keeping a Pay Book, which is called the Governor's Book.

Under the principal Officers for managing the Buſineſs of the Cheſt are the following Appointments:

An Accountant.	An Attorney.
A Cheque on the Treaſurer of the Navy.	Two Clerks.
	An Aſſiſtant Clerk.
Two Surgeons.	A Meſſenger and Door Keeper.

The Accountant is Clerk of the Rope Yard. It is his Duty to be preſent at all Meetings; to enter the Orders and conduct the Correſpondence; to examine the Penſion Tickets; to receive the Rents, and make the neceſſary Diſburſements; to keep a Pay Book, called The Accountant's Book; to pay the Seamen and Penſioners, or their Agents, at the Monthly and General Meetings; and, at the End of the Annual Payment, to make up and balance his Caſh Account. He has a Salary of £.50 a Year; and receives the odd Pence, which amount to about £.5 a Year. In Conſideration of

his Services, he has had an Addition made of £.30 a Year to his Salary, from the 1ſt January, 1798, when the Funds of the Cheſt were materially and progreſſively augmented. He receives alſo £.10. 10ſ. for writing One of the Four Annual Pay Books. The Accountant, prior to the Year 1787, received 10ſ. a Day at the Meetings of the Cheſt; but this Allowance was diſcontinued, when an Election took Place in December, 1786.

The Checque on the Treaſurer of the Navy, is Chief Clerk in the Comptroller's Office for Seamens Wages, and reſides in London. It is his Duty to examine and adjuſt all the Defalcations abated on Ships and Yard Books, in order to charge the Treaſurer therewith; to ſend to the Governors the Impreſt Bills, and to direct the ſafe Conveyance of the Money to Chatham; to ſend alſo an Annual Account of the Balances due to the Cheſt; to keep an Alphabetical Regiſter of all Smart Tickets iſſued by the Surgeons, and return the ſaid Liſts Monthly to the Governors; to keep an Alphabetical Book, containing the Names of all Penſioners, with their Hurts; and to attend at the General Meeting at Chatham; to keep a Pay Book, called The Comptroller's Book. His Salary is £.50 a Year, and 10ſ. a Day during the Annual Payment.

Two Surgeons—One of whom is the Surgeon of Chatham Yard; the other a Reſident in the Neighbourhood. It is their Duty to attend jointly the Monthly Meetings, and Two Days in the Week during the general Payment; to examine and inſpect the Hurts of wounded Seamen, in Preſence of the Governors; to report their State and Condition, and what Annual Penſion or full Satisfaction the Parties appear to be entitled to; and to review thoſe Penſioners, who, having been admitted, appear at periodical Times to be examined. Their Salary is £.60 a Year each. The Surgeon of Sheerneſs Yard uſed formerly to be elected Aſſiſtant Surgeon, at a Salary of £.20 a Year. But that Appointment being found unneceſſary, it was diſcontinued at Chriſtmas 1790, when Mr. Bellas, the then Surgeon, was removed from Sheerneſs to Deptford Yard.

The Attorney is a Reſident in the Neighbourhood. It is his Duty to attend the Governors whenever he is required, on all Occaſions where legal Advice and Aſſiſtance may be neceſſary; to draw up all Leaſes, Agreements, &c. and to viſit, with the Governors, the Cheſt Eſtates, to ſee that the Tenants perform the Covenants by which they are bound. He has a Salary of £.30 a Year; and, whenever Law Expences are incurred, he makes the uſual Charge by Bill. He formerly attended at the Monthly Meetings; and, at the general Payment, to examine the Certificates of Life and Letters of Attorney, for which he was allowed 10ſ. a Day; but this Duty being now performed by the Governors, his

Attendance

Attendance has been diſcontinued, and the Allowance ceaſed from the Month of June, 1786.

All the Principal and other Officers, as above ſpecified, are elected, as Vacancies happen, by the Governors, and hold them during their Continuance in thoſe Employments by Virtue of which they were eligible, except the Warrant Officers of Ships. Theſe are choſen only for Two Years, that, in Caſe there are more than Two Ships of Firſt and Second Rates in Ordinary at the Port of Chatham, an Opportunity might be given to all of the ſame Rank to ſerve in Rotation.

The Two Clerks of the Cheſt are the Firſt and Second Clerks of the Commiſſioner of Chatham Yard. It is their Duty to attend at the Monthly and General Meetings; to fill up the Penſion Tickets; to enter the Penſioners Names in the Hurt Books, with the various Deſcriptions; to note the Appearances, with other Remarks, in the Pay Book; to make out Liſts for Payment of preſent Reliefs and full Satisfactions; and Monthly Liſts for the Admiralty and Navy Offices. They are paid for their Attendance at the Monthly Meetings 5*s*. a Day each; and, at the Annual Payment, for keeping a Pay Book, called The Superviſor's Book, an additional 5*s*. a Day each. They alſo receive £.10. 10*s*. each for writing Two of the Annual Pay Books.

The Aſſiſtant Clerk is Clerk to the Maſters Attendant. He attends at the Monthly Meetings, and aſſiſts the other Clerks in their reſpective Duties; for which he is allowed 3*s*. a Day. At the General Meeting, he has an Addition of 7*s*. a Day, for examining the Hurt Books during the Annual Payment.

The Door Keeper and Meſſenger is the Meſſenger to the Commiſſioners Office. He delivers and receives all Meſſages, for which he has a Salary of £.5. per Annum. He keeps the Door at the Monthly Meetings, for which he is paid 1*s*. 6*d*. a Day; and he calls over the Penſioners Names at the Annual Payment, for which he is allowed an additional 3*s*. 6*d*. a Day.

The Clerks and Door Keeper are appointed by the Governors.

The Conductor at the Pay Office in London, whoſe Buſineſs it is to convey Money to the Pay Office at Chatham, and alſo to the Cheſt, formerly attended at the Annual Payment, for which he was allowed 10*s*. a Day; but that Attendance being found unneceſſary, has been diſcontinued ſince the Year 1786; and he receives now only the uſual Allowance for conducting the Money from London to the Cheſt, which is 5*s*. a Thouſand for Tolling, and the Expences of Guards and Coach.

All the Offices are executed in Perſon, with a ſingle Exception, which happened in the Year 1797, when there being no Reſident

Purſers of Ships in Ordinary at the Port of Chatham, there were no Governors of that Deſcription during the general Payment, when a Deputy was paid the 10*s*. a Day for keeping the Pay Book, which would have been kept by the Purſers, if there had been any elected.

There are no Fees, Emoluments, or Deductions, than what have been already mentioned.

W. Nichelſon. *W. Baker.*
Chatham Cheſt Room, *J. Madgſhon.* *W. Cunningham.*
26th March, 1798. *Edw. Siſon.* *W. Coates.*

Supplement (A. 2.)

An Account of the Name and Rank of each Officer, Clerk, &c. employed in managing the CHEST at CHATHAM; Net Receipt; and other Employments.

RANK.	NAME.	Net Receipt for 1797.	Other Employments, Places, or Penſions, under Government.
		£. s. d.	
Superviſor	Sir Andrew Snape Hamond, Bart.	—	Comptroller of His Majeſty's Navy.
Do	Charles Proby, Eſq.	—	Commiſſioner of Chatham Yard
Governor	William Nichelſon	68 15 –	Maſter Attendant of Do.
Do	John Madgſhon	68 15 –	Do Do.
Do	Edward Siſon	68 15 –	Maſter Shipwright of Do.
By Governors, according to the Rates of Ships — Do	Alexander Shippard only for 4 Months	12 16 6	Purſer of a 3d Rate.
Do	No other Purſer in 1797	32 10 –	
Do	William Cunningham	68 15 –	Boatſwain of a 2d Rate.
Do	Vide Note *	68 15 –	Do of a 3d Rate.
Do	William Baker	68 15 –	Gunner of a 2d Rate.
Do	Vide Note *	68 15 –	Do of a 3d Rate.
Accountant	John Burton	85 10 –	Clerk of Chatham Rope Yard.
Cheque on Treaſurer of the Navy	E. Falkingham	88 10 –	Chief Clerk to Comptroller of the Navy.
Surgeon	Hugh Mackleraith	60 — –	Surgeon of Chatham Yard.
Do	James Bromley	60 — –	No other Employment.
Attorney	Edward Twopeny	30 — –	Do.
Clerk	William Sugden	56 5 –	1ſt Clerk to Commiſſioner of Chatham Yard.
Do	Gideon Davis	56 5 –	2d Clerk to Do.
Do Aſſiſtant	John Towers	50 19 –	Clerk to Maſters Attendant.
Meſſenger and Door Keeper	Richard Didham	25 4 6	Meſſenger to Commiſſioners Office.

* As, on Account of Ships continuing in Ordinary but a ſhort Time, ſeveral Boatſwains and Gunners were ſuperſeded, and others choſen in the Years 1795, 1796, and 1797, no particular Name is here ſpecified, though the Vacancies were always filled up from Third Rates as ſoon as they happened, ſo that there was no Chaſm.

An

Supplement (A. 3.)

An ACCOUNT of the RECEIPTS of MONEY, as diſtinguiſhed under the ſeveral Heads of DEFALCATIONS, INTEREST and RENTS, which conſtitute the FUND for the Support of the CHEST at CHATHAM.

FROM every Seaman, Warrant and Petty Officer, employed in His Majeſty's Navy, are deducted 6*d.* a Month out of their Wages, for the Benefit of the Cheſt; 4*d.* a Month for the Chaplain, and 2*d.* a Month for the Surgeon. But whenever it happens, that no Chaplain or Surgeon is borne on any of the Ships Books, the Four Pences or Two Pences ſo appropriated, are paſſed to the Credit of the Cheſt at Chatham: which has the Advantage alſo of any Mulcts or Fines impoſed in conſequence of Naval Courts Martial. The Money thence ariſing is called Defalcations; which, as the Ships are paid, are charged to the Treaſurer of the Navy, who remits to the Governors, on their Application, ſuch Sums as they may require. The laſt final Defalcation Account, which has been adjuſted and tranſmitted to the Governors, is brought down to the 10th Auguſt 1782; the End of the Treaſurerſhip of the Right Honourable Iſaac Barré. But the Checque on the Treaſurer of the Navy, ſends to them every Year an Account of the Balances due to the Cheſt. On the 31ſt December 1796, the Balance was £.39,288. 8*s.* 7¾*d.* of which, in the Year 1797, was remitted the Sum of £.39,000. The Balance due on the 31ſt December 1797, is £.45,859. 8*s.* 9¾*d.* for which the Governors have not yet applied for an Impreſt Bill; the uſual Time being in the Month of April. But as the Defalcations are conſiderably reduced in Time of Peace, the following Statement for the laſt Ten Years, will ſerve as a Compariſon betwixt Peace and War.

Years.	Defalcations.		
	£.	s.	d.
1788 - -	6,608	16	6
1789 - -	8,846	9	6
1790 - -	15,231	12	—
1791 - -	21,078	2	—
1792 - -	7,595	17	7
1793 - -	9,106	16	8
1794 - -	23,403	15	6
1795 - -	32,111	—	—
1796 - -	38,955	5	—
1797 - -	45,571	—	2

The

The Governors, having taken into Conſideration how much the Expenditure of the Cheſt exceeds the Income of it in Time of Peace; but that, in Time of War, the latter exceeds the former, reſolved, with the Approbation of the Superviſors, in the Year 1794, to inveſt the Surplus Money, after the General Payment, and after reſerving a ſufficient Sum for the Expenſe of the Monthly Meetings, in the Three per Cents Conſolidated Annuities, at the Bank of England; which having been continued every Year ſince that Time, and the Dividends, as they became due, being alſo inveſted, the Stock at preſent amounts to £.102,000; which produces an Annual Intereſt of £.3,060. To which muſt be added the Sum of £.66. 5s. being the Intereſt of £.2,208. 18s. 10d. purchaſed in the ſame Stock, in the Name of the Deputy Remembrancer of the Exchequer, as the Value of a certain Portion of Land, formerly belonging to the Cheſt, that was bought by Government, for the Purpoſe of erecting Fortifications, on the South Side of Chatham.

The Governors are alſo Truſtees for ſeveral Eſtates that had been formerly purchaſed for the Benefit of the Cheſt, the Annual Rental of which is £.801; the greateſt Part clear of all Deductions, and the Tenants ſubject to repair.

The Governors having, as they hope, fully complied with the Injunction of the Honourable Committee of Finance, have no further Obſervations to make, neither can they ſuggeſt any other Retrenchments in the Expenſes of this Department, or Improvements in its Cheques or Regulations, than what have been already made.

Wm. Nichelſon, *Wm. Baker*,
Chatham Cheſt Room, *John Madgſhon*, *W. Cunningham*,
26th March 1798. *Edw. Siſon*, *Wm. Coates*.

Supplement (A. 4.)

The EVIDENCE of Sir ANDREW SNAPE HAMOND, reſpecting certain Regulations propoſed to be adopted in the Government of Chatham Cheſt.

Q. 1. AT the Meetings of the Governors of Chatham Cheſt, could any Steps be adopted to prevent the Buſineſs from being protracted, without the Riſk of debarring the unfortunate Petitioners from every proper Attention on the Part of the Cheſt?

A. As I have never attended the Payments perſonally, I do not think myſelf qualified to anſwer this Queſtion fully; but as it has been repreſented to me that only a certain Number of Petitioners are paid in each Day, and that a larger Number, even to 130, might be

be paid, without leſſening the proper Attention to the Claimants, it appears right that ſuch a Regulation ſhould be recommended.

Q. 2. Do any Retrenchments in the Payments from the Cheſt occur to you?

A. The Purſers who are Governors of the Cheſt, appear to have double Pay for their Service at the Cheſt; I ſee no good Reaſon for it, therefore might be reduced to the ſame Allowance as given to other Warrant Officers. Theſe Two Regulations would be a Saving to the Fund by leſſening the Number of Days of Payment; but in what Degree, or to what Extent, I am unable to judge.

Supplement (B. 1.)

EXTRACT from the RETURN of the Directors of the ROYAL HOSPITAL for SEAMEN at GREENWICH.

THEY beg leave to repreſent that the Hoſpital, founded originally by the Royal Donations of King William and Queen Mary, and by many private Subſcriptions and Bequeſts, has received, in the courſe of this Century, ſeveral Grants and Eſtates from Parliament. Thoſe Eſtates were veſted by 16th Geo. III. in the Commiſſioners and Governors of the Charity, incorporated in the preceding Year by His Majeſty's Charter, which appoints His Majeſty's Brothers, together with the Archbiſhop of Canterbury; the great Officers of State; the Lords and others of the Privy Council; the Juſtices of the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas; the Barons of the Exchequer; the Attorney and Solicitor Generals; the Maſter of the Trinity Houſe; the Lord Mayor and Three Senior Aldermen of London; the Governor, Deputy Governor, Treaſurer, Auditor, and Directors of the Hoſpital (together with many others) to be incorporated, with the uſual Powers to purchaſe, demiſe, ſell, &c. to ſue and be ſued; to direct and manage all the Affairs of the Hoſpital, and to make Bye Laws; and the Governor, Treaſurer, and Auditor, with Twenty other Perſons therein mentioned, are declared and appointed to be a ſtanding Committee, and to be ſtiled the Directors of the ſaid Hoſpital.

The Salaries are ſtated in the Annual printed Calendars; and there are not any Fees or Sinecures.

If the Commiſſioners and Governors, or the Directors, were aware of any practicable Improvements in the Management, it would be a ſacred Duty, which is ſtrongly impreſſed on their Minds, not to wait for any Recommendation of thoſe Improvements, but to order and to execute them conformably to the Truſt impoſed by the Charter.

The

The Number of Seamen provided for by the Hoſpital has gradually increaſed; in 1708 there were 300; in 1728, 450; in 1738, 1,000; in 1751, 1,300; and in 1782, 2,350; which, with 140 Nurſes, and 150 Boys (the Sons of Seamen, who are educated for the Sea Service) is the preſent Eſtabliſhment.

There are alſo at preſent about 2,000 Out Penſioners.

The greateſt Part of the magnificent Structures, of which the Hoſpital is now compoſed, have been raiſed by the Commiſſioners and Governors at different Periods of this Century, with an anxious Regard, on the one Hand, to Œconomy, and to the Funds of the Hoſpital; and, on the other, with a due Attention not only to Convenience but to Appearance, in the Completion of an Eſtabliſhment ſuperior to any other, and ſuitable to the greateſt Maritime Power that has exiſted in the Hiſtory of Mankind.

The Expenſe recently incurred in re-building and ornamenting the Chapel and Cupola, which were deſtroyed by Fire in 1779, and of reſtoring the other Parts of the Building which were damaged on that Occaſion, amounted to £.62,571. 7*s*. 1*d*.

The Revenue principally conſiſts of the following Branches:

Six Pence per Man per Month from all Seamen and Marines in the King's and Merchant's Service; the Half Pay of certain Officers of the Hoſpital; forfeited and unclaimed Shares of Prize and Bounty Money; the Duties ariſing from the North and South Foreland Light Houſes; the Rents of the Market at Greenwich, and of Houſes there and in London; the Rents and Profits of the Derwentwater Eſtates, including Lead Mines, and of other Eſtates purchaſed in the North; and the Intereſt of Money inveſted in the Public Funds.

The total Receipt for the Year 1797 was £.85,840. 16*s*. 7¼*d*.

The total Expenditure for the ſame Period, under the different Heads of Houſehold Accounts, Works, and Contingencies (which comprize the whole Expenſe of the Eſtabliſhment, including Out Penſioners, and an Annuity of £.2,500, payable to Lord Newburgh) amounted to £.85,875. 17*s*. 3½*d*. excluſive of the Charge of the Boys Maintenance, Cloathing, and Education, which is defrayed out of a ſeparate Fund, ariſing chiefly from ſhewing the Hoſpital, and from the Profits made in conſequence of ſome of the Penſioners taking up Money in lieu of their Proviſions; for which they are allowed ſomething leſs than the full Value.

The Money, as it comes into the Hands of the ſeveral Receivers, is regularly paid or remitted to the Treaſurer, and all the Balances are cleared in the Annual Declarations before the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The Balance in the Hands of the Treaſurer varies neceſſarily, but is kept as low as the Circumſtances of large and fluctuating Receipts and Diſburſements will allow; it amounted to £.13,528. 7*s*, 1*d*. per Month, on an Average, in the Year 1797.

An

Supplement (B. 2.)

RECEIVER's OFFICE for GREENWICH HOSPITAL,
on Tower Hill, 20th March 1798.

An ACCOUNT of Money received for the Use of the ROYAL HOSPITAL at GREENWICH, in the Year 1797, with the Net Sum paid the Treasurer, and the Particulars of Disbursements, &c.

Total Amount of Receipts, &c.				
£.	s.	d.		£. s. d.
13,533	4	—	By Cash paid the Treasurer of Greenwich Hospital	12,148 8 1¼
			By Cash paid for Salaries { * £.870, addition 50 }	920 — —
			By Cash for Taxes { on Salaries, House, and Insurance from Fire. }	97 16 10
			By Cash paid for Tradesmen's Bills, Repairs, Coals, Candles, &c.	113 — 4
			By Cash paid for Postage, Parcels, and Sundries	67 14 6
			By Cash paid for Ground Rent of House and Office	41 16 —
			By Cash paid Plantation Clerk at the Custom House, being £.10 per Cent. on £.382. 16s. 3¼d. received from America and West Indies in Anno 1797	38 5 7
			By Cash paid Principal Receiver at Newfoundland, being £.7½ per Cent. on £.554. 1s. 5½d. received from the Island	41 11 —¾
			By Cash paid for Stationary Ware, Printing, and Stamps	63 19 1
			By Cash paid for making Affidavit to the Account	— 12 6
£13,523	4	—	£.	13,533 4 —

* Fifty Pounds per Annum was added to the Clerks Salaries by Warrant from the Admiralty, dated the 4th May 1796, to commence from 25th March 1796, in the following Proportions; viz.

Receiver's First Clerk	£.20 — —
Do. Second Do.	10 — —
Accountant's Clerk	10 — —
Comptroller's Clerk	10 — —
	£.50 — —

John Rashleigh.

Supplement (B. 3.)

RECEIVER's OFFICE for Greenwich Hoſpital,
on Tower Hill, 20th March 1798.

An ACCOUNT of the Groſs Sum received for the Six-pence per Menſem, for the Uſe of the ROYAL HOSPITAL at GREENWICH, from the Year 1782 to the Year 1797, both included; diſtinguiſhing the Net Sum paid the Treaſurer, and the Amount of Diſburſements in each Year; viz.

Year.	Groſs Sum received.			Paid the Treaſurer.			Diſburſements.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1782 -	13,224	18	11	12,007	14	5	1,217	4	6
1783 -	11,500	2	11	10,268	14	10 ¾	1,231	8	— ¼
1784 -	12,749	2	— ½	11,536	10	3 ¾	1,212	11	8 ¼
1785 -	13,295	9	— ½	12,005	17	2 ¾	1,289	11	9 ¾
1786 -	13,562	10	5 ½	12,228	10	11 ¾	1,333	19	5 ¾
1787 -	13,877	14	9	12,368	7	4	1,509	7	5
1788 -	14,969	2	6	13,646	10	5 ¼	1,322	12	— ¾
1789 -	15,485	10	— ¾	14,123	2	1 ¾	1,362	7	11
1790 -	14,880	4	9	13,361	7	8 ½	1,518	17	— ½
1791 -	14,520	7	1 ¼	13,180	5	6 ½	1,340	1	6 ¾
1792 -	14,554	10	4 ½	13,135	14	11 ¾	1,418	15	4 ¾
1793 -	14,122	—	1 ¾	12,708	9	7 ¼	1,413	10	6 ½
1794 -	13,985	17	1 ¼	12,614	2	2 ¾	1,371	14	10 ½
1795 -	14,060	—	4 ¾	12,642	10	6 ½	1,417	9	10 ¼
1796 -	15,286	12	9 ¼	13,937	3	6	1,349	9	3 ¼
1797 -	13,533	4	—	12,148	8	1 ¼	1,384	15	10 ¾
							½)21,693	17	4 ½
							1,355	17	4

OBSERVATIONS.

In the Year 1787, 1790, and 1792, the following Sums were paid for Repairs, and allowed by Admiralty Orders, dated 20th July 1787, 16th October 1790, and 6th January 1792; viz.

	£.	s.	d.
1787 - -	130	—	—
1790 - -	145	4	9 ¼
1792 - -	80	—	—
	£. 355	4	9 ¼

John Raſhleigh.

Supplement (B. 4.)

An Account of the ESTABLISHMENT of the SIXPENNY RECEIVER's OFFICE, for the Year 1798.

RANK.	NAME.	Net Receipt for 1797.	Other Employments, Places, or Penſions, under Government.
		£. s.	
Commiſſioner and Receiver	John Raſhleigh, Eſq.	300 —	Director of Greenwich Hoſpital, 10s. a Day.
Commiſſioner and Accountant	John Clevland, Eſq.	200 —	Ditto.
Commiſſioner & Comptroller	John Beverly, Eſq.	100 —	
Receiver's Firſt Clerk	John Bryan	82 10	
Receiver's Second Clerk	Charles Stanbridge	62 10	
Accountant's Clerk	Charles Eve	72 10	
Comptroller's Clerk	John Bryan, Jun.	62 10	Clerk in the Victualling Office.
Cuſtom Houſe Clerk	John Dalley	50 —	
Meſſenger	William Carey	20 —	
Houſekeeper	Ann Bryan	20 —	
	£.	970 —	

ATTENDANCE.] From Nine till One o'Clock.

DUTY.] General Buſineſs of the Office. This Office acts under Direction of the Admiralty Board, and is appointed, 1ſt. To receive the Duty of Six Pence per Menſem deducted out of the Wages of Seamen employed in the Merchants Service, granted for the Support of the Royal Hoſpital at Greenwich.—2d. To appoint Deputy Receivers at the Out Ports of England, Scotland, and Ireland, as alſo at the ſeveral Iſlands and Dominions in America and the Weſt Indies for the Purpoſe of collecting the ſaid Duty, agreeable to ſeveral Acts of Parliament made in that Behalf. 3dly. To examine the Accounts of the ſaid Receivers, which Accounts are tranſmitted to this Office, with the Balances due thereon, Yearly, Half Yearly, and Quarterly, according to the Amount of their reſpective Receipts.—4thly. To receive all Forfeitures payable to Greenwich Hoſpital —5thly. to receive the Amount of Run Men's Wages employed in the African Trade; and by a late Act of Parliament, appointed to receive the Wages of Seamen employed in the Weſt India Trade, who die on their Voyage, for the Uſe of their Executors, &c.—6thly. To keep an Account of all Money received, under particular Heads appointed for that Purpoſe.—7thly. To pay the whole Sum received into the Hands of the Treaſurer of Greenwich Hoſpital, which is done by Eight Payments in each Year.—8thly. To deliver a general Account for each Year to the Board of Directors of Greenwich Hoſpital, after being ſworn to before one of the Barons of His Majeſty's Exchequer.—9thly. To attend the Directors in the examining the Accounts with the neceſſary Vouchers, which, after being ſigned and allowed by them, is delivered to the Auditor, and by him preſented to the Chancellor of the Exchequer for Re-examination; who in Conſequence thereof grants the Receiver his Quietus.

Supplement (C. 1.)

An ACCOUNT of the ESTABLISHMENT of the ROYAL HOSPITAL OF CHELSEA, for the Year 1798.

RANK.	NAME.	Salary.	Other Emoluments.	Other Employments, Places, or Penſions, under Government.
		£. s. d.		
Governor	General Sir William Fawcett, K. B.	500 — —	Apartments, 31 Chaldron of Coals, 6 Buſhels of Small Coal, 200lbs. of Candles, and 100lb. of Wax ditto.	Col. of 3d Regiment Drag. Guards, 988*l.* 10*s.* Adj. Gen. to the Army, 336*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* Gen. on the Staff, 2,074*l.* 10*s.*
Lieutenant Gov.	General Bernard Hale, (deceaſed) now General Dalrymple	400 — —	Apartments, 30 Chaldron of Coals, and ditto as the Governor.	A Penſion upon the Iriſh Eſtabliſhment.
Major	William Bulkeley	250 — —	Apartments, 15 Chaldron of Coals, 3 Buſhels of Small Coal, and 150lbs. of Candles.	A Company of Invalids, Clear Pay and Arrears, 171*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* a Year.
Adjutant	George Acklom	109 2 6	Apartments, 7 Chaldron of Coals, 3 Buſhels of Smallcoal, 100lbs of Candles, a Surtout Coat, 15*l.* for inſpecting Hoſpital Cloathing, and 16*s.* a Year for bringing Ammunition from the Tower.	
Firſt Chaplain	Rev. T. Comyn, deceaſed	100 — —	Apartments, 2 Chaldron of Coals, 3 Buſhels of Smallcoal, & 52lbs. of Candles, each. They are allowed 12*s.* 2*d.* for Sacramental Expences, the Firſt Sunday in every Month, and 18*s.* 4*d.* for ditto on the Three Grand Feſtivals, Chriſtmas, Eaſter, and Whitſunday.	
Second ditto	Rev. William Haggitt	100 — —		
	Carried forward £.	1,459 2 6		

RANK.	NAME.	Salary.	Other Emoluments.	Other Employments, Places, or Penſions, under Government.
		£. s. d.		
	Brought forward £.	1,459 2 6		
Phyſician - -	Doctor Benjamin Moſeley	100 — —	Apartments, Coals and Candles as the Chaplains.	
Secretary & Regiſter	George Auſt - -	500 — —	Ditto. The Office is furniſhed and kept in Repair.	Commiſſary General of Muſters, 1,812*l.* 10*s.* 3½*d.* upon the Average of Six Years.
1ſt Clerk in the Secretary's Office	Joſeph Lynn - -	180 — —	Apartments at the Office, 40*l.* for his Trouble at the general Examination of Out Penſioners in 1796, ordered him by the Board.	
2d Ditto - -	George Feagan - -	110 — —	30*l.* on Account of Examination, as above.	
Deputy Treaſurer -	The Hon. Frederick Vane	100 — —	Apartments, Coals and Candles as the Chaplains, 600*l.* per King's Warrant, and an Allowance of 2*s.* a Day, alſo a Contingent Bill.	
Comptroller -	Loftus Nunn - -	100 — —	Apartments, 2 Chaldron of Coals, 3 Buſhels of Smallcoal, and 52lbs. of Candles a Year.	
Steward - -	Valentine Fowler -	100 — —	Ditto.	
Surgeon - -	Thomas Keate - -	1,000 — —	Ditto.	Inſpector of Regimental Hoſpitals, 168*l.*
Apothecary - -	Richard Robert Graham	50 — —	Ditto. Bills for Medicines ſerved to the Hoſpital, amounting for 1797 to 1,027*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*	
Clerk of the Works	Samuel Wyatt - -	20 — —	Apartments furniſhed, Coal and Candle as above, and 200*l.* per Annum, in lieu of Perquiſites and former Allowances.	
Surgeon's Deputy -	William North - -	20 — —	2 Chaldron of Coals, 3 Buſhels of Smallcoal, and 26lbs. of Candles; and 50*l.* per Ann. each for attending Boards to examine Invalid Soldiers.	W. North is Aſſiſtant Surgeon at York Hoſpital, at 7*s.* 6*d.* per Diem, 136*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*
Surgeon's Mate -	James Harbroe - -	20 — —		
Lamplighter -	Francis Gander - -	20 — —	Apartments furniſhed, Coals and Candles, as the Clerk of the Works.	
	Carried forward £.	3,779 2 6		

RANK.	NAME.	Salary.	Other Emoluments.	Other Employments, Places, or Penſions, under Government.
	Bronght forward £.	£. s. d. 3,779 2 6		
Wardrobe Keeper -	G. Wood (lately reſigned)	20 — —	Ditto. All the old worn-out Furniture.	
Whitſter - -	Francis David Pittennett	—	Apartments furniſhed.	
Comptroller of the Coal Yard	Joſeph Jefferies - -	30 — —	Apartments furniſhed, Coals, Candles, the ſame as Clerk of the Works, and 20*l.* in lieu of a Perquiſite formerly paid by the Contractor.	
Maſter Cook -	John Morris - -	40 — —	Apartments furniſhed, 2 Chaldron of Coals, 3 Buſhels of Smallcoal, and 26lbs. of Candles, a Year. He is allowed 50*l.* for ſupplying the Two Feſtival Dinners with Proviſions.	
Second Cook -	William Bramley -	30 — —	Ditto, except the 50*l.* for Proviſions.	
Firſt under Cook -	John Morris - -	10 — —	Apartments furniſhed, 12 Aprons, a Coat, and Pair of Breeches, Once in Two Years; victualled the ſame as the Penſioners.	
Second ditto -	John May - -	10 — —	Apartments and ditto; alſo 5*l.* per Annum in Addition to his Salary, in compaſſion to his large Family.	
Third ditto -	John Thorpe - -	10 — —	The ſame as the Firſt under Cook. *N. B.* The Three Under Cooks are allowed Two Chaldron of Coals, 3 Buſhels of Smallcoal, and 26lbs. of Candles, Yearly, between them.	
Maſter Butler and Servants -	John Laiſne - -	40 — —	Apartments furniſhed, Coals and Candles, as the Clerk of the Works; 25*l.* per Annum for Aſſiſtants. and 16*l.* per ditto for Loſſes by the Abolition of the Governor's Table, which is not to be continued to his Succeſſor; 50*l.* to ſupply the Two Feſtivals with Wine; and 15*l.* per Ann. to ſupply Muſtard to the Penſioners Table.	
	Carried forward £.	3,969 2 6		

RANK.	NAME.	Salary.	Other Emoluments.	Other Employments, Places, or Penſions, under Government.
	Brought forward £.	£. s. d. 3,969 2 6		
Maſter Barber and Servants -	John Lucas - -	60 — —	Apartments, 5 Chaldron of Coals for Houſe and Shop, 3 Buſhels of Smallcoal, and 52lbs. of Candles a Year; 10*l.* per Annum additional Salary, he having double Duty, and 6*l.* 10*s.* for Linen, and waſhing the ſame.	
Scullery Man -	Benjamin Lucas - -	20 — —	Apartments furniſhed, 2 Chaldron of Coals, and 26lbs of Candles, and is allowed 8*l.* 8*s.* per Ann. for Expenſes in ſcowering the Pewter.	
Two Under Scullery Men -	James Joſeph - -	10 — —	A Room to live in, victualled by the Houſe the ſame as the Penſioners, and have every Two Years a Coat and Pair of Breeches each.	
	Lambton Brown - -	10 — —		
Sexton - -	John Parſey - -	20 — —	Apartments, Coals and Candles, as the Scullery Man, 10*l.* additional Salary, and every Two Years a Coat and Pair of Breeches, and 1*s.* for digging the Graves.	
Uſher of the Hall -	Sarah Dobinſon - -	20 — —	Apartments furniſhed, and ditto as Sexton.	
Porter - -	Miraim Church - -	12 — —	Ditto.	
Canal Keeper and Turncock -	William Brett - -	20 — —	Apartments furniſhed, Coals and Candles as the Scullery Man.	
Gardener - -	Thomas Broadhurſt -	20 — —	Ditto, 2 Chaldron of Coals, 3 Buſhels of Smallcoal, and 52lbs. of Candles.	
Sweepers -	Joſiah Durant - -	10 — —	Apartments, Proviſions as the Penſioners, 2 Chaldron of Coals, 3 Buſhels Smallcoal, 26lbs. of Candles between them, and once in Two Years a Coat and Pair of Breeches each.	
	John Godfrey (ſince dead)	10 — —		
Meſſenger - -	Thomas Holmes -	20 — —		
	Carried forward £.	4,201 2 6		

RANK.	NAME.	Salary.	Other Emoluments.	Other Employments, Places, or Penſions, under Government.
	Brought forward £.	£. s. d. 4,201 2 6		
Organiſt - -	Dr. Charles Burney -	20 — —	30*l.* additional Salary, and 2*l.* for locking up the Organ.	One of the King's Band of Muſic, 40*l.*
Keeping Organ in Order -	John Byfield - -	6 — —		
Keeping Engines in Order -	George Davis - -	20 — —	4*l.* per Annum for looking after them.	Smith to the Hoſpital, and under the Board of Works, at Windſor.
Rector of Chelſea for Tythes -	*			
Vicar of Kenſington for ditto -				
Clock Keeper -	John Martin - -	6 — —		
Cellerman - -	Richard Barnes - -	20 — —	Apartments furniſhed, 2 Chaldron of Coals, 3 Buſhels of Smallcoal, and 26lbs of Candles.	
Houſekeeper -	Elizabeth White -	30 — —	Apartments, 7½ Chaldron of Coals, 4½ Buſhels of Smallcoal, and 78 lbs. of Candles; 25*l.* for a Servant, and 1*s.* per Head per Diem to provide for the Sick Men under her Care.	
Agent to the Out Penſioners -	Joſeph Smith - -	1,000 — —	An Allowance of 1*s.* for every Penſioner † paid at Chelſea, Edinburgh, Ireland, Jerſey, Guernſey, &c. eſtabliſhed in the Year 1786.	Receiver General of the Stamp Duties, 600*l.* Agent for Newfoundland, 100*l.*
	Total Salaries £.	5,303 2 6		

* For the Land of the Hoſpital, which is in both Pariſhes, and has always been conſidered as Part of the Eſtabliſhment.

† This was, by Miſtake, ſtated in the Stamp Office Report to the Committee of Finance, to have been an Allowance of 1*s.* per Pound, inſtead of 1*s.* for each Penſioner, paid Half Yearly. His Office is furniſhed and kept in Repair.

Supplement (C. 2.)

An ACCOUNT of the ESTABLISHMENT of the ROYAL HOSPITAL at CHELSEA, with the Attendance and Duties of the Officers.

RANK.	Attendance and Duties.
Governor - -	Conſtant. The Command of the Garriſon, the whole Direction and Superintendance of the Interior of the Hoſpital, and Attendance as Commiſſioners at the Boards.
Lieutenant Gov.	
Major - -	Daily. To put all Orders of the Commanding Officers into Execution, and receive the different Reports of the Serjeants, &c.
Adjutant - -	Daily. The ſame, &c.
Firſt Chaplain -	From Eleven to Twelve in the Forenoon every Day, and from Half paſt Two to Three in the Afternoon, for Chapel Duty.—To read Prayers in the Chapel Twice a Day, and preach a Sermon every Sunday Morning, adminiſter the Sacrament the firſt Sunday in every Month, and at the Three grand Feſtivals, Chriſtmas, Eaſter, and Whitſunday; and on Wedneſdays and Fridays beſides the regular Prayers, the Viſitation of the Sick is read in the Three Infirmaries; and to bury the Dead.
Second Chaplain	
Phyſician - -	Whenever the Penſioners require his Aſſiſtance. To viſit the Sick and Wounded Penſioners, &c.
Secretary and Regiſter - -	From Ten o'Clock to Three Daily, and at all other Times as Buſineſs occurs. To receive all the Diſcharges of the Invalid Soldiers, make up particular Liſts of them, in order to their being laid before the Board, &c.
Deputy Treaſurer	Occaſionally, as Buſineſs requires, except when the Officers of the Houſe are paid, then conſtantly. To receive from the Treaſurer of the Hoſpital the Money iſſued from the Treaſury, and to make the ſeveral Payments, purſuant to Warrants of the Commiſſioners for the Affairs of the Hoſpital.
Comptroller -	Daily. To inſpect the Proviſions, Gardens, Canals, Furniture brought in for the Uſe of the Hoſpital, Bedding, &c. and every Article belonging to the Hoſpital; to examine and comptrol all the Accounts, make out Abſtracts of the ſame for the Commiſſioners for the Payment thereof.
Steward - -	Daily. To receive and inſpect all the Proviſions, and ſuperintend the Diſtribution of them; to take Care they be good and wholeſome, and in every reſpect agreeably to Contract, and to buy ſuch Proviſions as are not contracted for, at the beſt and cheapeſt Rates, &c.
Surgeon - -	Whenever his Aſſiſtance is required. To attend the wounded Penſioners, and dreſs their Wounds, &c.
Apothecary -	Conſtant. To attend and preſcribe for the Sick, and prepare the Medicines judged proper for each Caſe, &c.
Clerk of the Works - -	Conſtant. To direct and ſuperintend all neceſſary Repairs to the Buildings in general, &c.
Surgeon's Deputy	Conſtant. To take Care of the In and Out Penſioners, who require Aſſiſtance in Surgery, under the Direction of the Surgeon; and to attend the Board to examine the Invalid Soldiers as are referred to them.
Surgeon's Mate -	

(continued)

RANK.	Attendance and Duties.
Lamplighter -	Every Day. Contracts every Year to ſupply the Lamps with Oil, and light them, &c.
Wardrobe Keeper	Every Day. To keep an Inventory of all Goods, Bedding, and Furniture belonging to the Hoſpital, particularly mentioning what belongs to each Apartment, to be entered in a Book kept for that Purpoſe; and to take Receipts from the reſpective Matrons of what belongs to the ſeveral Military Officers, Wards, and Infirmaries, and to view the ſaid Goods and Bedding every Three Months, and compare it with the Inventory, and if any be loſt or embezzled acquaint the Board therewith, and by whoſe Neglect; to walk through the Wards every Night when Fire and Candle is allowed, to ſee them put out at the proper Hours; to wait upon all Perſons of Quality who wiſh to ſee the Hoſpital, and ſhew them the Halls, Wards, Chapel, Walks, &c. and obey ſuch further Orders and Directions as he ſhall receive from the Board; and not be abſent from the Hoſpital without Leave of the Governor.
Whitſter - -	Every Day. To waſh and ſmooth the Linen belonging to the Hoſpital, agreeably to his Contract.
Comptroller of the Coal Yard -	Every Day. To take charge of the Coals, Charcoal, and Bruſh Wood, alſo Candles, and deliver them out to the ſeveral Officers, Wards, &c. according to the Allowances of the Houſe, and Candles to the Sick Men when required, &c.
Maſter Cook -	Every Day. To take care that the Meat ſent in is good, and to ſee it cut up into the different Meſſes, and that it be well dreſſed and diſhed up at the proper Time, and that all the Stores be taken Care that they be not ſpoiled or embezzled, and that the Kitchen and Larder be kept clean; and to keep an Account of the Proviſion brought in for the Uſe of the Hoſpital.
Second Cook -	
Firſt under Cook	
Maſter Butler and Servants -	Every Day. To take care of all the Plate, &c. belonging to the Governor's Table; to lay the Cloths in the Halls, and to ſee the Tables properly covered; to take Charge of all the Pewter thereunto belonging, &c. to receive the Cheeſe and Butter ſent for the Uſe of the Hoſpital, and cut the ſame according to the ſeveral Allowances of the Houſe, and not to be abſent without the Governor's Leave.
Maſter Barber and Servants -	Every Day. To ſhave the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Major, as often as they ſhall require; the Captains, Light Horſe Men, and Serjeants, Twice every Week; and the Men in the 16 Wards Once a Week; the Sick in the Infirmaries as often as is required.
Scullery Man -	Every Day. To take care of all the Pewter and Braſs in uſe. The Two Under Scullery Men are to aſſiſt daily in the Kitchen, in filling the Broth and handing away the Diſhes, till all the Tables are ſerved, &c.
Two Under ditto	
Sexton - -	Every Day. To keep the Chapel and Veſtry Room ſwept daily, and waſhed when neceſſary; to lay the Mats for the Soldiers to kneel upon, &c.
Uſher of the Hall	Every Day. To ſweep the Great Hall daily, and waſh it when directed by the Comptroller; not to ſuffer Strangers to come into the Hall when the Penſioners are at Dinner, but if they deſire to ſee them eat, to admit them in the Gallery, &c.

(continued)

(continued)

RANK.	Attendance and Duties.
Porter - -	Every Day. To open and ſhut the Gates every Morning and Evening; attend at the Kitchen while the Meat is taken in, and cut up, and ſerved up, &c.
Canal Keeper and Turncock -	Every Day. To keep the Hoſpital well ſupplied with Water, and the Engines and Pumps in good Order, &c.
Gardener - -	Every Day. To take care of all the Gardens belonging to the Hoſpital, to keep them well ſtocked and cropped, &c.
Sweepers -	Every Day. To ſweep the Octagon, all the Pavements and Paſſages in and about the Hoſpital, the Halls and Privies, &c.
Meſſenger - -	Whenever required. To attend the Commiſſioners on Board Days, and at other Times deliver their Letters.
Organiſt - -	Every Sunday, and other particular Holidays. To play the Organ.
Keeping Organ in Order -	Whenever required. To tune the Organ, and mend ſuch Strings as are broken.
Keeping Engines in Order -	Every Day. To keep the Engines in proper Order, &c.
Clock Keeper -	Every Day. To wind the Clock up, and regulate it.
Cellerman - -	Every Day. To take Care of the Beer, and draw the ſame.
Houſekeeper -	Every Day. To take Care of all the Linen belonging to the Hoſpital, that none be loſt, ſpoiled, or embezzled, and to enter the ſame in a Book, and when any is given out, to take Receipts from the different Perſons; to take Care that the ſeveral Matrons behave decently, and attend Divine Service, repair orderly to the Tables appointed for them at Dinner and Supper; that none of them be out at Night without your Leave, and then only upon extraordinary Occaſions; to take Care that the Sick in the Infirmary have Broth and ſuch Diet provided for them as the Phyſician, Surgeon, or Apothecary ſhall direct; and in no Caſe to give the Sick Men Money in lieu of Diet.
Agent to the Out Penſioners -	Every Day. To pay Half Yearly the Penſioners of every Deſcription who attend at Chelſea; to arrange and make out the Liſts for the Half Yearly Payments of Penſioners reſiding in Great Britain, Ireland, Guernſey, Jerſey, Gibraltar, &c. to correſpond with his Deputies in thoſe Places, &c.

Beſides the foregoing Salaries and Emoluments, the following Officers receive in Addition thereto, in lieu of Table,

	£.	s.	d.
The Governor 9s. per Diem during Reſidence, and -	7	10	—
Lieutenant Governor - -	21	15	—
Major - - - -	54	15	—
Firſt Chaplain (deceaſed) -	—	—	—
Second ditto - - -	49	1	—

	£.	s.	d.
Phyſician - - - -	54	15	—
Secretary and Regiſter -	50	14	—
Comptroller - - -	54	15	—
Surgeon - - - -	41	11	—
Apothecary - - -	27	9	—
Clerk of the Works - -	50	11	—

The Deputy Surgeon, Surgeon's Mate, Lamplighter, Wardrobe Keeper, Comptroller of the Coal Yard, Maſter and Second Cook, Butler and Servants, &c. 10*l.* 5*s.* each, Board Wages; the Maſter Barber and Houſekeeper 21*l.* 10*s.* each.

Supplement (C. 3.)

ROYAL HOSPITAL at CHELSEA:—Extracts from the Minutes of the Board.

8th DECEMBER 1783.

THE Patrole on the Road to London ordered to be increaſed with Six Men in conſequence of the frequent Robberies, and their Pay augmented; the Expenſe of which, in Addition, will be about - - - - - £77. 12s. 3¾d.

18th DECEMBER 1783.

The Apartments of the Adjutant to be fitted up for an Infirmary, and Two additional Nurſes appointed to the ſame; and that the Adjutant ſhould have the Surgeon's Apartments, and the Surgeon the Maſter Baker's, and the Office of Maſter Baker ſhall henceforth be aboliſhed; and in conſideration of his advanced Age, being 82, the Board are pleaſed to allow him the Sum of £.140 per Annum for his Life, in lieu of Apartments, Furniture, and all Fees and Emoluments of Office whatſoever, to take place the 25th Inſtant.

Ordered, that the Salary of the Organiſt be raiſed to £.50 per Annum, he having no Apartments, or Allowance of Coals, Candles, or any Perquiſite whatever, and the Duty of his Office requiring his Attendance at a Diſtance from London; which was approved by the Lords of the Treaſury.

BOARD, 5th OCTOBER 1785.

Ordered, That a Letter be written to Governor Pinfold, in conſequence of the Repreſentation of General Sir George Howard, ſignifying that the Board are willing to contribute Ten Pounds a Year towards the Support of the Three Watchmen propoſed to be Annually kept round Burton's Court belonging to the Hoſpital.

BOARD, 22d DECEMBER 1785.

The Gentlemen of the Pariſh of St. Luke, Chelſea, having repreſented to the Board, that it is not in their Power to keep a Yearly Watch round Burton's Court, in the Hoſpital, for the Allowances granted at a former Board, and General Sir George Howard,

Howard, K. B. having repreſented that it is become abſolutely neceſſary that a Watch ſhould be continued the Year round, not only for the Safety of the Inhabitants of the Pariſh, but particularly for the Officers, &c. belonging to the Hoſpital, the Board, taking the ſame into their Conſideration,

Ordered, That Twenty-five Guineas per Annum be allowed for the Support of a Watch, upon the Terms that have been delivered in to the Board by the Gentlemen of the Pariſh of Chelſea, for the Security of the Environs of Burton's Court.

BOARD, 6th FEBRUARY 1792.

It having been repreſented to the Board, by the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, that the late Adjutant, Mr. Grant, had been Fifty Years in His Majeſty's Service, Thirty-ſix of which he had been the Adjutant of the Hoſpital, that his Character and Conduct had been irreproachable, but that having loſt his Lieutenancy of Invalids upon his Appointment to the Adjutancy of the Hoſpital, and having had a large Family to ſupport, he had unfortunately left Two Daughters wholly unprovided for; it was in conſequence of this Repreſentation, and at the Suggeſtion of the Governor,

Ordered, That Fifty Pounds a Year be allowed to the two Daughters for their joint Lives, and to the Survivor of them, from the Death of their Father; and that the ſame be charged to the Account of Extraordinaries, as in other Caſes.

At a BOARD held at the Hoſpital Chambers at Whitehall, on Friday the 21ſt June, 1793.

Ordered, That no Alterations or extraordinary Repairs be made in any of the Buildings or Apartments, without an Order of the Board made when Five Commiſſioners are preſent,

The Paymaſter General and Governor to be Two of them.

That before any Alterations or extraordinary Repairs are ſo ordered, an Eſtimate of the Expenſe thereof be prepared by the Clerk of the Works, and each Artificer do ſign an Engagement to execute the Work in a ſatisfactory Manner for the Sum eſtimated.

Reſolved, That the Practice of furniſhing the Apartments of the ſeveral Officers, and of ſupplying them with various Houſehold Articles without Reſtriction, having been attended with great and increaſing Expenſe, and being in its Nature liable to Abuſe, be diſcontinued, and that no Article whatever, except the neceſſary Fixtures, be in future provided or repaired at the Public Expenſe, except the Great Room in the Governor's Houſe.

That,

That, as the preſent Officers came into their reſpective Situations with the Expectation of enjoying this Privilege, the above Reſolution do only take place upon all future Appointments; and that the neceſſary Articles of Furniture do continue to be repaired and ſupplied to them during the Time they poſſeſs their preſent Offices, in a moderate and reaſonable Extent.

That when any Officer is appointed in future, ſuch Furniture belonging to the Public as may then remain in his Apartments be left for his Uſe.

That upon every ſuch Appointment, there be added to the Salary of ſuch Officer the Annual Sum ſet oppoſite to his Name.

	£.		£.
The Governor - -	100	Second Cook - -	10
Lieutenant Governor - -	50	Three Under Cooks (£.5	
Major - - - -	30	each) - - -	15
Adjutant - - -	25	Maſter Butler - -	10
Firſt Chaplain - -	25	Barber - - -	10
Second Chaplain - -	25	Scullery Man - -	10
Phyſician - - -	25	Two Under Scullery Men	
Surgeon - - -	25	(£.5 each) - - -	10
Secretary - - -	25	Sexton - - -	10
Deputy Treaſurer - -	25	Uſher of the Hall - -	10
Comptroller - - -	20	Porter - - - -	10
Steward - - -	20	Canal Keeper and Turncock	10
Clerk of the Works - -	20	Gardener - - -	10
Wardrobe Keeper - -	10	Two Sweepers (£.5 each)	10
Comptroller of the Coal		Houſekeeper - - -	10
Yard - - -	10		
Maſter Cook - -	10		580

That no Officer do act by Deputy without the ſpecial Leave of the Board, given in Writing when Five Commiſſioners are preſent, of which the Paymaſter General and Governor to be Two.

That in caſe any Officer be permitted to appoint a Deputy, ſuch Deputy be previouſly approved by the Board, conſtituted as before.

That no Furniture whatever, nor any other Houſehold Articles, nor any internal Repairs, be allowed from henceforth in any Apartments which are not inhabited by the Officer to whom they belong, or by his Deputy, previouſly approved by the Board.

Reſolved, That the ſeveral Poundages of One Guinea in the Hundred to the Secretary, and of Three Pence in the Pound to the Deputy Treaſurer, upon the Amount of the Artificers Bills, be no longer paid by or received from the Artificers, but that the

ſaid Officers be allowed reſpectively to charge Annually a Sum equal to the Amount thereof in each Year, in their Contingent Bills.

That the Fees of £.1. 8s. 6d. paid on the Admiſſion of a Letterman; of £.1. 1s. on the Admiſſion of Ninepenny Man, and of One Shilling to the Secretary's Clerks on the Admiſſion of an Out-Penſioner, for Copies of his Inſtructions, and of his Affidavit, be no longer paid by them, but that the Secretary be allowed to charge the ſame in his Contingent Bill.

That the Poundage of 4d. in the Pound, received by the Clerk of the Works upon the Amouut of the Artificers Bills, be no longer paid.

That the old Materials be no longer allowed to be taken by the Clerk of the Works as a Perquiſite, but that he be directed to diſpoſe of them to the beſt Advantage, and to account for the Amount to the Board.

That the Allowance of 5s. per Day to the Clerk of the Works for incidental Expenſes, and of 40s. per Annum for the Care of the Engine, be diſcontinued.

That in lieu of the ſeveral Poundages, Perquiſites, and Allowances hereby diſcontinued, an additional Salary of £.200 per Annum be given to the Clerk of the Works.

That the ſaid Salary do commence from the Date of the Appointment of Mr. Wyatt, deducting therefrom whatever may have been paid him on Account of the Poundages and Allowances hereby diſcontinued.

Reſolved, That the preſent Amount of the Gardener's Bills is exceſſive and unneceſſary.

That from and after Midſummer next, the Gardener be allowed £.80 per Quarter for Labour, Dung, Utenſils, and Materials, for keeping the Kitchen Gardens, Walks, Lawns, and Courts, reſpectively, in proper Order, and the Garden well ſtocked with the Produce of the Seaſon, that the ſame be wholly applied to the Uſe of the Hoſpital, and of ſuch Officers as have been ſupplied therewith.

That the Gardener be allowed no Contingent Bill, but that he do make a ſeparate Charge for the Buſh-harrowing and rolling Burton's Court, and for mowing, making, and ſtacking the Hay.

ESTIMATE of the EXPENSE of the GARDEN.

	£.	s.	d.
Foreman, by the Year - - - - -	25	—	—
A Woman to ſerve the Houſe, 52 Weeks, at 4s. per Week - - - -	10	8	—
Carried forward	35	8	—

Brought forward		35	8 —
Eight effective Men the Year round, at 9s. per Week - - - - -		187	4 —
Six Women the Year round, at 4s. per Week -		62	8 —
Amount for Labour - -	£.	285	— —
Fifty Loads of Dung Annually, at 6s. - -		15	— —
Utenſils and Materials per Annum - -		20	— —
	£.	320	— —

Buſh-harrowing Burton's Court, rolling Ditto, mowing, making, and ſtacking the Hay, to be a ſeparate Charge.

That the Comptroller do diligently and ſtrictly perform his Duty according to his Inſtructions, and that, within Fourteen Days after each Quarter, he do tranſmit to the Secretary the Bills ſubject to his Controul, with his Obſervations thereon, to be laid before the Board at their next Meeting, and that no Warrant be prepared for the Payment thereof, until approved by the Board.

The Board, obſerving the great Increaſe of Expenſe in the Tradeſmen's Bills, and particularly in ſuch Articles as the Officers have uſually ordered without Application to the Board, do ſpecially recommend to all ſuch Officers to be moderate and reaſonable in their Requiſitions, and to comply with the Board Minutes of the 3d February 1785, a Copy of which, with the Secretary's Letter at the Time, is to be ſent to the Comptroller and Wardrobe Keeper, which Orders, as expreſſed in the ſaid Minute, are to be delivered by the ſeveral Tradeſmen to the Wardrobe Keeper, and ſhall be by him given in to the Comptroller, along with their Quarterly Accounts, who is hereby directed and required not to paſs any Article in their Accounts for which ſuch written Order is not produced.

MINUTES of BOARD, 3d February 1785.

Ordered, That every Officer of the Hoſpital, having Occaſion for any Articles of any Kind of Furniture, ſuch Officer ſhall ſend a written Order for the ſame, ſigned by himſelf, or ſuch Perſon as he ſhall appoint.

Sir, Chelſea Hoſpital, 17th February 1785.

THE Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of the Chelſea Board, at their Meeting the 3d Inſtant, were pleaſed to direct, that in future every Officer having Occaſion for Articles of any

any Kind, ſuch Officer ſhall ſend a written Order for the ſame, ſigned by himſelf, or ſuch Perſon as he ſhall appoint; this is to be obſerved in reſpect to thoſe Officers who bear the King's Commiſſion. Thoſe called Warrant Officers are always to give a written Order, ſigned by themſelves. You will take Care and give the neceſſary Direction to the proper Officer, that the Order of the Board may be ſtrictly complied with.

I am, Sir,

Your moſt obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) *Samuel Eſtwick.*

S. & R.

Charles Cooper, Eſquire,
or in his Abſence, Mr. John Huſſey,
Deputy Comptroller.

BOARD, held Thurſday 24th December 1795.

The Board took into Conſideration the Salary and Allowance of the Secretary and Regiſter of the Hoſpital, and of the Clerks belonging to the Secretary's Office, and came to the following Reſolutions:

1ſt. That the Salary of the Secretary and Regiſter ſhould in future be as follows, to commence from the 25th of December 1795.

	£.	s.	d.
Per Eſtabliſhment. - - - - -	100	—	—
Per Board Warrant - - - - -	400	—	—
In lieu of Furniture, or Houſehold Articles, as per Minute of Board, 21ſt June 1793 - - - -	25	—	—
	525	—	—

2d. That the Secretary be allowed to charge in his Contingent Bill the Deductions of 1*s.* and 6*d.* in the Pound, payable out of the above-mentioned Salaries.

3d. That no Fee, Perquiſite, or Gratuities of any Kind be taken by the Secretary from any Perſon whatever.

4th. That the Poundage taken upon the Artificers Bills, the Fees upon Lettermen, Ninepenny Men, and Inſtruction Papers, which, by a Minute of the Board on the 21ſt June 1793, were directed no longer to be paid by the above-mentioned Perſons, but to be charged in the Secretary's Contingent Bill, ſhall no longer be ſo charged.

5th. That no extraordinary Allowance be made to the Secretary and Regiſter for any Examination of Out Penſioners, or other temporary Buſineſs, for which ſuch Allowances have heretofore been claimed, but that in caſe of any extraordinary Buſineſs for which Aſſiſtance is neceſſary in the Office, he ſhall be allowed to charge the actual Expenſe of ſuch Aſſiſtance in his Contingent Bill, ſubject to the Approbation of the Board.

6th. That the Amount of the Fees payable on Contracts and Warrants, for the Year 1796, be deducted from the Bills of the Perſons who have Annually paid them.

7th. That the Fees and Poundage uſually paid by the Upholſterer and Linen-draper be deducted from the Amount of their Bills in the enſuing Year, unleſs their Bills ſhall have been ſubjected to freſh Regulations in the mean Time.

8th. That Mr. Lynn be appointed Firſt Clerk in the Office of Secretary and Regiſter, with a Salary, by Board Warrant, of One Hundred and Eighty Pounds per Annum, in lieu of all Fees, Perquiſites, and Emoluments, except as herein-after mentioned.

9th. That Mr. Feagan be appointed Second Clerk in the ſaid Office, with a Salary of One Hundred and Ten Pounds per Annum, by Board Warrant, in lieu of all Fees, Perquiſites, and Emoluments, except as hereinafter mentioned.

10th. That the uſual Fees paid by Officers appointed by Board Warrant, and upon entering King's Commiſſions, and by Artificers and Tradeſmen upon their Appointment, ſhall continue to be received and divided between the Firſt and Second Clerk in the ſame Manner as they have been heretofore divided between the Secretary and the Firſt Clerk; and that the Fees of 1*s.* paid by the Men who have loſt their Papers, for a freſh Paper, be ſtill received by the Second Clerk.

11th. That the uſual Allowance for Coals and Candles for the Office be given to the Firſt Clerk, who is to furniſh the ſame out of the ſaid Allowance.

That the Firſt Clerk do receive the Fees paid upon Warrants ſigned in December 1795, and report the Amount thereof to the Board.

The Fees upon the Contracts ſigned in December 1795, not to be paid by the Contractors, but they are to be informed that the above Sums will be deducted from their Bills at the End of the Year.

28th NOVEMBER, 1796.

Major Bulkeley incloſing a Letter from ſeveral Officers of the Hoſpital to Marquis Townſhend, received from his Lordſhip, in order to be laid before the Board relative to their having an Allowance in lieu of dining at the Governor's Table, the Money allowed not being ſufficient for the Supply of the ſame.

Laid before the Board an Eſtimate from Mr. Fowler, Steward to the Hoſpital, of the Annual Expenſe of the ſaid Table, amounting to £.327. 14*s.* 7*d.*

Laid before the Board a Repreſentation from the Phyſician, Comptroller, and Clerk of the Works, ſtrongly complaining of the Cooks in ſupplying the Governor's Table with Proviſions, and of the Conduct of the Steward relative to the ſame.

Laid

Laid before the Board the Steward's Reply to the ſaid Letter.

Laid before the Board the Phyſician's, Comptroller's and Clerk of the Work's Anſwer to the Secretary's Letter, written by Direction of the Commiſſioners the 10th Ultimo, relative to the Quantity of Wine conſumed.

Ordered, That the Table, called The Governor's Table, be aboliſhed from Chriſtmas Day next, excepting the Two Annual Feſtivals.

That an Allowance of 3*s*. per Day be paid to ſuch of the Officers as were entitled to dine at that Table, for every Day that they ſhall be actually reſident in Chelſea Hoſpital.

That the Governor be requeſted to take ſome Meaſures to aſcertain ſuch Reſidence, in order to its being certified to the Board every Quarter.

The Room lately uſed for the Governor's Hall is now converted into a Board Room for the Commiſſioners to meet in, and the Houſe at Whitehall will be given up at the Expiration of the Leaſe, at Chriſtmas 1799, by which Means a very great Saving will be made to the Hoſpital of upwards of £.300 per Annum, excluſive of the increaſed aſſeſſed Taxes.

Laid before the Board the Memorial of Mrs. Elizabeth White, Houſekeeper to the Hoſpital, ſtating, that it is impoſſible to ſupply the Penſioners with Proviſions for 8*d*. per Diem, without being a conſiderable Loſer; the Firſt Week ſhe ſupplied them, when only Seven Men were furniſhed with Proviſions, ſhe loſt £.1. 1*s*. 1½*d*. as will appear by her Bills; alſo relative to her Apartments, which are in Want of Chairs and Kitchen Utenſils, which are worn out in cooking for the Men. Incloſes an Account of her Diſburſements for Six Weeks. Total Loſs £11. 13. 4*d*.

Ordered, That the Diſburſements be paid, above the Allowance of 8*d*. per Day; and that One Shilling per Man per Diem on the Matron's Diet be allowed in future, in conſideration of the preſent high Price of Proviſions; and that the Gardener be ordered to furniſh Vegetables for ſuch Men; and that £.25. per Annum be allowed her for a Servant to aſſiſt in cooking and carrying out the Diet to the Sick Men.—Kitchen Utenſils will be ſupplied upon the uſual Application.

19th DECEMBER 1796.

The Board having taken into Conſideration the Papers laid before them by Mr. Keate, reſpecting the Emoluments of the Surgeon of Chelſea Hoſpital, together with ſuch other Papers reſpecting the ſame, and reſpecting the Emoluments of the Surgeon of other Military and Naval Hoſpitals, which have at different Times been laid before the Board, have

Reſolved,

Reſolved, That the Surgeon of Chelſea Hoſpital be allowed no Contingent Bill, except for Milk and Bread for Poultices, Soap to waſh Rollers, and Flannel for Rollers, and that the Matron do provide theſe Articles, by Order of the Surgeon or Deputy Surgeon, given in Writing; the Quarterly Bill to be examined and ſigned by the Surgeon.

That all other Articles for the Uſe of the Surgeon, be provided from Apothecary's Hall, by Order of the Surgeon or Deputy Surgeon, given in Writing; the Quarterly Bill to be examined and ſigned by the Surgeon.

That the Salary of the Surgeon for his Attendance upon the In-Penſioners and Out-Penſioners of Chelſea Hoſpital (in lieu of all Profits, Perquiſites, and Emoluments whatſoever) be, in Time of Peace £.500 per Annum Net, including the preſent Salary of £.100 per Annum, according to the Eſtabliſhment of the Hoſpital, and that an additional Salary of £.200 per Annum Net be given to the Surgeon during the War, and for Six Months after a definitive Treaty of Peace, in conſideration of his additional Trouble in attending ſuch temporary Hoſpital or Hoſpitals in the Neighbourhood as have uſually been eſtabliſhed during the War.

That in conſideration of the particular Circumſtances under which Mr. Keate was appointed, his Salary, to commence from Chriſtmas 1796, be £.800 per Annum Net during Peace (including £.100 according to the Eſtabliſhment) together with an Addition of £.200 per Annum Net during War, and for Six Months after the definitive Treaty of Peace; the ſame to be in lieu of all Profits, Perquiſites, and Emoluments whatſoever.

General Sir William Fawcett, ſtating the Situation of the Infirmary Nurſes and their Helpers, incloſes Letters from the Phyſician and Surgeon relative to them.

Ordered, That for the future, the Nurſes ſhould be allowed £.20 per Annum, inſtead of £.18, and the Helpers increaſed from £ 4 per Annum, to £.8, which Advance, it is ſtated, will fully ſatisfy them, and be of eſſential Service to the Wounded Penſioners.

Ordered, That an Allowance of Six Pence per Day, in lieu of the Houſe Diet, be given to every In-Penſioner during his temporary Abſence from Chelſea Hoſpital upon Furlough, with the Leave of the Governor, or other Commanding Officer, for the Purpoſe of aſſiſting in the Public Service, or viſiting their Friends; Notice to be given accordingly to the Comptroller and Steward, that their Proviſions may be ſtopped, and to the Deputy Treaſurer for paying the Allowance.

END OF THE FOURTH VOLUME.

[R. SHAW, Fleet-Street.

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